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THE

AMERICAN ALMANAC

AND

REPOSITORY

OF

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR

1833.

BOSTON:

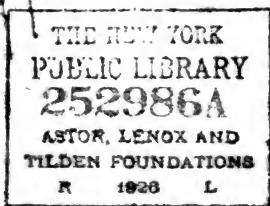
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P R E F A C E .

ENCOURAGED by the reception which the American Almanac has hitherto met with, the Conductors present the Fourth Volume to the public, with the hope that the work will be regarded as entitled to a continuance of the public favor.

The usual labor and care have been again bestowed by Mr. Paine upon the astronomical department, although the ensuing year is less distinguished for interesting celestial phenomena than the two or three that have immediately preceded it.

Under the head of Meteorological Information, many remarkable facts are brought together, from the most authentic sources, relative to the fall of colored rain and snow, showers of dust and of soft substances both dry and gelatinous, and meteoric stones. A brief account is also given of some of the most remarkable optical phenomena of the atmosphere, as mirage, halos, and parhelia or false suns. This first part of the Almanac concludes with instructions, from the best authority, relative to the form, size, position, &c. of lightning rods.

The Second Part contains the requisite information relating to the Executive and Legislative Government and the Judiciary of the United States; the Acts of Congress in relation to Patents, Copy-rights, the Relief of Insolvent Debtors to the United States, and of the Surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution; and statistical information respecting commerce, population, literature, religion, and other matters.

In the notices of the Individual States, objects of Internal Improvement, as Canals and Rail-roads, matters which have engrossed much of the public notice and enterprise within a few years past, have received particular attention.

Much valuable information will be found in the part of the work appropriated to the notice of Foreign Countries, although a considerable portion of the materials prepared for this department have

been omitted for want of room. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has received especial attention ; and as the measure of Parliamentary Reform which has, for the last two years, greatly agitated that country, is justly regarded as one of the most important eras in the political history of the empire, it has been deemed proper to present a pretty full view of the former and present state of the Parliamentary Representation.

To their correspondents in the different states who have been so good as to afford assistance for improving the work, the Conductors return their grateful acknowledgments, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. In the next number, it is designed to give a more full account than heretofore, of the literary and scientific institutions of the country, and the means and condition of education in the different states ; and on these topics, particularly, information is desired.

The preparation of every number of this work is attended with much labor and expense, for which but a very inadequate remuneration has hitherto been received. The Conductors have the impression that it is a work of utility ; they are not aware that the circulation of it operates unfavorably to the interests of any one ; and they hope that, so long as they may conduct it, they shall continue to find a friendly disposition to aid them in rendering it useful.

THE CONDUCTORS.

Cambridge, Massachusetts,

October 21, 1832.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE year 1833 is less distinguished than either of the two preceding years, for phenomena worthy the attention of our astronomers, since in the course of it, neither the Sun, nor any planet or principal star, will be eclipsed, in the United States; but the three eclipses of the Moon will undoubtedly be viewed with interest by the public generally, since the whole of that which happens on the morning of the 6th of January will be visible to us, and a large part of those which take place in the evening of the 1st of July, and the 26th of December. In the last case, the Moon will, when rising, be seen totally immersed in the shadow of the Earth throughout a very large portion of the country.

The importance of occultations of the fixed stars for the determination of terrestrial longitude is well known; a computation of those for Charleston and Boston, as to stars that are not of less than the sixth magnitude, will be found in the Almanac, by the assistance of which the time of Immersion or Emersion at any other place not very remote, may be determined with sufficient precision to prepare for observation. Occultations of stars of less than the sixth magnitude have not been computed, on account of the exceeding difficulty of observing them satisfactorily with any other than the largest and most powerful telescopes; those conjunctions of the Moon, however, with these stars, which may prove to be occultations in this country, are marked in the Calendar pages with an asterisk, instead of the usual symbol of conjunction.

The catalogue of the Eclipses of Jupiter's satellites contains those only which may be visible in some part of the United States. The eclipses before the planet comes into conjunction with the Sun (on the 1st of April), will happen on the east side; then, until the opposition (on the 23d of October), on the west; and afterwards again on the east: between the 1st of April and 23d of October, the Immersions only, of the first and second satellites, will be visible, and during the remainder of the year, the Emersions only; but both the Immersion and Emersion in the case of the two other satellites can sometimes be seen.

The eclipses take place farthest from the body of Jupiter when in quadrature, and nearest when in opposition or conjunction; but for some weeks before and after he is in either of the latter positions the eclipses cannot be observed, the planet and satellites being rendered invisible by the superior light of the Sun. As these eclipses appear to take place at the same moment of *absolute* time in every part of the Earth where they are visible, to determine the time, at which any one in the catalogue will happen in any place in the United States, it is necessary merely to subtract the estimated longitude of that place from the time of Immersion or Emersion at Greenwich.

Those who are in possession of a good telescope will doubtless notice with attention the appearance of Saturn between the 30th of April and 10th

of June, during which interval his rings will be invisible; the cause of their disappearance at that time is mentioned in a note at the bottom of the 15th page.

In the table of Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal places in the United States (page 21, &c.), will be found the latitude of several, as determined by the editor, by recent observations made by himself; also the longitude of a few, deduced by him from observations made by others, on the annular eclipse, of February 1831, or as ascertained by comparison of the place in question, by chronometers, with the Capitol at Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston, the distance of which from the meridian of Greenwich is supposed to be correctly known. The longitude of the Capitol is the mean of the results, deduced from the observations on the annular eclipses of 1791, 1811, and 1831, and has recently been confirmed by the editor, by comparing it by chronometers with the University of Virginia and the city of Philadelphia. The unfortunate adoption, in the construction of several maps of this country, of the longitude of the Capitol (5h. 7' 42''), reported by an individual acting under authority of a Resolve of Congress, has caused an error of $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of a degree therein. Since this table went to press, the position of several places in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, has been determined by the editor, the publication of which must be deferred until another year.

In the arrangement of the Calendar pages there is but little alteration from that in the Almanac for 1832.

The beginning and end of twilight, and the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, are given for five places in the United States, situated in different latitudes; the Almanac is thus adapted to the inhabitants of every part of the country, as these particulars depend simply on the latitude, and are wholly independent of the longitude.

The column headed *Boston, &c.* will answer for all places north of latitude $41^{\circ} 32'$, that is, British Continental North America, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Michigan; all but the southern extremity of New York and Rhode Island; the northern half of Connecticut, the northern third of Pennsylvania, the Connecticut Reserve in Ohio, and the northern extremities of Illinois and Indiana.

The column headed *New York, &c.* is intended for places situated between latitude $41^{\circ} 32'$ and $39^{\circ} 48'$, that is, the southern extremities of New York and Rhode Island, all but the northern third of Pennsylvania, all but the southern extremity of New Jersey, the central parts of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and the northern third of Missouri.

The column headed *Washington, &c.* may be used between latitude $39^{\circ} 48'$ and $35^{\circ} 52'$, that is, throughout Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Kentucky, the northern half of Tennessee, the southern extremity of New Jersey, the southern third of Ohio and Indiana, the southern half of Illinois, all but the northern third of Missouri, and the northern third of North Carolina and Arkansas.

The column headed *Charleston, &c.* is suited to places between latitude $35^{\circ} 52'$ and $31^{\circ} 24'$, that is, South Carolina, all but the southern extremities of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, all but the northern third of North Carolina and Arkansas; the southern half of Tennessee; the northern half of Louisiana.

The column headed *New Orleans, &c.* is adapted to places south of latitude $31^{\circ} 24'$, that is, all Florida and Texas, the southern half of Louisiana, and the southern extremities of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

The setting of the Moon is given from new moon to full, and the rising from full moon to new; the letters *M. A. m. a.*, to be found in these columns and in other parts of the Almanac, are used to denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

The time of the Phases of the Moon is computed for the meridian of Washington, but may be readily reduced to that for any other meridian, by adding or subtracting the difference of the longitude, according as the same is east or west of that city. The time of the moon's southing is computed for the *same* meridian. The variation, however, even in a remote part of the United States, will be inconsiderable.

The time of High Water is corrected for the difference of the Right Ascension of the Sun and Moon, and the distance of the Moon from the Earth. The small corrections depending on their declinations and our distance from the Sun, have been neglected as unimportant; indeed it has been ascertained, from a series of several hundred observations, that the corrections we have introduced will, in calm weather, give the time of high water within *fifteen* minutes, and, generally, much nearer. The difference between the time of high water at New York, Charleston, and Boston, was derived from the best authorities; but perhaps it has not been ascertained with the degree of accuracy that is to be desired. If our authorities are correct, the time of high water along the coast of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, as far as Nantucket, is nearly the same as at *Boston*. Moreover, when it is high water in *New York*, it is nearly so in Long Island Sound, along the coast of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, as far as Cape Lookout (with the exception of Sandy Hook and the entrance of Chesapeake Bay); whilst in Buzzard's Bay and Narraganset Bay, along the coast of the southern part of North Carolina, of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, at Sandy Hook, and the entrance of the Chesapeake, the time agrees very nearly with that in the column for *Charleston*; when greater accuracy is desired, reference should be had to the Tide Table on the 20th page. The time of the tide immediately preceding the southing of the moon, only, having been given, it should be corrected by the addition of half the difference when the time of the other tide is required.

The Planets are placed in the order in which they pass the meridian on the *first* day of each month, and their declinations are computed for the moment of their passage over the meridian of Washington.

The Ephemeris of the Sun is taken from the celebrated Almanac of Professor Encke. It contains the Sun's Semidiameter, the time (mean) occupied by the Semidiameter in passing the meridian, his declination, the mean time at the instant his centre is on the meridian of Berlin, the Sidereal time, and the obliquity of the ecliptic. The epoch of the Sidereal time is noon *mean* time, and that of the declination and of the equation is noon *apparent* time, of the meridian of Berlin, which is 0h. 53' 35.4" east of Greenwich.

The quantity in the column of the mean time at apparent noon at Berlin is constantly to be added to apparent time to reduce it to mean; indeed, with the exception of the epoch of the equation and declination of the Sun, *mean* time has been altogether used in the Almanac for 1833.

The apparent places of twenty-five stars, as determined by Professor Bessel at Königsberg, will be found very useful for ascertaining the time or the latitude. The Declination in some instances will be found to differ from that given in the English Nautical Almanac, more than was to be expected in the present improved state of astronomical instruments. This difference sometimes amounts to four seconds; a quantity too great to be altogether ascribed to the use of different tables of refraction.

The table of Refractions is that computed on principles explained by the late Dr. Thomas Young, and is recommended by its great simplicity; moreover, it is said to agree as closely as any other with the latest observations; nevertheless had not Professor Bessel's new table required the use of logarithms, it would have been preferred.

In the year 1834 will happen several very important astronomical phenomena in the United States, the most interesting of which will be the eclipse of the Sun, in the afternoon of Sunday, November 30th; which will be very large throughout the whole country, and *total* in some part of the States of South Carolina and Georgia.

R. T. P.

Boston, October 4, 1832.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

	Page.		Page.
Signs of the Planets	3	Tide Table	20
Chronological Cycles	4	Latitude and Longitude of Places in the United States	21
Signs of the Zodiac	4	Length of the Longest and Shortest Days in several cities in the U. S.	23
Length of the Seasons	4	CALENDAR—January, &c.	26
Ember Days	5	Ephemeris of the Sun	50
Movable Festivals of the Church in 1833	5	True Apparent Places of the Prin- cipal Fixed Stars	56
Jewish Calendar	5	Elements of Eclipses and Occultations	61
Mahometan Calendar	6	Elements of Occultations, &c.	62
Eclipses in 1833	6	Young's Refractions	63
Occultations	10	Table of the Sun's Parallax and Altitude	64
Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter 1833	14		
Aspects of the Planets in 1833	16		
Height of the greatest or Spring Tides	18		

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

1. Red Snow of the Alps, &c.	65	4. Mirage	75
2. Showers of Dust and of Soft Sub- stances both Dry and Liquid	67	5. Halos	81
3. Meteoric Stones	71	6. Parhelia or False Suns	83
		7. Lightning Rods	84

PART II.

UNITED STATES	91	15. Georgia	210
1. Address of George Washington at his inauguration as President of the United States	91	16. Alabama	211
2. Executive Government	95	17. Mississippi	213
Regulation in relation to Patents	96	18. Louisiana	215
Copy-rights	98	19. Tennessee	217
Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors to the United States	102	20. Kentucky	218
Act for the Relief of Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution	105	21. Ohio	221
3. Congress of the United States	108	22. Indiana	224
4. Public Lands	116	23. Illinois	226
5. Intercourse with Foreign Nations	119	24. Missouri	227
6. The Judiciary	120	25. District of Columbia	227
7. Commerce	124	26. Florida Territory	230
8. Tariff of Duties	131	27, 28. Michigan and Arkansas Ter. Governors of the States, &c.	232
9. Bank of the United States	139	State Legislatures, &c.	233
10. Public Debt of the United States	142	Table of Elections, &c.	234
11. Receipts and Expenditure	143	INDEPENDENT STATES	234
12. Estimated Receipts in 1831	144	EUROPE	235
13. Mint	144	Reigning Sovereigns of Europe	235
14. Rates of Postage	147	Statistical Table of Europe	236
15. Coffee Trade	148	Naval Forces of Europe	237
16. Colleges in the United States	150	Cultivation and Produce of Europe	238
17. Theological Seminaries	153	Mineral Productions	240
18. Medical Schools	153	1. Sweden and Norway	241
19. Tabular View of Education	154	2. Russia	244
20. Religious Denominations	156	3. Denmark	246
21. Census of 1830	158	4. Belgium	248
INDIVIDUAL STATES	163	5. Holland	251
1. Maine	163	6. Great Britain—England Scotland Ireland	254 270 274
2. New Hampshire	165	7. France	283
3. Vermont	166	8. Prussia	291
4. Massachusetts	168	9. Saxony	293
5. Rhode Island	173	10. Wurtemberg	294
6. Connecticut	174	11. Bavaria	295
7. New York	176	12. Austria	296
8. New Jersey	183	13. Switzerland	299
9. Pennsylvania	186	14. Spain	300
10. Delaware	194	15. Portugal	301
11. Maryland	196	16. Sardinia, 17. Two Sicilies	303
12. Virginia	199	18. Turkey	304
13. North Carolina	205	Commerce of the United States Chronicle of Events	304 305
14. South Carolina	207	Progress of the Cholera	312

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
Address of George Washington	91	Expenditure of the United States	143
Alabama — Government ; Judiciary Internal Improvement	211—213	Exports and Imports, United States	126
Arkansas Territory — Government, &c.	231	Fixed Stars, True and Apparent Time of	56
Aspects of the Planets in 1833	16	Florida Territory — Government ; Judiciary	230
Austria — Statistical Table ; Population of the principal Towns ; Inhabitants ; Religion ; Universities ; Education ; Emperor and Imperial Family	296—298	Flour and Meal Trade, United States	127
Bank of the United States	139	Foreign Intercourse	119
Bavaria — Statistical Table ; Population of the Principal Towns ; Education ; King and Royal Family	295—296	France — Table of Divisions and Population ; Statistical Table ; Progress of Population ; Population at Different Periods ; Public Debt at Different Periods ; Public Expenditure at Different Periods ; Income of the Inhabitants at Different Periods ; Income and Condition of the Inhabitants ; Government ; Ministry ; King and Royal Family	293—293
Belgium — Historical Notice ; Statistical Table ; Population of the Principal Towns ; Classes of Inhabitants ; Universities ; Outlines of the Constitution ; The King	248—250	Georgia — Government ; Judiciary ; Education ; Internal Improvement	210—211
Calendar — January, &c.	26	Governors of the different States	232
Calendar, Jewish	5	Great Britain — Statistical Table of England ; Population of England and Wales at Six Periods ; Summary of Great Britain ; Population of London at Four Periods ; Population of the Principal Towns ; Government ; Parliament ; House of Lords ; House of Commons — Reform ; Classification of Members, &c. ; County Members ; Boroughs disfranchised ; Old Boroughs ; New Boroughs ; Welsh Boroughs ; View of the former and present House of Commons ; Ecclesiastical Establishment ; Education ; Judiciary : — Scotland : — Statistical Table ; Population of Scotland at Six Periods ; Representation in Parliament ; State of Property ; Religion ; Education : — Ireland — Statistical Table ; Progress of Population ; Representation in Parliament ; Education ; Religion ; Protestant and Catholic Bishops ; Condition of the People ; — King and Royal Family of Great Britain ; King's Ministers ; Sovereigns of England since the Conquest	254—299
Calendar, Mahometan	6	Halos	81
Census — United States in 1830	158	Height of Tides	18
Cholera, Progress of	312	Holland — Statistical Table ; Population ; Religion ; Population of the Principal Towns ; Races of Inhabitants ; Population of Foreign Colonies ; Outlines of the Constitution ; King and Royal Family	251—253
Chronicle of Events	305	Illinois — Government ; Judiciary ; Internal Improvement	226—227
Chronological Cycles	4	Independent States of America	234
Coffee Trade	148	Indiana — Government ; Judiciary ; Receipts and Expenditure ; Internal Improvement	224—226
Colleges in the United States	150	Individual States	163
Columbia, District of — Courts ; Public Buildings in Washington ; Expenditure of the United States in Washington	227—230		
Commerce, United States	124 & 304		
Congress of the United States	108		
Connecticut — Government ; Judiciary ; Expenditure ; Education ; Internal Improvement	174—176		
Copy-right, Law of	98		
Cotton Crop, United States	129		
Debt of the United States	142		
Delaware — Government ; Judiciary ; Amendments of the Constitution	194—195		
Denmark — Statistical Table ; Foreign Colonies ; Classes of Inhabitants ; Religion ; Education ; Kings since 1700 ; King and Royal Family	246—248		
Eclipses and Occultations, Elements of	61		
Eclipses in 1833	6		
Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter	14		
Education, Tabular View of	156		
Elections, Time of	234		
Elements of Eclipses and Occultations	61		
Ember Days	5		
England, see Great Britain			
England	254		
Ephemeris of the Sun	52		
Europe — Reigning Sovereigns ; Statistical Table ; Naval Force of Europe ; View of the Cultivation and Agricultural Produce of Europe ; Mineral Productions of Europe ; Proportion between the Journals and Population	235—240		
Executive Government, United States	93		

	Page.
<u>Insolvent Debtors to the United States</u>	102
<u>Intercourse with Foreign Nations</u>	119
<u>Judiciary, United States</u>	120
<u>Kentucky — Government ; Judiciary ; Taxes ; Internal Improvement</u>	218—221
<u>Latitude and Longitude of Places in the United States</u>	21
<u>Legislatures of the States</u>	233
<u>Legislatures — Time of Meeting</u>	234
<u>Length of the Longest and Shortest Days in several Cities in the U.S.</u>	25
<u>Length of the Seasons</u>	4
<u>Lightning Rods</u>	84
<u>Louisiana — Government ; Judiciary ; Table of the Divisions ; Internal Improvement</u>	215—217
<u>Maine — Government ; Judiciary ; Receipts and Expenditure in 1831 ; Internal Improvement</u>	163, 164
<u>Maryland — Government ; Judiciary ; Receipts and Expenditure ; Internal Improvement</u>	196—199
<u>Massachusetts — Government ; Judiciary ; Expenditure ; Amendment of the Constitution ; Internal improvement</u>	163—172
<u>Medical Schools</u>	153
<u>Meteoric Stones</u>	71
<u>Michigan Territory — Government, &c.</u>	231
<u>Mint, United States</u>	143
<u>Mirage</u>	75
<u>Missouri — Government ; Judiciary</u>	227
<u>Mississippi — Government ; Judiciary ; Constitution and Laws ; Banks ; Internal Improvement</u>	213—215
<u>Movable Festivals of the Church</u>	5
<u>New Hampshire — Government ; Judiciary ; Internal Improvement</u>	165, 166
<u>New Jersey — Government ; Judiciary ; Education ; Internal Improvement</u>	183, 184
<u>New York — Government ; Judiciary ; Education ; Ecclesiastical Register ; Manufactures ; Receipts and Expenditure ; Internal Improvement</u>	176—183
<u>Norway</u>	242
<u>North Carolina — Government ; Judiciary ; Finances ; Education ; Internal Improvement</u>	205—207
<u>Occultations</u>	10
<u>Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution</u>	105
<u>Ohio — Government ; Judiciary ; Receipts and Expenditure ; Internal Improvement</u>	221—224
<u>Parhelia on False Suns</u>	83
<u>Parliament of Great Britain</u>	257
<u>Patents, Regulations in relation to</u>	96
<u>Pennsylvania — Government ; Judiciary ; Revenue and Expenditure ; Coal Trade ; Education ; Internal Improvement</u>	186—194
<u>Postage, Rates of</u>	147
<u>Public Debt of the United States</u>	132
<u>Portugal — Statistical Table ; King and Royal Family</u>	301, 302
<u>Progress of the Cholera</u>	312
<u>Prussia — Statistical Table ; Races ; Religion ; Universities ; Kings ; King and Royal Family</u>	291—293
<u>Public Lands</u>	116
<u>Rates of Postage</u>	147

	Page.
<u>Receipts and Expenditure of the United States</u>	143
<u>Receipts, estimated in 1831</u>	144
<u>Red Snow of the Alps, &c.</u>	65
<u>Refractions, Young's</u>	63
<u>Reform, Parliamentary</u>	248
<u>Regulations in relation to Patents</u>	96
<u>Relief of Officers and Soldiers</u>	105
<u>Relief of United States Debtors</u>	98
<u>Religious Denominations</u>	156
<u>Rhode Island — Government ; Judiciary ; Education ; Internal Improvement</u>	173, 174
<u>Russia — Divisions of the Empire ; Population of the Chief Towns ; Races of Inhabitants ; Religion ; Government ; Ministers ; Emperors ; Emperor and Imperial Family</u>	244—246
<u>Sardinia — Divisions and Population ; King and Royal Family</u>	303
<u>Saxony — Statistical Table ; Inhabitants ; King and Royal Family</u>	293, 294
<u>Senate, United States</u>	109
<u>Showers of Dust, &c.</u>	67
<u>Signs of the Planets</u>	3
<u>Signs of the Zodiac</u>	4
<u>South Carolina — Government ; Judiciary ; Revenue and Expenditure ; Banks ; Education ; Internal Improvement</u>	207—210
<u>Spain — Statistical Table, Ecclesiastics ; Population of Foreign Possessions ; Government ; Kings of the House of Bourbon ; King and Royal Family</u>	300, 301
<u>State Legislatures</u>	233
<u>Sun, Ephemeris of</u>	52
<u>Sun's Parallax and Altitude</u>	64
<u>Sweden and Norway — Statistical Table ; Races of Inhabitants ; Religion ; Government ; Kings of Sweden since 1523 ; King and Royal Family</u>	241—244
<u>Switzerland — Statistical Table ; Government</u>	299
<u>Tabular View of Education</u>	156
<u>Tariff of Duties</u>	131
<u>Tennessee — Government ; Judiciary</u>	217, 218
<u>Theological Seminaries</u>	153
<u>Tide Table</u>	20
<u>Tides, Height of</u>	18
<u>Time, true and apparent</u>	56
<u>Tonnage, United States</u>	130
<u>True and apparent Time of the Principal Fixed Stars</u>	56
<u>Turkey — Extent and Population ; the Sultan and Family</u>	303
<u>Two Sicilies — Extent and Population ; King and Royal Family</u>	303
<u>United States</u>	91
<u>Vermont — Government ; Receipts and Expenditure ; Internal Improvement</u>	166—168
<u>Virginia — Government ; Judiciary ; Register of Crimes ; Education ; Movement respecting Slavery, &c. ; Internal Improvement</u>	199—205
<u>Washington's Inaugural Address</u>	91
<u>Wurtemberg — Statistical Table ; Inhabitants ; King and Royal Family</u>	294, 295
<u>Young's Refractions</u>	63

CORRECTIONS.

Page 115. In the Table exhibiting the "Apportionment of Representatives," there is a transposition of figures in the column containing the number of Representatives in the 22d Congress. They should stand thus; Vt. 5; Mass. 13; Rhode Island 2; Con. 6.

Page 156. Number of members on the books in the University of Oxford, England, 5,274; not 2,741. See page 263.

Pages 158, 159, 160, and 161. The abstract of the Fifth Census of the United States which is given in these pages, is from the *official document*. According to the official statement, there are a few slaves in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. This is, however, an error: slavery is not permitted by the constitution and laws of these several states.

Page 186. Salary of the governor of Pennsylvania \$4,000; not \$2,000.

Wm. A. Palmer is reelected Governor of Vermont for the year ending on the 2d Thursday in October, 1833.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC.

PART I.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1833,

Being the latter part of the 57th, and the beginning of the 58th, year of the Independence of the United States of America ;

- “ the 6546th year of the Julian Period ;
- “ the latter part of the 5593d, and the beginning of the 5594th, year of the Jews.
- “ the 2586th year from the building of Rome, according to Varro ;
- “ the 2580th year of the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, February 26 ; (3967 of the Julian Period, or 747 years before Christ, according to the chronologists, and 746 according to the astronomers ;)
- “ the 2609th year of the Olympiads, — or the first year of the 653d Olympiad will begin in July, 1833, by fixing the era of the first Olympiad 775½ years before Christ, or at about the 1st of July, of the year 3938 of the Julian Period ;
- “ the latter part of the 1248th, and the beginning of the 1249th, year from the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet.

I. THE CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♄ Ceres.
♁ The Earth.	♁ Vesta.	♃ Jupiter.
☾ ● ○ The Moon.	♄ Juno.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	♀ Pallas.	♁ Herschel or Uranus.
♀ Venus.		
☿ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.		
☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in “ “ “ “		
♄ Opposition “ 180° in “ “ “ “		
♁ The ascending, ♁ the descending node.		

4. CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES, SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC, &c.

An asterisk (*) prefixed to the conjunction of the Moon with a star or planet, indicates that the star or planet *may* be eclipsed in some part of the inhabited portion of the United States.

The sign + is prefixed to the latitude, or declination of the Sun or other heavenly body, when *north*, and the sign — when *south*; but the former prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in Latitude, indicates that she is approaching, and the latter, that she is receding from, the *north* pole of the ecliptic.

The letters *M. A.*, *m. a.*, denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	F	Solar Cycle	22
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	10	Roman Indiction	6
Epact	9		

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	{ 1. ♈ Aries.	Autumn signs.	{ 7. ♎ Libra.
	2. ♉ Taurus.		8. ♏ Scorpio.
	3. ♊ Gemini.		9. ♐ Sagittarius.
	4. ♋ Cancer.	Winter signs.	{ 10. ♑ Capricornus.
Summer signs.	{ 5. ♌ Leo.		11. ♒ Aquarius.
	6. ♍ Virgo.		12. ♓ Pisces.

LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

Sun enters ♈ (at Washington) 1832, December 21st,	h. m. s.	1 43 39
“ “ ♉ “ 1833, March 20th,	3 2 59	
“ “ ♊ “ “ June 21st,	0 8 25	
“ “ ♋ “ “ September 22d,	14 3 48	
“ “ ♌ “ “ December 21st	7 25 46	
Sun in the Winter Signs (at Washington)	d. h. m. s.	89 1 19 20
“ “ Spring “	92 21 5 26	
“ “ Summer “	93 13 55 23	
“ “ Autumn “	89 17 21 58	
“ north of the Equator (Spring and Summer)	186 11 0 49	
“ south “ (Winter and Autumn)	178 18 41 18	
Length of the tropical year, beginning at the winter sol- stice 1832, and ending at the winter solstice 1833 }	365 5 42 7	
Mean or average length of the tropical year	365 5 48 48	

EMBER DAYS.

February 27th, March 1st, and 2d. | September 18th, 20th, and 21st.
May 29th, 31st, and June 1st. | December 18th, 20th, and 21st.

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1833.

Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 3d	Rogation Monday	May 13th
Quinq. or Shrove "	Feb. 17th	" Tuesday	May 14th
Ash Wed. 1st day of Lent	Feb. 20th	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th.	May 16th
Mid Lent Sunday	March 17th	Whitsunday, or Pentecost	May 26th
Palm Sunday	March 31st	Trinity Sunday	June 2d
<i>Easter Day</i>	April 7th	Corpus Christi day	June 6th
Low Sunday	April 14th	Advent Sunday	Dec. 1st
Rogation Sunday	May 12th		

JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The fasts or feasts marked with an asterisk (*) are strictly observed.]

Names of the Months.

5593 1st of Thebet	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dec. 23, 1832 .
" 10th "	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	Jan. 1, 1833.					
" 1st of Sebat	.	.	.	.	.	.	21, "
" 1st of Adar	.	.	.	.	.	.	Feb. 20, "
" 13th "	Fast of Esther	March 4, "					
" 14th "	* Purim	5, "					
" 15th "	Schuscan Purim	6, "					
" 1st of Nisan	.	.	.	.	.	.	21, "
" 15th "	*Beginning of the Passover	April 4, "					
" 16th "	*Second Feast, or Morrow of the Passover	5, "					
" 21st "	*Seventh Feast	10, "					
" 22d "	*End of the Passover	11, "					
" 1st of Ijar	.	.	.	.	.	.	20, "
" 18th "	Lag beomer	May 7, "					
" 1st of Sivan	.	.	.	.	.	.	19, "
" 6th "	*Feast of Weeks, or Pentecost	24, "					
" 7th "	*Second Feast	25, "					
" 1st of Thammus	.	.	.	.	.	.	June 18, "
" 17th "	Fast for the Taking of the Temple	July 4, "					
" 1st of Ab	.	.	.	.	.	.	17, "
" 9th "	*Fast for the Burning of the Temple	25, "					
" 1st of Elul	.	.	.	.	.	.	Aug. 16, "

5594	1st of Tisri	*Feast for the New Year.	Sept. 14, 1833.
"	2d "	*Second Feast for the New Year	15, "
"	3d "	Fast of Gedaljah	16, "
"	10th "	*Feast of Reconciliation	23, "
"	15th "	*Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles	28, "
"	16th "	*Second Feast of the Huts	29, "
"	21st "	Feast of Palms or Branches	Oct. 4, "
"	22d "	*End of the Hut, or Congregation Feast	5, "
"	23d "	*Rejoicing for the Discovery of the Law	6, "
"	1st of Marchesvan		14, "
"	1st of Chisleu		Nov. 13, "
"	25th "	Consecration of the Temple	Dec. 7, "
"	1st of Thebet		13, "
"	10th "	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	22, "
"	1st of Sebat		Jan. 11, 1834.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Names of the Months.

1248	1st of Shaban	Dec. 23, 1832.
"	1st of Ramadan (Month of Fasting)	Jan. 21, 1833.
"	1st of Schewall (Month of Rejoicing)	Feb. 20, "
"	1st of Dsu'l-kadah	March 21, "
"	1st of Dsu'l-hejjah	April 20, "
1249	1st of Moharrem	May 20, "
"	1st of Saphar	June 19, "
"	1st of Rabia I.	July 18, "
"	1st of Rabia II.	Aug. 17, "
"	1st of Jomadhi I.	Sept. 15, "
"	1st of Jomadhi II.	Oct. 15, "
"	1st of Regeb	Nov. 13, "
"	1st of Shaban	Dec. 13, "
"	1st of Ramadan (Month of Fasting)	Jan. 11, 1834.

ECLIPSES IN 1833.

In the course of the present year, will happen five eclipses, viz. three of the Moon and two of the Sun. All of the former will be visible, either wholly or in part; but those of the Sun will be wholly invisible, throughout the United States.

I. Sunday, January 6th, an Eclipse of the Moon, wholly visible, as follows, viz.

	Beginning.	Ecliptic δ	Greatest Obsc.	End.	Mean Time at the respective Places. Digits eclipsed at each place at the time of the greatest Obscuration $5^{\circ} 42.6'$ on the northern limb of the Moon.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Albany	1 54.3 M.	2 57.4 M.	3 4.8 M.	4 15.0 M.	
Baltimore	1 42.6	2 45.7	2 53.1	4 3.3	
Boston	2 4.6	3 7.7	3 15.1	4 25.4	
Charleston	1 29.0	2 32.1	2 39.5	3 49.8	
Cincinnati	1 11.6	2 14.7	2 22.1	3 32.4	
Halifax, N. S.	2 35.2	3 38.3	3 45.7	4 55.9	
Hartford	1 57.8	3 0.9	3 8.3	4 18.5	
Lexington, Ky.	1 11.9	2 15.0	2 22.4	3 32.6	
Mobile	0 56.4	1 59.4	2 6.9	3 17.1	
Nashville	1 2.3	2 5.4	2 12.8	3 23.0	
New Haven	1 57.3	3 0.3	3 7.8	4 18.0	
New Orleans	0 48.6	1 51.7	1 59.1	3 9.4	
New York	1 53.0	2 56.1	3 3.5	4 13.8	
Norfolk	1 43.8	2 46.9	2 54.3	4 4.6	
Philadelphia	1 49.4	2 51.5	2 58.9	4 9.1	
Pittsburg	1 28.6	2 31.6	2 39.0	3 49.3	
Portland	2 7.5	3 10.6	3 18.0	4 28.3	
Portsmouth	5 5.9	3 9.0	3 16.4	4 26.7	
Providence	2 3.4	3 6.5	3 13.9	4 24.1	
Raleigh	1 33.9	2 37.0	2 44.4	3 54.6	
Richmond	1 39.3	2 42.3	2 49.8	4 0.0	
Savannah	1 24.9	2 28.0	2 35.4	3 45.6	
Washington	1 41.0	2 44.1	2 51.5	4 1.7	

II. Sunday, January 20th, an Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible throughout the United States.

Beginning of the General Eclipse on the Earth, at 1h. 58m. A. (M. T. at Washington,) in Long. $205^{\circ} 19'$ West from Greenwich, and in Lat. $29^{\circ} 13'$ South.

Beginning of the Central Eclipse on the Earth, at 3h. 19m. A., in Long. $234^{\circ} 18'$ West, Lat. $44^{\circ} 0'$ South.

Sun centrally eclipsed on the Meridian, at 4h. 40m. A., in Long. $143^{\circ} 53'$ West, Lat. $61^{\circ} 45'$ South.

End of the Central Eclipse on the Earth, at 6h. 19m. A., in Long. $65^{\circ} 34'$ West, Lat. $31^{\circ} 52'$ South.

End of the General Eclipse on the Earth, at 7h. 39m. A., in Long. $92^{\circ} 32'$ West, Lat. $16^{\circ} 43'$ South.

This Eclipse will be visible in Australia, in South America, and in the South Pacific Ocean.

III. Monday, July 1st, an Eclipse of the Moon, the latter part of which will be visible, as follows, viz.

	Moon rises eclipsed.	Ecliptic Opposition	Greatest Obsc.	End of the Eclipse.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Albany	7 39 A.	7 41.5 A.	7 47.8 A.	9 25.8 A.
Baltimore	7 28	7 29.9	7 36.2	9 14.2
Boston	7 38	7 52.2	7 58.5	9 36.5
Charleston	7 10	7 16.4	7 22.6	9 0.6
Cincinnati	7 28	6 59.0	7 5.2	8 43.2
Halifax, N. S.	7 46	8 22.8	8 29.0	10 7.0
Hartford	7 36	7 45.2	7 51.4	9 29.4
Lexington, Ky.	7 25	6 59.2	7 5.5	8 43.5
Mobile	7 5	6 43.7	6 50.0	8 28.0
Nashville	7 19	6 49.6	6 55.9	8 33.9
New Haven	7 34	7 44.6	7 50.9	9 28.9
New Orleans	7 3	6 36.0	6 42.2	8 20.2
New York	7 33	7 40.4	7 46.7	9 24.7
Norfolk	7 21	7 31.2	7 37.4	9 15.4
Philadelphia	7 30	7 35.8	7 42.0	9 20.0
Pittsburg	7 32	7 15.9	7 21.2	8 59.2
Portland	7 42	7 55.1	8 1.4	9 39.4
Portsmouth	7 40	7 53.5	7 59.7	9 37.7
Providence	7 36	7 50.8	7 57.0	9 35.0
Raleigh	7 18	7 21.2	7 27.5	9 5.5
Richmond	7 23	7 26.6	7 32.9	9 10.9
Savannah	7 8	7 12.2	7 18.5	8 56.5
Washington	7 27	7 28.3	7 34.6	9 12.6

Mean Time at the respective places.

At those places where the Moon is above the horizon at the time of the greatest obscuration, she will appear 10 digits 19' eclipsed on the southern side.

In the Atlantic States, the Moon, whilst most obscured, will eclipse the Star 225 in the constellation Sagittarius.

IV. Monday and Tuesday, July 16th and 17th, a Total Eclipse of the Sun, wholly invisible.

Beginning of the general Eclipse on the Earth, July 16th, 11h. 45m. A.
(Mean Time at Washington.)

in Lat. $34^{\circ} 37'$ North, and Long. $2^{\circ} 37'$ East from Greenwich.

Beginning of *Total Darkness* on the Earth, July 17th, 1h. 2m. M.
in Lat. $54^{\circ} 44'$ N., Long. $34^{\circ} 18'$ W.

Sun centrally eclipsed on the meridian, July 17th, at 1h. 52m. M.
in Lat. $77^{\circ} 31'$ N., Long. $76^{\circ} 31'$ E.

End of *Total Darkness* on the Earth, July 17th, at 2h. 56m. M.
in Lat. $47^{\circ} 14'$ N., Long. $175^{\circ} 19'$ E.

End of the General Eclipse on the Earth, July 17th, at 4h. 13m. M.
in Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$ N., Long. $142^{\circ} 23'$ E.

This Eclipse will be visible throughout Europe and nearly the whole of Northern Asia, in a small part of Northwestern Africa, and in that part of America which lies within the Arctic Circle. Throughout Europe the

Eclipse will be large, but as the path of the centre will pass over the Northern Atlantic and the northern parts of Europe and Asia, the Sun will not be *totally* obscured in any part of the civilized portion of the globe.

V. Thursday, December 26th, a total Eclipse of the Moon, of which the latter part will be visible to the whole of the United States east of the Mississippi, and to a small part of our territory west thereof, as follows, viz.

	Moon rises eclipsed.	Total dark- ness begins	Nearest Ap. of Centres.	Total dark- ness ends.	End of the Eclipse.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Albany	4 29 A.	3 43.1 A.	4 37.4 A.	5 26.6 A.	6 26.1 A.
Baltimore	4 40	3 36.5	4 25.8	5 15.0	6 14.7
Boston	4 30	3 58.8	4 48.1	5 37.3	6 36.8
Charleston	4 59	3 23.0	4 12.3	5 1.5	6 1.0
Cincinnati	4 40	3 5.6	3 54.9	4 44.1	5 43.6
Halifax, N. S.	4 22	4 29.4	5 18.6	6 7.9	7 7.4
Hartford	4 32	3 51.8	4 41.0	5 30.3	6 29.8
Lexington, Ky.	4 43	3 5.9	3 55.1	4 44.4	5 43.9
Mobile	5 4	2 50.4	3 39.6	4 28.9	5 28.4
Nashville	4 49	2 56.3	3 45.5	4 34.8	5 34.3
New Haven	4 34	3 51.3	4 40.5	5 29.8	6 29.3
New Orleans	5 6	2 42.6	3 31.9	4 21.1	5 20.6
New York	4 35	3 47.0	4 36.3	5 25.5	6 25.0
Norfolk	4 47	3 37.8	4 27.1	5 16.3	6 15.8
Philadelphia	4 39	3 42.4	4 31.6	5 20.9	6 20.4
Pittsburg	4 36	3 22.5	4 11.8	5 1.0	6 0.5
Portland	4 26	4 1.7	4 51.0	5 40.2	6 39.7
Portsmouth	4 28	4 0.1	4 49.4	5 38.6	6 38.1
Providence	4 32	3 57.4	4 46.6	5 35.9	6 35.4
Raleigh	4 50	3 27.9	4 17.1	5 6.4	6 5.9
Richmond	4 45	3 33.2	4 23.5	5 11.7	6 11.2
Savannah	5 1	3 18.9	4 8.1	4 57.4	5 56.9
Washington	4 41	3 34.9	4 24.2	5 13.4	6 12.9

Mean Time at the respective Places.

At Halifax the Moon will rise a few minutes before the beginning of total darkness. At Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Cincinnati, Hartford, Lexington, New Haven, New York, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, Portsmouth, Providence, Raleigh, Richmond, and Washington, she will rise *totally* immersed in the shadow of the earth; but she will not rise at Mobile, Nashville, New Orleans, or Savannah, until near the time of the end of the eclipse. Although the Moon will on this occasion be totally eclipsed, it is probable she will not entirely disappear, but will remain visible, of the color of dusky copper.

OCCULTATIONS.

I. *Occultations of, and Appulses to, Stars, of not less than the sixth Magnitude, in 1833, visible at Boston, in Mean Time of the Meridian of that Place.*

[Those marked with an asterisk (*) will also be Occultations at Charleston, and those with an obelisk (†) in some part of Europe.]

* * The semi-diameter of the Moon was diminished 1.5'' for irradiation.

January d. h. m. 4 3 0 M. Nearest Ap. D to m 8 * 13' 0'' South of D.

* † January 4th. Occultation of γ Orionis.

Immersion . . . 6h. 25m. 3s. A. 4' 5'' } South of the
Emersion . . . 7 20 56 10 22 } Centre of D.
D's S. D. at Im. 16' 37.3''; at Em. 16' 40.3''.

* January 15th. Occultation of η α .

Immersion . . . 5h. 12m. 31s. M. 1' 36'' } North of D's
Emersion . . . 6 26 32 7 55 } Centre.
D's S. D. at Im. 15' 15.5''; at Em. 15' 17.8''.

January 28th. Occultation of μ Ceti.

Immersion . . . 10h. 4m. 40s. A. 8' 30'' } South of D's
Emersion . . . 10 59 48 8 58 } Centre.
D's S. D. at Im. 15' 35.0''; at Em. 15' 33.1''.

Feb. 15th, 5h. 0m. M. Nearest ap. D to 2γ δ * 6' 30'' south of D.
" 24th, 8 30 A. " " 2 ζ Ceti * 12 0 "

† March 11th. Occultation of δ α .

Immersion . . . 0h. 17m. 28s. M. 11' 37'' } South of D's
Emersion . . . 1 8 2 7 27 } Centre.
D's S. D. at Im. 15' 31.5''; at Em. 15' 32.5''.

* March 13th. Occultation of d Ophiuchi.

Immersion . . . 2h. 14m. 24s. M. 6' 54'' } South of D's
Emersion . . . 3 25 30 0 7 } Centre.
D's S. D. at Im. 15' 3.7''; at Em. 15' 5.5''.

* April 9th. Occultation of ρ Ophiuchi.

Immersion . . . 0h. 41m. 56s. M. 5' 4'' } North of D's
Emersion . . . 1 44 48 11 1 } Centre.
D's S. D. at Im. 15' 19.4''; at Em. 15' 20.8''.

* April 16th. Occultation of 3ψ α .

Immersion . . . 4h. 46m. 48s. M. 9' 49'' } North of D's
† Emersion . . . 5 36 53 11 1 } Centre.
D's S. D. at Im. 14' 51.2''; at Em. 14' 53.2''.

April 23d, 9h. 34m. A. Nearest ap. D to ζ 8 * 10' 30'' North of D.

† After the rising of the Sun.

May 4th. Occultation of β Δ .

Star rises eclipsed . . . 7h. 55m. 20s. A.
 Emersion . . . 8 5 33 6' 26'' North of β 's Centre.
 β 's S. D. at Em. 15' 39.1'.

* May 22d, 8h. 42m. A. Nearest Ap. β to δ Π , * 4' 25'' North of β .

** June 6th and 7th. Occultation of η Ψ .*

Immersion 6th . . . 11h. 44m. 1s. A. 0' 19'' } North of β 's
 Emersion 7th . . . 0 59 30 M. 4 47 } Centre.
 β 's S. D. at Im. 14' 49.1''; at Em. 14' 51.4''.

*† * July 1st. Occultation of 225 λ .*

Star rises . . . 7h. 38m. 0s. A.
 Immersion . . . 7 42 47 6' 43'' } South of β 's
 Emersion . . . 8 51 30 0 1 } Centre.
 β 's S. D. at Im. 15' 0.0''; at Em. 15' 1.9''.

(At the time of this Occultation, the Moon will be nearly totally eclipsed.)

July 1st, 7h. 50m. A. Nearest Ap. β to 2ν λ * 10' North of β .

** July 8th. Occultation of r χ .*

Immersion . . . 3h. 47m. 55s. M. 1' 48'' } South of β 's
 † Emersion (about) . . . 5 1 } Centre.
 β 's S. D. at Im. 14' 56.3''.

** August 8th. Occultation of μ Ceti.*

Immersion . . . 0h. 1m. 33s. M. 1' 46'' } South of β 's
 Emersion . . . 1 1 53 5 30 } Centre.
 β 's S. D. at Im. 15' 12.7''; at Em. 15' 15.9''.

August 10th, 0h. 1m. M. Nearest Ap. β to 3δ γ * 10' North of β .

** August 27th. Occultation of η Ψ .*

Immersion . . . 8h. 24m. 21s. A. 5' 29'' } North of β 's
 Emersion . . . 9 44 45 6 51 } Centre.
 β 's S. D. at Im. 14' 48.3''; at Em. 14' 49.4''.

Sept. 3d, 1ch. 15m. A. Nearest Ap. β to 2ξ Ceti * 7' South of β .

September 27th. Occultation of 3ψ ω .

Immersion . . . 1h. 12m. 22s. M. 11' 9'' } North of β 's
 Emersion . . . 2 8 56 8 20 } Centre.
 β 's S. D. at Im. 14' 48.8''; at Em. 14' 47.2''.

Sept. 27th, 1h. 17m. A. Nearest Ap. β to r χ . * 0' 39'' South of β .

† October 4th. Occultation of ζ γ .

Star rises eclipsed . . . 9h. 11. 0s. A.
 Emersion . . . 9 21 31 4' 0'' North of β 's Centre.
 β 's S. D. at Em. 15' 33.1''.

† After the rising of the Sun.

October 30th. Occultation of $3\delta\gamma$.

Star rises eclipsed . . . 6h. 32m. 0s. A.
 Emersion . . . 7 1 6 12' 4" South of \mathfrak{D} 's Centre.
 \mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Em. 15' 23.8".

*† * November 1st. Occultation of $\mu\Box$.*

Immersion . . . 9h. 4m. 6s. A. 14' 44" } North of \mathfrak{D} 's
 Emersion . . . 9 33 1 11 15 } Centre.
 \mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 15' 41.9"; at Em. 15' 43.4".

November 2d, 8h. 56m. A. Nearest Ap. \mathfrak{D} to $\delta\Box$ * 2' South of \mathfrak{D} .

*† * November 29th. Occultation of $\eta\Box$.*

Immersion . . . 0h. 49m. 9s. M. 5' 21" } South of \mathfrak{D} 's
 Emersion . . . 2 2 17 9 14 } Centre.
 \mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 16' 1.2"; at Em. 16' 1.7".

November 29th. Occultation of $\mu\Box$.

Immersion . . . 5h. 24m. 23s. M. 7' 33" } South of \mathfrak{D} 's
 Emersion . . . 6 22 49 6 50 } Centre.

December 18th. Occultation of $\tau\mathfrak{H}$.

Immersion . . . 11h. 14m. 46s. 11' 47" South of \mathfrak{D} 's Centre.
 Star sets eclipsed . . . 11 38
 \mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 14' 46.4".

December 25th, 5h. 46m. A. Nearest Ap. \mathfrak{D} to $\zeta\gamma$ * 3' South of \mathfrak{D} .

II. *Occultations of, and Appulses to, Stars, of not less than the sixth Magnitude in 1833, visible at Charleston, in Mean Time of the Meridian of Charleston.*

[Those marked with an asterisk (*) will also be Occultations at Boston, and those with an obelisk (†) in some part of Europe.]

*† * January 4th. Occultation of 1χ Orionis.*

Immersion . . . 5h. 37m. 9s. A. 7' 33" } South of \mathfrak{D} 's
 Emersion . . . 6 20 23 13 36 } Centre.
 \mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 16' 33.6"; at Em. 16' 37.0".

** January 15th. Occultation of $\eta\Delta$.*

Immersion . . . 4h. 26m. 19s. M. 8' 39" } South of \mathfrak{D} 's
 Emersion . . . 5 37 19 1 52 } Centre.
 \mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 15' 15.5"; at Em. 15' 17.4".

* Jan. 28th, 9h. 55m. A. Nearest Ap. \mathfrak{D} to μ Ceti. * 2' 20" South of \mathfrak{D} .

30th, 4 53 " " 2 $\delta\gamma$ * 3 20 North of \mathfrak{D} .

† * March 10th, 11h. 51m. A. " " $\delta\Delta$ * 5 51 South of \mathfrak{D} .

* *March 13th. Occultation of δ Ophiuchi.*

Immersion	.	.	1h. 44m. 28s. M.	14' 44"	} South of δ 's Centre.
Emersion	.	.	2 15 36	11 18	

δ 's S. D. at Im. 15' 3.7"; at Em. 15' 4.7".

* *April 8th and 9th. Occultation of η Ophiuchi.*

Immersion 8th;	.	11h. 48m. 16s. A.	5' 26"	} South of δ 's Centre.
Emersion 9th,	.	0 58 59 M.	2 20	

δ 's S. D. at Im. 15' 18.9"; at Em. 15' 21.2".

* *April 16th. Occultation of 3ψ .*

Star rises eclipsed	4h. 1m. 0s. M.	
Emersion	4 44 46	6' 29" North of δ 's Centre.

δ 's S. D. at Em. 14' 52.0".

April 23d, 9h. 6m. A. Nearest approach δ to $\zeta\gamma$ * 3' North of δ .

May 22d. Occultation of δ Π .

Immersion	.	7h. 50m. 35s. A.	12' 15"	} North of δ 's Centre.
Emersion	.	8 25 26	13 22	

δ 's S. D. at Im. 16' 14.1"; at Em. 16' 12.3".

* *June 6th. Occultation of η Υ .*

Immersion	.	10h. 49m. 43s. A.	7' 2"	} South of δ 's Centre.
Emersion	.	11 58 14	1 26	

δ 's S. D. at Im. 14' 48.1"; at Em. 14' 50.8".

July 1st, 7h. 8m. A. Nearest Ap. δ to 2γ * 4' N. of δ .

† * *July 1st. Occultation of 225 ϵ .*

Star rises eclipsed	7h. 10m. 0s. A.	
Immersion [about]	7 8	14' 23" } South of δ 's
Emersion	7 43 23	10 23 } Centre.

δ 's S. D. at Em. 15' 0.9"

* *July 8th. Occultation of r ϵ .*

Immersion	.	2h. 41m. 59s. M.	3' 22"	} South of δ 's Centre.
Emersion	.	4 5 58	7 42	

δ 's S. D. at Im. 14' 56.5"; at Em. 14' 58.2".

* *August 7th and 8th. Occultation of μ Ceti.*

Star rises 7th	11h. 5m. 0s. A.	
Immersion	11 12 46	4' 23" } South of δ 's
Emersion 8th	0 5 52 M.	7 14 } Centre.

δ 's S. D. at Im. 15' 10.0"; at Em. 15' 13.1".

* *August 27th. Occultation of η Υ .*

Immersion	.	7h. 16m. 14s. A.	0' 3"	} North of δ 's Centre.
Emersion	.	8 43 47	3 20	

δ 's S. D. at Im. 14' 46.3"; at Em. 14' 47.9"

* *September 27th. Occultation of 3ψ .*

Immersion	.	0h. 15m. 23s. M.	8' 30"	} North of δ 's Centre.
Emersion	.	1 31 29	3 37	

δ 's S. D. at Im. 14' 51.3"; at Em. 14' 49.7".

*† November 1st. Occultation of μ Π .

Star rises eclipsed 8h. 26m. 0s. A.
 Emersion . . . 8 53 5 7' 29" North of \mathfrak{D} 's Centre.
 \mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Em. 15' 40.6".

†* November 29th. Occultation of η Π .

Immersion . . . 0h. 8m. 41s. M. 13' 42" } South of \mathfrak{D} 's
 Emersion . . . 0 37 52 15 51 } Centre.

\mathfrak{D} 's S. D. at Im. 16' 1.2" ; at Em. 16' 1.8".

* Nov. 29th, 5h. 24m. M. Nearest Ap. \mathfrak{D} to μ Π . * 1' 39" South of \mathfrak{D} .

* Dec. 18th, 10 59 A. " " " r \mathfrak{H} . * 5 10 " "

ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1833,

Visible throughout or in some part of the United States, in Mean time for the Meridian of Greenwich, reckoned according to the Manner of Astronomers, who begin the day at the noon of the civil day and count the hours up to 24, or to the succeeding noon, when another day is commenced.

	d.	h.	m.	s.	Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.	Sat.
January	1	10	51	40	1	June	14	21	41	4	2
	2	12	2	50	2		23	19	34	45	1
	6	10	17	23	3 Em.		30	21	23	29	1
	8	12	47	34	1	July	2	18	43	58	2 Em.
	9	14	38	53	2		9	17	50	36	1
	13	11	30	24	3 Im.		9	18	53	40	2
	13	14	19	22	3 Em.		9	21	21	15	2 Em.
	15	14	43	25	1		11	18	38	45	3 Em.
	20	15	33	23	3 Im.		16	19	44	15	1
	24	11	8	4	1		18	20	14	6	3 Im.
	31	13	3	44	1		18	22	38	40	3 Em.
February	3	11	45	35	2	August	23	21	37	53	1
	7	14	59	19	1		1	17	59	58	1
	9	9	28	13	1		3	16	4	34	2
	10	14	21	58	2		3	18	30	43	2 Em.
	16	11	23	40	1		8	19	53	38	1
	18	10	27	31	3 Em.		10	18	41	58	2
	23	13	19	0	1		10	21	7	41	2 Em.
	25	11	46	27	3 Im.		15	21	47	20	1
	25	14	29	34	3 Em.		17	16	15	48	1
	1	♂	♂ & ☉				17	21	19	18	2
April	13	21	51	41	2		23	16	17	38	3 Im.
	15	21	8	14	1		23	18	33	13	3 Em.
May	22	23	2	19	1		24	18	9	35	1
	31	19	24	43	1		28	15	40	17	2 Em.
June	5	20	9	44	3 Im.		30	20	18	37	3 Im.
	7	19	3	20	2		30	22	38	24	3 Em.
	7	21	18	41	1		31	20	3	25	1

	d.	h.	m.	s.	Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.	Sat.
September	2	14	31	54	1	November	10	12	33	11	3 Im.
	4	15	52	40	2		10	14	46	25	3 Em.
	7	21	57	23	1		10	17	16	43	1
	9	16	25	52	1		12	11	45	29	1
	11	18	29	39	2		14	20	20	25	2
	16	18	19	55	1		17	16	35	11	3 Im.
	18	21	6	36	2		17	18	47	53	3 Em.
	23	20	14	7	1		17	19	12	3	1
	25	14	42	41	1		18	9	38	26	2
	28	14	40	12	3 Em.		19	13	40	52	1
	29	13	1	37	2		24	20	37	1	3 Im.
	30	22	8	25	1		24	21	7	33	1
October	2	16	37	3	1	25	12	14	34	2	
	4	11	5	38	1	26	15	36	24	1	
	5	16	24	16	3 Im.	28	10	5	20	1	
	5	18	40	30	3 Em.	December	2	14	50	41	2
	6	15	38	26	2		3	17	32	3	1
	9	18	31	32	1		5	12	1	1	1
	11	13	0	9	1		9	17	26	45	2
	12	20	25	22	3 Im.		10	19	27	49	1
	12	22	41	0	3 Em.		12	13	56	48	1
	13	18	15	11	2		16	10	54	58	3 Em.
	16	20	26	12	1		16	20	2	47	2
	18	14	54	51	1		19	15	52	40	1
20	20	51	54	2	20		9	20	47	2	
23	Opposition \perp & \odot						21	10	21	37	1
24	12	31	48	2	23		12	47	19	3 Im.	
25	18	57	41	1	23	14	57	33	3 Em.		
27	13	26	28	1	23	20	30	4	2 Im.		
31	15	8	1	2	26	17	48	36	1		
November	1	20	52	42	1	27	9	38	12	2 Im.	
	3	10	45	3	3 Em.	27	11	56	46	2 Em.	
	3	15	21	31	1	28	12	17	33	1	
	5	9	50	14	1	30	16	49	54	3 Im.	
	7	17	44	14	2	30	18	59	49	3 Em.	
	8	22	47	50	1						

Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve.

	h.	p.	l.	a.	b.	u.	u'.
1832, Dec. 31	6 A.	-4°23'	+3°10'	41°68''	+2°30''	233°41'	190°36'
1833, Feb. 9		-4 28	2 33	44°31'	1°97	232 55	189 50
" March 21		-4 44	1 8	45°16'	0°89	230 24	187 19
" " 29		-4 47	0 51	45°02'	0°66	229 52	186 46
" April 6		-4 50	0 35	44°79'	0°45	229 21	186 16
" " 14		-4 53	0 20	44°46'	0°26	228 54	185 49
" " 22		-4 55	0 9	44°06'	0°12	228 30	185 25
" " 30		-4 57	0 0	43°59'	0°00	228 11	185 5
" " * 30	4 A.	{ The Earth coming into the plane of the Rings, they cease to be visible.					
" June * 90 M.		{ The Earth again coming into the plane of the Rings, they may again be seen.					

* The Earth will be above the plane of the Rings, until April 30th, 4h. A.; the rings will then disappear, and will continue invisible forty days, as, during that interval, their

		h.	p.	l.	a.	b.	u.	u'.
1833	June	9 6 A.	-4°59'	+0° 1'	40 77''	+0.01''	227°56'	184°51'
"	"	17	-4 57	0 10	40.20	0.12	228 11	185 5
"	"	25	-4 55	0 23	39.65	0.26	228 30	185 25
"	July	3	-4 53	0 37	39.13	0.42	228 54	185 49
"	"	11	-4 50	0 54	38.65	0.61	229 24	186 18
"	"	19	-4 46	1 14	38.20	0.82	229 57	186 52
"	Aug.	28	-4 24	3 14	36.67	2.07	233 35	190 30
"	Oct.	7	-3 55	5 30	36.44	3.49	237 56	194 51
"	Nov.	16	-3 28	7 28	37.53	4.88	242 0	198 55
"	Dec.	26	-3 10	8 36	39.91	5.97	244 40	201 35
"	"	31	-3 8	8 40	40.25	6.06	244 51	201 46

p. Angle of the semiconjugate axis of the ring with the circle of declination, positive when east, negative when west.

l. Angle of elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn, positive when north, negative when south.

a. Semitransverse axis of the rings.

b. Semiconjugate axis of the rings ; positive when their northern surface is visible, negative when their southern.

u. Longitude of the Earth as seen from Saturn, reckoned on the plane of the rings and from their ascending node in the equator.

u'. The same longitude reckoned from their ascending node in the ecliptic.

*. It has been recently discovered, that Saturn is not placed exactly in the centre of the rings. This singular circumstance was for some time considered an optical illusion, occasioned by the shadow of the planet on the ring ; but Professor Struve has ascertained, with the celebrated Dorpat telescope, that the rings are actually eccentric. The eccentricity is, however, too small to be perceived by any other than the very best and most powerful telescopes.

ASPECTS OF THE PLANETS IN 1833.

The inferior planets (Mercury and Venus), from their superior to their inferior conjunctions, and the superior planets, from their opposition to their conjunction, pass the meridian between noon and midnight, and usually set in the evening after the Sun. The inferior planets, from their inferior to their superior conjunctions, and the others, from their conjunctions to their oppositions, pass the meridian between midnight and noon, and usually rise before the Sun in the morning.

southern side will not be illuminated by the sun. On June 9th, 0 M. the Earth will gain come into, and then pass above, the plane of the rings, and render them visible for the remainder of the year.

Mercury, stationary, January 4th; at greatest western elongation ($24^{\circ} 1'$) January 15th; at superior \oslash March 2d; at greatest eastern elongation, March 28th; stationary, April 5th; at inferior \oslash April 15th; stationary, April 29th; at greatest western elongation ($23^{\circ} 25'$) May 14th; at superior \oslash June 17th; at greatest eastern elongation ($27^{\circ} 9'$) July 25th; stationary, August 8th; at inferior \oslash August 22; stationary, September 1st; at greatest western elongation ($17^{\circ} 57'$) September 8th; at superior, \oslash October 4th; at greatest eastern elongation ($22^{\circ} 6'$) November 19th; stationary, November 29th; at inferior \oslash December 9th; stationary, December 19th; at greatest western elongation ($22^{\circ} 32'$) December 28th.

The most favorable opportunities in the course of this year for viewing this planet, will be in the morning, before sunrise, in the beginning of January, the beginning of September, and the latter part of December; and in the evening, after sunset, in the latter part of March and the latter part of June; as, at these times, the planet will not only be near its greatest elongation, but will be nearer the elevated pole than the Sun, and consequently will remain longer above the horizon.

Venus, at greatest eastern elongation ($46^{\circ} 19'$) March 6th; most brilliant as evening star, March 26th; stationary, April 25th; at inferior \oslash May 17th; stationary, June 7th; most brilliant as morning star, July 6th; at greatest western elongation ($45^{\circ} 45'$) July 26th; at superior \oslash March 7th, 1834.

Mars, in quadrature, March 1st; in conjunction, November 1st.

Vesta, in opposition, July 6th; in quadrature, October 9th.

Juno, in opposition, May 6th; in quadrature, August 2d; in conjunction, December 7th.

Pallas, in conjunction, May 5th; in quadrature, October 28th.

Ceres, in quadrature, January 26th; in conjunction, June 20th; in quadrature, November 26th.

Jupiter, in conjunction, April 1st; in quadrature, July 27th; stationary, August 25th; in opposition, October 23d; stationary, December 21st.

Saturn, in opposition, March 15th; stationary, May 23d; in quadrature, June 12th; in conjunction, September 24th; in quadrature, January 1st, 1834.

Uranus, in conjunction, February 7th; in quadrature, May 13th; stationary, May 26th; in opposition, August 13th; stationary, October 28th; in quadrature, November 11th.

All the superior planets, except Mars, Pallas, and Ceres, will come into opposition in the course of this year.

The oppositions will take place as follows, viz; of Saturn, March 15th; of Juno, May 6th; of Vesta, July 6th; of Uranus, August 13th; and of Jupiter, October 23d.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1833.

Computed by the formula of La Place (Mécanique Céleste, vol. II. p. 289.)

New or Full Moon.	d.	h.	Height of the Tide.	New or Full Moon.	d.	h.	Height of the Tide.
Full Moon, Jan.	6,	4 M	0.99	Full Moon, July	1,	8 A	0.76
New " "	20,	5 A	0.76	New " "	17,	2 A	0.98
Full " Feb.	4,	2 A	1.07	Full " "	31,	10 M	0.76
New " "	19,	1 A	0.83	New " Aug.	15,	10 M	1.06
Full " March	6,	0 M	1.12	Full " "	30,	2 M	0.83
New " "	21,	6 M	0.90	New " Sept.	13,	5 A	1.13
Full " April	4,	10 M	1.09	Full " "	23,	6 A	0.88
New " "	19,	9 A	0.93	New " Oct.	13,	2 M	1.12
Full " May	3,	8 A	0.97	Full " "	23,	9 M	0.91
New " "	19,	9 M	0.91	New " Nov.	11,	1 M	1.02
Full " June	2,	7 M	0.84	Full " "	27,	2 M	0.87
New " "	17,	6 A	0.91	New " Dec.	11,	2 M	0.87
				Full " "	26,	4 A	0.89

The unit of altitude, at any place, is the altitude or rise of that tide which arrives about a day and half after the time of New or Full Moon, at that place, the Sun and Moon at the moment of \odot or \oslash having been at their mean distance from the Earth and in the plane of the equator.

The unit of altitude at any place can be ascertained only by observation, and, multiplied by the quantities in the above table, will give the height of the spring tides at that place, for the present year.

By the preceding table it appears that the tides of February 5th, March 7th, April 5th, August 16th, September 14th, October 14th, and November 12th, will be the greatest of all in 1833.

The actual rise of the tide, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient perhaps to cause damage.

The following Table contains the Unit of Altitude of several ports and places on the coast of America, according to the best authorities.

The unit of altitude of the several places in the Bay of Fundy was ascertained by recent observations.

	feet.		feet.
Advocate Harbour (Bay of Fundy)	50	Basin of Mines (Bay of Fundy)	60
Andrews, St.	25	Bay, Bristed	8
Annapolis (N. S.)	30	" Broad	9
Apple River	50	" Buzzard's	5
Augustine, St.	5	" Casco	9

	feet.		feet.
Bay, Chignecto (north part of the Bay of Fundy)	60	Louisburg (C. B.)	54
“ St. Mary’s	16	Machias	12
“ Vert	7	Marblehead	11
Beaver Harbour	7	Mary’s, St., Bar. . . .	7
Bell Island Straits . . .	30	Monomoy Point	6
Block Island	5	Moose River (Bay of Fundy)	30
Boston	114	“ Island (Me.)	25
Cape Ann	11	Mount Desert	12
“ Blomidon (Bay of Fundy)	60	Mouths of the Mississippi .	14
“ Chat	13	Nantucket (Shoal and Town)	5
“ Cod Light house . . .	64	Nassau (N. P.)	7
“ “ Harbour	11	New Bedford	5
“ D’Or (Bay of Fundy)	50	Newburyport	10
Cape Henlopen	5	New Haven	8
“ Henry	44	Newport	5
“ Look Out	9	NEW YORK	5
“ May	6	Norfolk	5
“ St. Mary	14	Partridge Island (Bay of Fundy)	55
“ Sable	9	Passamaquoddy River . .	25
“ Split (Bay of Fundy)	55	Penobscot River	10
CHARLESTON (S. C.) . .	6	Plymouth	114
Cumberland (Basin Fort), head of the Bay of Fundy	71	Portland	9
Digby (N. S.)	30	Port Homer	8
Eastport	25	“ Hood	6
Elizabeth Isles	5	“ Jackson	8
“ Town Point	5	“ Roseway	8
Florida Keys	5	Portsmouth (N. H.) . .	10
Gay Head (Vineyard) . .	5	Prince Edward’s Islands .	6
George’s River	9	Providence	5
Georgetown Bar	4	Rhode Island Harbour . .	5
Goldsborough	12	Richmond	4
Green Islands	16	Salem (Mass.)	11
Gut of Annapolis	30	Sandwich Bay	8
Gut of Cansor	8	Sandy Hook	5
Halifax	8	Seven Isles Harbour . .	31
Hampton Roads	5	Sheepscut River	9
Hillsborough Inlet . . .	5	Shubenacadie River (B. of Fun.)	70
Holmes’s Hole	5	Simon’s, St., Bar	6
John’s, St. (N. B.) . . .	30	“ “ Sound	6
“ St. (N. F.)	7	Townsend Harbour . . .	9
Kennebec	9	Truro (Bay of Fundy) . .	70
Kennebunk	9	Vineyard Sound	5
Long Island Sound . . .	5	Windsor (Bay of Fundy) .	60
		Wood’s Hole	5
		Yarmouth (N. S.)	12

TIDE TABLE.

The following Table contains the difference between the time of high water at Boston, and at a large number of places on the American coast, by which the time at any of them may be easily ascertained, by *subtracting* the difference at the place in question from the time at Boston, when the sign — is prefixed to it; and by *adding* it, when the sign is +.

The time of high water, in the calendar pages, is of that tide immediately *preceding* the southing of the Moon.

	h. m.		h. m.
Albany	+4 12	Cape Split	—0 15
Andrews, St. . . .	0 0	CHARLESTON. . . .	—4 00
Annapolis (N. S.) . . .	—0 30	Cumberland (Basin Fort)	+0 30
Annapolis (Md.) . . .	—4 18	Eastport.	0 0
Augustine, St. . . .	—4 0	Elizabeth Town Point	—2 36
Bay, Bristed. . . .	—3 45	Florida Key	—2 40
“ Broad	—0 45	Fort St. John	—2 30
“ Casco	—0 45	Fryingpan Shoals . . .	—5 0
Bay, Chebucto	—4 0	Gay Head	—3 53
“ St. Genevieve, and }	0 0	Georgetown Bar	—4 30
“ St. Barbe }		Gouldsborough	—0 30
“ Buzzard’s	—3 50	Gut of Annapolis	—1 30
“ Narraganset	—3 53	Gut of Cansor	—3 30
“ Pistolet	—4 45	Halifax	—4 0
“ St. Mary’s	—2 0	Hampton Roads	—3 30
“ Sandwich (N. S.) . .	—2 30	Harbour, Amelia	—3 0
“ Schecatica	—0 30	“ Beaver	—2 45
Bermuda Inlet	—4 30	“ Nantucket	+0 30
Cape Ann	0 0	“ Rhode Island	—4 45
“ Cansor	—3 0	“ Seven Isles	—0 30
“ Charles	—3 45	“ Townsend	—0 45
“ Chat	+0 30	Hillsborough Inlet . . .	—4 0
“ Churchill	—4 10	Holmes’s Hole	—1 20
“ Cod	0 0	Ice Cove	—1 30
“ Fear	—3 30	Island, Anticosti, W. end	+4 0
“ Hatteras	—2 30	“ Bell, Straits of . . .	—2 15
“ Henlopen	—2 45	“ Block	—3 53
“ Henry	—3 50	“ Button	—4 40
“ Lookout	—2 30	“ Elizabeth	—2 50
“ St. Mary	—2 30	“ Fox	—0 45
“ May	—2 45	“ Green	—2 50
“ Romain (S. C.) . . .	—3 30	“ Moose	0 0
“ Sable (N. S.) . . .	—3 30	“ Prince Edward	—1 0

	h. m.		h. m.
Island, Rhode	—4 45	Portland	—0 45
“ Sable	—3 0	Portsmouth (N. H.)	—0 15
“ Seal	—2 45	Port Campbell	—2 30
Janeiro, Rio	+5 0	“ Hood	—4 0
John's, St. (N. B.)	+0 30	“ Howe	—3 0
“ St. (N. F.)	—5 0	“ Jackson	—3 30
Kennebec	—0 45	“ Roseway	—3 15
Kennebunk	—0 15	“ Royal	—4 14
Louisburg	—4 15	Providence	—3 5
Machias	—0 30	Quebec	—5 30
Marblehead	0 0	Race Point	—0 15
Martha's Vineyard (W. Point)	—3 53	Richmond	+4 20
Mary's, St., Bar	—4 0	River, Apple	—0 30
Monomoy Point	0 0	“ St. Croix	0 0
Mount Desert	—0 30	“ Delaware, entrance	—2 30
Nantucket (town)	+0 30	“ George's	—0 45
“ (shoal)	+0 44	“ Penobscot	—0 45
Nassau (N. P.)	—4 0	“ Sheepscut	—0 45
New Bedford	—3 30	Salem, Mass.	0 0
Newburyport	—0 15	Salvador, St.	+4 15
New Haven	—0 14	Sandy Hook	—4 38
New London	—2 36	Savannah	—3 15
Newport	—3 50	St. Simon's Bar	—4 0
NEW YORK	—2 21	“ Offing	—4 5
Nootka Sound	+0 50	“ Sound	—2 30
Norfolk	—3 0	Sunbury	—2 0
Ocracock Inlet	—2 30	Tarpaulin Cove	—2 38
Old Point Comfort	—5 25	Vineyard Sound	—0 30
Philadelphia	+2 57	Windsor	+0 30
Plymouth	0 0	Wood's Hole	—2 50

**LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL
PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, &c., WITH THEIR DIS-
TANCE FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.**

The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.

*The Capitals (seats of Government) of the States and Territories are
designated by Italic Letters.*

The *Latitude* of those places marked with a * has been determined, by
the Editor, from actual observations, made by himself within a few months,

and may be relied on within five seconds or less. The *Latitude* of the places marked with a † has recently been ascertained by others, and communicated for publication.

The *Longitude* of the places marked with a * was computed by the Editor from observations on the Annular Eclipse of the Sun in Feb. 1831, after correction for the errors of the Moon's place, as given by the tables of Damoiseau. The *Longitude* of those marked with a † was recently determined by the Editor by chronometers, by comparing the place in question with Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston; the position of which is supposed to be correctly ascertained.

The Latitude and Longitude, however, of very many of the places in the following table, where no recent observations have been made, are to be considered only as approximations.

		Latitude North.	Longitude, in degrees.	West. in time.	Dist. from Wash'n.
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles.
<i>Albany</i> (State House),	N. Y.	42 38 39	73 44 49	4 54 59.3	366
<i>Alexandria</i> , . . .	D. C.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16]	6
<i>Andrews</i> , St. . .	N. B.	45 1	67 9 0	4 28 26	823
<i>Annapolis</i> , . . .	Md.	39 0	76 43	5 6 52	40
<i>Auburn</i> , . . .	N. Y.	42 55	76 28	5 5 52	385
<i>Augusta</i> , . . .	Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 26	589
<i>Augusta</i> , . . .	Me.	44 17	69 50	4 39 20	612
<i>Augustine</i> , St. . .	Fa.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 40	680
<i>Baltimore</i> (Bat. Mon't.),	Md.	*39 17 13	†76 37 50	†5 6 31.3	37
<i>Bangor</i> , . . .	Me.	44 47	68 47	4 35 8	676
<i>Barnstable</i> (Old C. H.),	Mass.	*41 41 56	70 16	4 41 4	484
<i>Batavia</i> , . . .	N. Y.	42 59	78 13	5 12 52	391
<i>Baton Rouge</i> , . . .	La.	30 36	91 15	6 5 0	1356
<i>Beaufort</i> , . . .	S. C.	32 28	80 33	5 22 12	630
<i>Boston</i> (State House),	Mass.	*42 20 58	71 4 9	4 44 16.6	436
<i>Brattleborough</i> , . .	Vt.	42 52	72 27	4 49 48	427
<i>Bristol</i> (Hotel), . .	R. I.	*41 39 45	71 19	4 45 36	424
<i>Brooklyn</i> (Navy Yard),	N. Y.	40 41 50	*73 59 30	*4 55 58	227
<i>Brunswick</i> (College),	Me.	43 53 0	69 55 1	4 39 40.1	591
<i>Buffalo</i> , . . .	N. Y.	43 53	78 55	5 15 40	431
<i>Burlington</i> , . . .	Vt.	44 29	73 12	4 52 48	501
<i>Cambridge</i> (Harv. Hall),	Mass.	*42 21 58	71 7 25	4 44 29.7	435
<i>Camden</i> , . . .	S. C.	34 17	80 30	5 22 12	471
<i>Canandaigua</i> , . . .	N. Y.	42 54	77 17	5 9 8	365
<i>Cape Cod</i> (Light House),	Mass.	*42 2 4	70 4	4 40 16	526
<i>Charles</i> , St. . . .	M'ri.	38 47	89 45	5 59 0	915
<i>Charleston</i> (College),	S. C.	†32 47 0	*80 0 52	*5 20 3.5	553
<i>Charlestown</i> (Navy Y'd.),	Mass.	42 22	71 3 33	4 44 14.2	437
<i>Chillicothe</i> , . . .	Ohio.	39 18	82 56	5 31 44	407
<i>Cincinnati</i> , . . .	Ohio.	39 6	84 22	5 37 28	504
<i>Columbia</i> , . . .	S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 24 28	507
<i>Columbia River</i> (mouth of),		46 19	123 54	8 15 36	
<i>Columbus</i> , . . .	Ohio.	39 47	83 3	5 32 12	418

		Latitude North.	Longitude, in degrees.	West. in time.		Dist. from Wash'n. miles.
				h.	m. s.	
<i>Concord,</i>	N. H.	43 12	71 29	4	45 56	505
<i>Dedham (Court House),</i>	Mass.	42 16	71 11	4	44 44	427
<i>Detroit,</i>	Mich.	42 24	82 58	5	31 52	566
<i>Donaldsonville,</i>	La.	30 3	91 2	6	4 8	1350
<i>Dorchester (Ast. Obs.),</i>	Mass.	42 19 5	71 4 15	4	44 17	435
<i>Dover,</i>	Del.	39 90	75 30	5	2 0	135
<i>Dover,</i>	N. H.	43 13	70 54	4	43 36	507
<i>Eastport (most eastern point of U. S.),</i>	Me.	44 54	66 56	4	27 44	808
<i>Edenton,</i>	N. C.	36 0	77 7	5	28 28	289
<i>Exeter,</i>	N. H.	42 58	70 55	4	43 40	483
<i>Frankfort,</i>	Ky.	38 14	84 40	5	38 40	565
<i>Franklin,</i>	M'ri.	38 57	92 54	6	11 36	1069
<i>Fredericksburg,</i>	Va.	38 34	77 38	5	10 32	58
<i>Frederickton,</i>	N. B.	46 3	66 45	4	27 0	
<i>Fredericktown,</i>	Md.	39 24 00	77 18 00	5	9 12	43
<i>Georgetown,</i>	D. C.	38 54	76 59	5	7 56	3
<i>Georgetown,</i>	S. C.	33 21	79 17	5	17 8	482
<i>Gloucester,</i>	Mass.	42 36	70 40	4	42 40	466
<i>Greenfield,</i>	Mass.	42 37	72 36	4	50 24	406
<i>Hagerstown,</i>	Md.	39 37	77 35	5	10 20	60
<i>Halifax,</i>	N. S.	44 39 20	63 36 40	4	14 27	936
<i>Hallowell,</i>	Me.	44 17	69 50	4	39 30	610
<i>Harrisburg,</i>	Pa.	40 16	76 50	5	7 20	110
<i>Hartford,</i>	Conn.	41 46	72 50	4	51 20	338
<i>Hudson,</i>	N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4	55 4	336
<i>Huntsville,</i>	Ala.	34 36	86 57	5	47 48	749
<i>Indianapolis,</i>	Ind.	39 55	86 5	5	44 20	630
<i>Jackson,</i>	M'pi.	32 23	90 8	6	0 32	
<i>Jefferson,</i>	M'ri.	38 36	92 8	6	8 32	1019
<i>Kaskaskia,</i>	Il.	37 58	89 50	5	59 20	898
<i>Kennebunk,</i>	Me.	43 25	70 32	4	42 8	529
<i>Kingston,</i>	U. C.	44 8	76 40	5	6 40	
<i>Knoxville,</i>	Tenn.	35 59	83 54	5	35 36	538
<i>Lancaster,</i>	Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5	5 22.2	108
<i>Lexington,</i>	Ky.	38 6	84 18	5	37 12	552
<i>Little Rock,</i>	Ark.	34 34	92 10	6	8 40	1237
<i>Lockport,</i>	N. Y.	43 11	78 46	5	15 4	
<i>Louis (St.),</i>	M'ri.	38 36	89 36	5	58 24	897
<i>Louisville,</i>	Ky.	38 3	85 30	5	42 0	617
<i>Lowell, Mer. Man. Co.</i>	Mass.	42 38 55	71 18 45	4	45 15	460
<i>Lynchburg,</i>	Va.	37 30	79 22	5	17 28	206
<i>Lynn,</i>	Mass.	42 28	70 57	4	43 48	445
<i>Marblehead,</i>	Mass.	42 30	70 51	4	43 24	454
<i>Marietta,</i>	Ohio.	39 25	81 19	5	25 16	307
<i>Mary's (St.),</i>	Ga.	30 43	81 43	5	26 52	790
<i>Middletown,</i>	Conn.	41 34	72 39	4	50 36	330

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West. in degrees.	in time.	Dist. from Wash'n.
				h. m. s.	miles.
<i>Milledgeville</i> , . . . Ga.		33 7	83 20	5 33 20	675
<i>Mobile</i> , . . . Ala.		30 40	88 11	5 52 44	1086
<i>Montpelier</i> , . . . Vt.		44 17	72 36	4 50 24	524
Monomoy Point light, Mass.		*41 32 58.3	*70 1 31	*4 40 6.1	516
Montreal, . . . L. C.		45 31	73 35	4 54 20	565
Murfreesboro', . . . Tenn.		35 53	86 37	5 46 28	703
Nantucket (Town Hall), Mass.		*41 16 12	*70 7 42	4 40 30.8	531
<i>Nashville</i> , . . . Tenn.		†36 9 30	*86 49 3	*5 47 16.2	727
Natchez (Castle), . . M'pi.		31 34	91 24 42	6 5 38.8	1268
Natchitoches, . . . La.		31 46	93 10	6 12 40	1448
Newark, . . . N. J.		40 45	74 10	4 56 40	217
New Bedford (Man. H.), Mass.		*41 37 45	*70 56 49	*4 43 47.3	458
Newbern, . . . N. C.		35 20	77 5	5 8 20	351
Newburgh, . . . N. Y.		41 31	74 1	4 56 4	291
Newburyport, . . . Mass.		42 49	70 52	4 43 28	475
Newcastle, . . . Del.		39 40	†75 33	5 2 8	113
<i>New Haven</i> (College), Conn.		†41 17 58	72 57 46	4 51 51.1	304
New London, . . . Conn.		41 22	72 9	4 48 36	358
New Orleans (City), . . La.		†29 57 45	*90 6 49	6 0 27.3	1260
<i>Newport</i> , . . . R. I.		41 29	71 21 14	4 45 24.9	419
New York (City Hall), N. Y.		40 42 40	*74 1 8	*4 56 4.5	226
Norfolk (Farmer's Bank), Va.		*36 50 50	†76 18 47	†5 5 15.1	229
Northampton, . . . Mass.		42 16	72 40	4 50 40	336
Norwich, . . . Conn.		41 33	72 7	4 48 28	367
Pensacola, . . . Fl'da.		80 29	87 12	5 48 48	900
Petersburg, . . . Va.		37 13 54	77 20	5 9 20	146
Philadelphia (Ind'ce H.), Pa.		*39 56 59	*75 10 59	*5 0 43.9	136
Pittsburg, . . . Pa.		40 32	30 8	5 20 32	225
Plattsburg, . . . N. Y.		44 42	73 26	4 53 44	515
Plymouth (Court H.), Mass.		*41 57 10	70 42 30	4 42 50	454
Portland (Obs. Hill), . . Me.		43 39	70 20 30	4 41 22	540
Portsmouth, . . . N. H.		43 4	70 45	4 43 0	500
Poughkeepsie, . . . N. Y.		41 41	73 55	4 55 40	299
Princeton, . . . N. J.		40 22	74 35	4 59 20	178
<i>Providence</i> (Old Col.), R. I.		*41 49 25	*71 25 56	*4 45 43.7	416
Quebec (Castle), . . . L. C.		46 47 17	70 56 31	4 43 46.1	740
<i>Raleigh</i> , . . . N. C.		35 47	78 48	5 15 12	288
<i>Richmond</i> (Capitol), Va.		*37 32 17	†77 27 28	†5 9 49.9	123
Rochester, . . . N. Y.		43 15	77 51	5 11 24	393
Roxbury (Town H.), Mass.		42 19 30	71 5 30	4 44 22	434
Sable (Cape), S. cape of the United States, . . . Fl'da.		24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbour, . . . N. Y.		43 55	75 57	5 3 48	473
Saco, . . . Me.		43 31	70 26	4 41 44	531
Salem (North Church), Mass.		†42 31 30	*76 53 7	*4 43 32.5	451
<i>Savannah</i> , . . . Ga.		32 2	81 3	5 24 12	658

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West, in degrees. in time.		Dist. from Wash'n.
			° ' "	h. m. s.	
Schenectady, . . .	N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 55 40	377
Shawneetown, . . .	Il.	37 32	88 6	5 52 24	779
Springfield, . . .	Mass.	42 6	72 36	4 50 24	363
Stephen's, (St.) . .	Ala.	31 33	88 3	5 52 12	1010
Tallahassee, . . .	Fl'da.	30 28	84 36	5 38 24	870
Taunton, . . .	Mass.	41 54	71 7	4 44 28	430
Trenton, . . .	N. J.	40 14	74 39	4 58 36	167
Troy, . . .	N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	372
Tuscaloosa, . . .	Ala.	33 12	87 42	5 50 48	900
University of Virginia,	Va.	38 2 3	*78 31 29	*5 14 5 9	134
Utica, . . .	N. Y.	43 10	74 13	4 56 52	392
Vandalia, . . .	Il.	38 50	89 2	5 56 8	808
Vevay, . . .	Ind.	38 46	84 59	5 39 56	562
Vincennes, . . .	Ind.	38 43	87 25	5 49 40	726
WASHINGTON, (Capitol),	D. C.	*38 52 54	*77 1 48	*5 8 7.2	
Washington, . . .	M'pi.	31 36	91 20	6 5 20	1962
Wheeling, . . .	Va.	40 7	80 42	5 22 48	270
Wilmington, . . .	Del.	39 41	75 28	5 1 52	110
Wilmington, . . .	N. C.	34 11	78 10	5 12 40	433
Worcester, . . .	Mass.	42 16	71 49	4 47 16	396
York, . . .	Me.	43 10	70 40	4 42 40	509
York, . . .	Pa.	39 58	76 40	5 6 40	86
York, . . .	U. C.	43 33	79 20	5 17 20	500
Zanesville, . . .	Ohio.	39 59	82 10	5 28 40	345

LENGTH OF THE LONGEST AND SHORTEST DAYS IN SOME
OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

	L. D. S. D.			L. D. S. D.	
	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
North part of U. States	16 53	7 7	Washington . . .	14 44	9 16
Portland . . .	15 16	8 44	Richmond . . .	14 35	9 25
Portsmouth, N. H.	15 12	8 48	Raleigh and Nashville	14 19	9 41
Boston and Detroit	15 6	8 54	Charleston . . .	14 10	9 50
Providence . . .	15 3	8 57	Savannah . . .	14 6	9 50
New York . . .	14 56	9 4	New Orleans . . .	13 56	10 4
Philadelphia . . .	14 51	9 9	St. Augustine . . .	13 55	10 5
Baltimore . . .	14 47	9 13	Cape Sable, south }	13 32	10 29
Cincinnati . . .	14 45	9 15	point of U. S. }		

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston.	5 48m.	6 20a.	5 48m.	6 24a.	5 48m.	6 29a.	5 47m.	6 35a.	5 44m.	6 42a.
N. York.	5 46	6 22	5 46	6 26	5 46	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 42	6 44
Wash.	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 29	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.	5 35	6 33	5 36	6 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 35	6 51
N. Or'l's.	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 32	6 54

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 6th, 10h A. — Distance 222,250 miles. | Apogee, 21st, 5h. A. — Distance 252,630 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 6th day, 2h. 43.9m. M. | New Moon, 20th day, 4h. 57.4m. A.
 Last Quarter, 12th " 6 28.4 A. | First Quarter, 28th " 7 29.8 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun rises and sets. Mean time.										High water. Mean time.		
		Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	7 35	4 33	7 30	4 38	7 24	4 44	7 7	5 1	7 1	5 7	7 26a.	5 5a.	3 26a.
2	W.	35	34	30	39	24	45	7	2	1	8	8 30	6 9	4 30
3	Th.	35	35	30	40	24	46	7	3	1	8	8 28	7 7	5 23
4	F.	35	35	30	40	24	46	7	3	2	9	10 19	7 58	6 19
5	S.	35	36	30	41	24	47	7	4	2	10	11 10	8 49	7 10
6	Su.	7 35	4 37	7 30	4 42	7 24	4 48	7 7	5 5	7 2	5 10	11 59a.	9 38a.	7 59a.
7	M.	35	38	30	43	24	49	7	6	2	11	....	10 26	8 47
8	Tu.	35	39	30	44	24	50	7	7	2	12	0 47m.	11 12	9 33
9	W.	35	40	30	45	24	51	7	8	2	13	1 33	11 56	10 17
10	Th.	35	41	30	46	24	52	7	9	2	14	2 17	....	11 1
11	F.	34	42	29	47	23	53	6	10	2	14	3 1	0 40m.	11 49
12	S.	34	43	29	48	23	54	6	10	2	15	3 48	1 27	....
13	Su.	7 34	4 44	7 29	4 49	7 23	4 55	7 6	5 11	7 2	5 16	4 47m.	2 26m.	0 47m.
14	M.	33	45	28	50	22	56	6	12	2	17	5 59	3 38	1 59
15	Tu.	33	46	28	51	22	57	6	13	1	18	7 18	4 57	3 18
16	W.	32	48	27	53	22	58	6	14	1	19	8 27	6 6	4 27
17	Th.	31	49	26	54	21	59	6	14	1	19	9 22	7 1	5 22
18	F.	31	50	26	55	21	5 0	6	15	1	20	10 6	7 45	6 6
19	S.	30	52	25	57	20	2	6	16	1	21	10 46	8 25	6 46
20	Su.	7 29	4 53	7 24	4 58	7 19	5 3	7 5	5 16	7 0	5 21	11 21m.	9 0m.	7 21m.
21	M.	28	54	24	59	19	4	5	17	0	22	11 53	9 32	7 53
22	Tu.	28	55	23	5 0	18	5	5	18	0	23	0 24a.	10 3	8 24
23	W.	27	57	22	1	17	6	4	19	6 59	24	0 53	10 32	8 53
24	Th.	26	58	22	2	17	7	4	20	59	25	1 23	11 2	9 23
25	F.	26	59	21	3	16	8	4	21	59	26	1 56	11 35	9 56
26	S.	25	5 0	20	4	15	9	3	22	58	27	2 33	0 12a.	10 33
27	Su.	7 24	5 1	7 19	5 5	7 15	5 10	7 3	5 23	6 58	5 28	3 15a.	0 54a.	11 15m.
28	M.	23	3	19	7	14	11	2	24	57	29	4 9	1 48	0 9a.
29	Tu.	22	4	18	8	13	12	2	25	57	30	5 18	2 57	1 18
30	W.	21	5	17	9	13	13	1	26	56	31	6 43	4 22	2 43
31	Th.	20	7	16	11	12	15	1	27	56	32	8 2	5 41	4 2

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	5 13m	+ 2 49	4 50m	+ 2 50	4 26m	+ 2 52	4 2m	+ 2 56	3 38m	+ 3 1
♂	8 9	- 9 4	7 52	- 9 14	7 34	- 9 21	7 16	- 9 24	6 58	- 9 24
♂	9 17	-15 51	9 6	-16 20	8 55	-16 58	8 44	-17 26	8 32	-17 51
♂	10 56	-20 12	10 33	-20 45	10 26	-21 45	10 30	-22 35	10 39	-22 54
♂	2 32a.	-16 33	2 3a.	-16 27	1 47a.	-16 21	1 24a.	-16 15	1 2a.	-16 9
♂	2 46	-16 36	2 51	-14 3	2 54	-11 18	2 57	- 8 22	2 59	- 5 21
♂	4 49	- 4 5	4 29	- 3 41	4 9	- 3 16	3 49	- 2 50	3 30	- 2 22
♂	5 4	-14 18	4 47	-13 55	4 30	-13 30	4 13	-13 3	3 57	-12 35
♂	7 22	+ 6 14	7 0	+ 6 51	6 39	+ 7 32	6 19	+ 8 14	5 59	+ 8 58
♂	8 27	+20 8	8 7	+20 23	7 48	+20 42	7 31	+21 5	7 15	+21 31

D. of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
1	8 6.2a.	1 59m	1 57m	1 55m	1 50m	1 48m
2	9 58.3	3 7	3 3	2 59	2 48	2 45
3	9 54.7	4 17	4 12	4 8	3 54	3 50
4	10 55.2	5 29	5 24	5 20	5 5	5 1
5	11 59.6	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
6	♂	5 20a.	5 25a.	6 29a.	5 44a.	5 52a.
7	1 2.4m	6 35	6 39	6 43	6 56	7 3
8	2 4.5	7 49	7 53	7 56	8 6	8 12
9	3 3.1	9 3	9 5	9 8	9 15	9 20
10	3 57.9	10 16	10 16	10 18	10 21	10 25
11	4 49.2	11 26	11 26	11 6	11 26	11 28
12	5 35.1	....	....	....	....	....
1	S 6 25.4m	0 33m	0 32m	0 31m	0 28m	0 28m
14	7 12.3	1 39	1 36	1 35	1 28	1 17
15	7 59.3	2 43	2 39	2 37	2 27	2 25
16	8 47.1	3 46	3 41	3 38	3 25	3 22
17	9 35.6	4 45	4 40	4 35	4 21.	4 18
18	10 24.8	5 40	5 35	5 30	5 14	5 11
19	11 14.0	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
20	S 0 2.5a.	4 51a.	4 56a.	5 1a.	5 16a.	5 23a.
21	0 50.0	5 49	5 52	5 56	6 10	6 17
22	1 35.9	6 46	6 49	6 52	7 4	7 10
23	2 20.4	7 44	7 47	7 49	7 57	8 3
24	3 3.6	8 43	8 45	8 47	8 52	8 56
25	3 46.1	9 42	9 43	9 45	9 47	9 49
26	4 29.7	10 43	10 43	10 43	10 43	10 44
27	S 5 12.2a.	11 46a.	11 45a.	11 43a.	11 40a.	11 40a.
28	5 57.8	....	....	....	....	....
29	6 46.2	0 50m	0 48m	0 45m	0 38m	0 37m
30	7 38.6	1 56	1 53	1 50	1 39	1 37
31	8 35.1	3 6	3 2	2 58	2 44	2 40

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Earth nearest the Sun.

♂ ♀ δ ♀.

Battle at Princeton, 1777.

♂ stationary * ♀ 1 χ Or.

♂ eclipsed, visible.

Epiphany. * ♀ q Π.

♂ stationary.

Battle at New Orleans, 1815.

Stamp Act passed, 1765.

♂ ♀ σ = dist. 15'

1st Sunday after Epiphany.

* ♀ η =, ♀ Gr. W. Elong.

* ♀ χ Oph.

♂ ♀ λ =.

* ♀ ♀. Bat. at Cowpens, 1781.

♂ ecl. invis. 2d Sun. aft. Epiph.

Battle at Tallapoosa, 1814.

♂ ♀ 2 γ ♀.

♂ in ♀.

Conversion of St. Paul.

3d Sunday after Epiphany.

* ♀ μ Ceti.

* ♀ 3 δ ♀.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 38m.	6 50a.	5 32m.	6 56a.	5 26m.	7 3a.	5 18m.	7 10a.	5 9m.	7 17a.
N. York,	5 37	6 51	5 31	6 57	5 26	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash.	5 36	6 52	5 31	6 58	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.	5 31	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 6	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Ori's.	5 29	6 59	5 25	7 3	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 12	5 11	7 15

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 4th, 10h. M. — Dist. 221,470 miles. | Apogee, 17th, 8h. A. — Dist. 252,640 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 4th day, 1h. 38.5m. A. New Moon, 19th day, 0h. 26.7 A.
Last Quarter, 11th " 8 21.4 M. First Quarter, 27 " 8 18.8 M.

Sun rises and sets. Mean time.

High water. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun rises and sets. Mean time.										High water. Mean time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	7 19	5 9	7 15	5 13	7 11	5 17	7 0	5 28	6 55	5 33	9 9a.	6 48a.	5 9a.
2	S.	18	10	14	14	10	18	6 59	29	54	34	10 5	7 44	6 5
3	Su.	7 16	5 11	7 13	5 15	7 9	5 19	6 58	5 30	6 53	5 35	10 56a.	8 35a.	6 56a.
4	M.	15	13	12	16	8	20	58	31	53	26	11 45	9 24	7 45
5	Tu.	14	14	11	17	7	21	57	32	52	37	. . .	10 9	8 30
6	W.	13	15	10	18	6	22	56	33	51	38	0 30m	10 51	9 12
7	Th.	12	17	9	20	5	24	55	34	50	39	1 12	11 30	9 51
8	F.	11	18	8	21	4	25	54	35	50	39	1 51	. . .	10 32
9	S.	10	20	7	22	3	26	53	36	49	40	2 32	0 11m	11 46
10	Su.	7 9	5 21	7 6	5 24	7 2	5 27	6 52	5 37	6 48	5 41	3 16m	0 55m	. . .
11	M.	8	22	5	25	1	28	51	38	47	42	4 7	1 46	0 7m
12	Tu.	6	23	3	26	0	29	50	39	46	43	5 12	2 51	1 12
13	W.	5	25	2	28	6 59	31	49	40	46	43	6 36	4 15	2 36
14	Th.	3	26	0	29	57	32	48	41	45	44	7 55	5 34	3 55
15	F.	2	27	6 59	30	56	33	47	42	44	45	8 58	6 37	4 59
16	S.	0	28	57	31	54	34	46	42	43	45	9 45	7 24	5 45
17	Su.	6 59	5 29	6 56	6 32	6 53	5 35	6 45	5 43	6 42	5 46	10 26m	8 5m	6 26m
18	M.	57	30	55	33	52	36	44	44	41	47	11 1	8 40	7 1
19	Tu.	56	32	54	34	51	37	43	45	40	48	11 32	9 11	7 32
20	W.	55	33	53	35	50	38	42	46	40	49	0 1a.	9 40	8 1
21	Th.	53	34	51	36	48	39	41	46	39	49	0 30	10 9	8 30
22	F.	52	36	50	38	47	40	40	47	38	50	1 0	10 39	9 9
23	S.	50	37	48	39	46	41	39	48	37	51	1 32	11 11	9 32
24	Su.	6 49	5 39	6 47	5 41	6 45	5 43	6 38	5 49	6 36	5 51	2 7a	11 46m	10 7m
25	M.	47	40	45	43	44	44	37	50	35	52	2 47	0 26a.	10 47
26	Tu.	46	41	44	43	42	45	36	51	34	53	3 39	1 18	11 39
27	W.	44	42	43	44	40	46	35	51	33	54	4 46	2 25	0 46a.
28	Th.	43	43	41	45	39	47	34	52	32	54	6 14	5 53	2 14

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
☿	3 9m	+ 3 9	2 44m	+ 3 17	2 20m	+ 3 27	1 55m	+ 3 37	1 30m	+ 3 49
♂	6 36	— 9 19	6 17	— 9 12	5 57	— 9 0	5 37	— 8 44	5 16	— 8 26
♀	8 19	— 18 15	8 7	— 18 31	7 55	— 18 44	7 43	— 18 55	7 30	— 19 1
♂	10 54	— 22 25	11 10	— 21 11	11 26	— 19 10	11 43	— 16 17	0 12.	— 12 30
♂	0 34a.	— 16 1	0 14a.	— 15 55	11 52	— 15 48	11 30	— 15 42	11 7m	— 15 36
♂	3 8	— 1 48	2 49	— 1 17	2 30a.	— 0 46	2 11a.	— 0 13	1 53a.	+ 0 20
♂	3 1	— 1 43	3 1	+ 1 24	3 1	+ 4 30	3 1	+ 7 33	3 1	+ 10 28
♂	3 38	— 11 56	3 22	— 11 22	3 7	— 10 47	2 52	— 10 10	2 37	— 9 34
♂	5 37	+ 9 53	5 18	+ 10 41	5 0	+ 11 30	4 43	+ 12 19	4 26	+ 13 8
♂	6 58	+ 22 3	6 43	+ 22 31	6 40	+ 22 59	6 18	+ 23 26	6 6	+ 23 51

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
		sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	9 35.7a.	4 13m	4 9m	4 4m	3 49m	3 44m
2	10 38.6	5 19	5 15	5 10	4 54	4 50
3	11 42.0a.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
4	8	5 18a.	5 23a.	5 27a.	5 39a.	5 45a.
5	0 43.6m	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 52	6 57
6	1 42.0	7 52	7 55	7 57	8 2	8 6
7	2 37.0	9 6	9 8	9 8	9 10	9 12
8	3 29.0	10 17	10 18	10 17	10 15	10 16
9	4 18.9	11 26	11 25	11 23	11 18	11 18
10	5 7.5m	...	...	...	...	...
11	5 55.6	0 32m	0 30m	0 27m	0 18m	0 17m
12	6 43.9	1 36	1 33	1 29	1 17	1 15
13	7 32.5	2 37	2 33	2 29	2 14	2 11
14	8 21.6	3 34	3 30	3 25	3 10	3 5
15	9 10.7	4 27	4 23	4 17	4 1	3 57
16	9 59.3	5 14	5 10	5 5	4 49	4 45
17	10 47.0m	5 56m	5 52m	5 48m	5 33m	5 30m
18	11 33.4	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
19	0 18.5a.	5 36a.	5 40a.	5 43a.	5 52a.	5 57a.
20	1 2.2	6 35	6 33	6 40	6 46	6 50
21	1 45.1	7 35	7 37	7 38	7 41	7 44
22	2 27.6	8 36	8 37	8 37	8 37	8 39
23	3 10.7	9 37	9 37	9 36	9 33	9 34
24	3 55.0a.	10 39a.	10 38a.	10 36a.	10 30a.	10 30a.
25	4 41.4	11 43	11 40	11 38	11 29	11 27
26	5 30.9	...	...	...	...	...
27	6 23.9	0 49m	0 46m	0 42m	0 29m	0 27m
28	7 20.6	1 58	1 54	1 49	1 34	1 31

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Purification. ☿ ♂ 32 8.

Septuagesima, ☿ ♀ 14.

♀ in Aphelion.

[1832.

♀ in ♄. Qualla Battoo dest.

♂ ♀ h. ☿ ♀ ☿.

♂ ♂ 1 A 8.

Capture of the Insurgent, 1799.

Sexagesima Sunday.

♂ ♀ 30 yp. dist. 9'

Cincinnati inundated, 1832.

Frigate Phila. destroyed, 1804.

Quinquagesima Sunday.

♂ ♀ ♀. ☿ ♀ ♀.

♂ ♀ ♀. Shrove Tuesday.

Ash Wednesday.

♂ ♀ ♀. ☿ ♀ ♀.

Washington born, 1732, N. S.

♂ ♀ ♀. Peacock taken, 1813.

1st Sun. in Lent. St. Matthias.

♂ ♀ π ♀.

♂ ♀ ♂. ☿ ♂ τ 8.

♂ ☿ ♂.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 31m.	7 23a.	4 53m.	7 29a.	4 43m.	7 37a.	4 32m.	7 45a.	4 20m.	7 52a.
N. York,	5 4	7 23	4 54	7 28	4 44	7 35	4 34	7 42	4 23	7 49
Wash.	5 5	7 21	4 55	7 27	4 46	7 34	4 36	7 40	4 26	7 46
Charles.	5 7	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 51	7 29	4 43	7 33	4 34	7 38
N. Orl's.	5 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 27	4 45	7 31	4 37	7 35

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee 4th, 9h. A. — Distance 222,670 miles. Apogee 17th, 5h. M. — Distance 251,890 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon 5th day, 11h. 50.4m. A. New Moon 21st day, 5h. 59.9m. M.
 Last Quarter 13th " 0 49.3 M. First Quarter 28th " 5 42.2 A.

Sun rises and sets. Mean time.

High water. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun rises and sets. Mean time.										High water. Mean time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	6 40	5 45	6 39	5 46	6 37	5 48	6 32	5 53	6 30	5 55	7 43a.	5 23a.	3 43a.
2	S.	39	46	38	47	36	49	31	54	29	56	8 55	6 34	4 55
3	Su.	6 37	5 47	6 36	5 45	6 34	5 50	6 30	5 54	6 28	5 56	9 51a.	7 30a.	5 51a.
4	M.	36	49	35	50	33	51	29	55	27	57	10 41	8 20	6 41
5	Tu.	34	50	33	51	32	52	28	56	26	58	11 26	9 5	7 26
6	W.	33	51	32	52	30	53	27	57	25	59	. . .	9 47	8 8
7	Th.	31	52	30	53	29	54	26	57	24	59	0 8m	10 26	8 47
8	F.	30	54	29	55	28	55	25	58	23	6 0	0 47	11 5	9 26
9	S.	28	55	27	56	26	56	24	59	22	1	1 26	11 43	10 4
10	Su.	6 26	5 56	6 25	5 57	6 24	5 57	6 23	6 0	6 20	6 1	2 41m	. . .	10 44a.
11	M.	24	57	23	58	22	58	21	0	19	2	2 44	0 23m	11 30
12	Tu.	22	58	21	59	21	59	20	1	18	3	3 30	1 9	. .
13	W.	20	59	19	6 0	19	6 0	18	2	17	3	4 29	2 8	0 29m
14	Th.	19	6 1	18	1	18	1	17	3	16	4	5 48	3 27	1 49
15	F.	17	2	17	2	17	2	15	4	14	4	7 14	4 53	3 14
16	S.	15	3	15	3	15	3	14	5	13	5	8 25	6 4	4 25
17	Su.	6 14	6 4	6 14	6 4	6 14	6 4	6 13	6 5	6 12	6 6	9 19m	6 57m	5 18m
18	M.	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	6	11	7	10 0	7 39	6 0
19	Tu.	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	7	10	7	10 36	8 15	6 36
20	W.	8	7	8	7	9	7	9	7	9	8	11 6	8 45	7 6
21	Th.	7	9	7	9	7	8	7	8	7	8	11 36	9 15	7 36
22	F.	5	10	5	10	6	9	6	9	6	9	0 5a.	9 44	8 5
23	S.	4	12	4	11	5	10	5	10	5	10	0 36	10 15	8 36
24	Su.	6 2	6 13	6 3	6 12	6 3	6 11	6 3	6 10	6 3	6 10	1 10a.	10 49m	9 10m
25	M.	0	14	1	13	1	12	2	11	2	11	1 48	11 27	9 43
26	Tu.	5 59	15	5 59	14	5 59	13	0	12	1	12	2 31	0 10a.	10 31
27	W.	57	16	58	15	58	14	5 59	13	0	12	3 23	1 2	11 23
28	Th.	56	17	57	16	57	15	58	14	5 59	13	4 30	2 9	0 30a.
29	F.	54	18	55	17	56	16	57	14	58	14	5 57	3 36	1 57
30	S.	52	19	53	18	54	17	56	15	57	14	7 28	5 7	3 28
31	Su.	5 50	6 20	5 51	6 19	5 52	6 18	5 54	6 16	5 55	6 19	8 40a.	6 19a.	4 40a.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
1 14m	+ 3 55	0 48m	+ 4 6	0 23m	+ 4 18	11 53a.	+ 4 31	11 28a.	+ 4 42
5 1	- 8 12	4 39	- 7 47	4 16	- 7 20	3 52m	- 6 49	3 28m	- 6 15
7 22	- 19 4	7 9	- 19 7	6 55	- 19 7	6 41	- 19 5	6 27	- 19 2
10 54	- 15 32	10 32	- 15 26	10 9	- 15 20	9 46	- 15 14	9 22	- 15 9
0 12a.	- 9 38	0 29a.	- 4 36	0 46a.	+ 0 54	1 3a.	+ 6 23	1 11a.	+ 10 57
1 40	+ 0 42	1 21	+ 1 16	1 3	+ 1 50	0 45	+ 2 24	0 26	+ 2 58
2 27	- 9 8	2 13	- 8 28	1 59	- 7 50	1 45	- 7 13	1 31	- 6 36
3 1	+ 12 21	3 0	+ 15 1	2 58	+ 17 30	2 56	+ 19 44	2 52	+ 21 39
4 15	+ 13 41	3 59	+ 14 31	3 43	+ 15 19	3 27	+ 16 7	3 12	+ 16 54
5 56	+ 24 7	5 46	+ 24 28	5 37	+ 24 46	5 27	+ 25 0	5 17	+ 25 10

D. of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.	
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	8 20.3a.	3 3m	2 59m	2 53m	2 37m	2 33m
2	9 21.6	4 2	3 58	3 52	3 36	3 32
3	10 22.7a.	4 57m	4 53m	4 49m	4 34m	4 30m
4	11 22.1	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
5	8	5 22a.	5 25a.	5 28a.	5 35a.	5 40a.
6	0 19.0m	6 39	6 41	6 42	6 45	6 49
7	1 13.3	7 53	7 54	7 54	7 54	7 55
8	2 5.5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 0	9 0
9	2 55.9	10 15	10 14	10 11	10 4	10 3
10	3 46.3m	11 22a.	11 19a.	11 16a.	11 5a.	11 3a.
11	4 36.2	...	...	...	...	...
12	5 26.2	0 26m	0 22m	0 19m	0 5m	0 2m
13	6 16.2	1 26	1 22	1 17	1 2	0 58
14	7 6.0	2 22	2 18	2 12	1 56	1 52
15	7 55.1	3 11	3 8	3 1	2 45	2 41
16	8 43.3	3 55	3 52	3 46	3 31	3 27
17	9 30.1m	4 34m	4 31m	4 27m	4 13m	4 10m
18	10 15.6	5 7	5 4	5 1	4 50	4 48
19	10 59.8	5 39	5 36	5 34	5 25	5 24
20	11 43.1	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
21	0 26.0a.	6 29a.	6 30a.	6 31a.	6 32a.	6 35a.
22	1 9.3	7 31	7 31	7 31	7 29	7 30
23	1 53.5	8 24	8 33	8 32	8 26	8 26
24	2 39.5a.	9 38a.	9 36a.	9 34a.	9 25a.	9 24a.
25	3 28.0	10 44	10 41	10 38	10 26	10 24
26	4 19.5	11 50	11 46	11 42	11 28	11 25
27	5 14.1	...	...	...	...	...
28	6 11.3	0 54m	0 50m	0 44m	0 29m	0 25m
29	7 10.1	1 54	1 50	1 44	1 28	1 24
30	8 9.3	2 50	2 46	2 41	2 25	2 21
31	9 7.5a.	3 39m	3 36m	3 32m	3 18m	3 15m

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

☿ ☽ ♄.

Sup. ☿ ☽ ☾ * ♄ ♄ ♄.

2d Sunday in Lent.

22d Congress ends and 23d begins

Massacre in Boston, 1770.

♀ Greatest east elongation.

3d Sunday in Lent.

* ♄ ♄ ☾. ♀ in Perihelion.

* ♄ D Ophiuchi.

♄ in ♍. ♄ ♄ ☾. President

♄ ☽ ♄. [Jackson born 1767.

British left Boston 1776. 4th Sun.

[day in Lent.

♄ in Perihelion.

Spring begins.

♄ ♄ ♄ ☽ ♄ ♄ ♄.

Goethe died, 1832.

Capture of the Penguin, 1815.

♄ ♄ ♄. 5th Sunday in Lent.

Annunciation.

Venus most brilliant as evening

♄ ♄ ♄.

[star.

♄ Greatest eastern elongation.

♄ Greatest north latitude.

Palm Sunday.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 7m	8 18.	3 55m	8 9.	3 43m	8 18.	3 31m	8 27.	3 19m	8 37.
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 22	3 26	8 30
Wash.	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 59	8 0	3 51	8 5
N. Ori's.	4 29	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 58	7 58

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 2d day, 2h. M.—Dist. 225,380 miles. Apogee, 13th, 10h. A.—Dist. 251,550 miles.
 Perigee, 29th 0 A.—Dist. 223,600 "

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 4th day, 9h. 35.7m. M. New Moon, 19th day, 8h. 39.5m. A.
 Last Quarter, 11th " 7 1.2 A. First Quarter, 27th 0 23.7 M.

Sun rises and sets. Mean time.

High water. Mean time

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun rises and sets. Mean time.										High water. Mean time		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	5 48	6 20	5 49	6 19	5 50	6 18	5 53	6 16	5 53	6 15	9 35A.	7 14A.	5 35A.
2	Tu.	47	21	48	20	49	19	52	17	52	16	10 22	8 1	6 22
3	W.	45	22	46	21	47	20	50	17	51	16	11 5	8 44	7 5
4	Th.	43	23	44	22	45	20	49	18	50	17	11 45	9 24	7 45
5	F.	41	24	42	23	44	21	48	19	49	17	. . .	10 1	8 22
6	S.	39	25	40	24	42	22	46	19	48	18	0 22m	10 39	9 0
7	Su.	5 37	6 26	5 38	6 25	5 40	6 23	5 45	6 20	5 47	6 18	1 0m	11 17A.	9 33A.
8	M.	36	27	37	26	39	24	43	21	45	19	1 38	11 56	10 17
9	Tu.	34	28	35	27	37	25	42	21	44	19	2 17	. . .	11 1
10	W.	32	29	33	28	35	26	41	22	43	20	3 1	0 40m	11 53
11	Th.	31	30	32	29	34	27	39	23	42	20	3 53	1 32	. . .
12	F.	29	31	30	30	32	28	38	23	41	21	5 1	2 40	1 1m
13	S.	28	33	29	31	31	29	37	24	40	21	6 22	4 1	2 22
14	Su.	5 26	6 34	5 28	6 32	5 30	6 30	5 36	6 25	5 39	6 22	7 39m	5 18m	3 39m
15	M.	24	35	26	33	28	31	35	26	38	23	8 40	6 19	4 40
16	Tu.	23	36	25	34	27	32	34	26	37	23	9 25	7 4	5 25
17	W.	21	37	23	35	26	33	33	27	36	24	10 2	7 41	6 2
18	Th.	19	38	21	36	24	34	32	28	35	25	10 37	8 16	6 37
19	F.	18	39	20	37	23	35	31	28	34	25	11 9	8 48	7 9
20	S.	16	40	18	38	21	36	29	29	33	26	11 42	9 21	7 42
21	Su.	5 15	6 42	5 17	6 40	5 20	6 37	5 28	6 30	5 32	6 26	0 16A.	9 55m	8 16m
22	M.	13	43	15	41	19	38	27	31	31	27	0 53	10 32	8 53
23	Tu.	11	44	14	42	17	39	26	31	30	27	1 35	11 14	9 35
24	W.	10	46	13	43	16	40	25	32	29	28	2 22	0 18.	10 22
25	Th.	9	47	11	44	14	41	24	33	29	29	3 16	0 55	11 16
26	F.	7	48	10	45	13	42	23	33	27	29	4 22	2 1	0 22A.
27	S.	6	49	9	46	12	43	22	34	26	30	5 44	3 23	1 44
28	Su.	5 4	6 50	5 7	6 47	5 10	6 44	5 20	6 35	5 24	6 31	7 9A.	4 48.	3 9A.
29	M.	2	52	6	48	9	45	19	35	23	31	8 20	6 9	4 20
30	Tu.	1	53	5	49	8	46	18	36	22	32	9 15	6 54	5 15

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °
2 58m	— 5 32	2 32m	— 4 57	2 51m	— 4 19	1 39m	— 3 40	1 10m	— 3 4
6 10	— 18 57	5 54	— 19 53	5 48	— 18 49	5 21	— 18 46	5 3	— 18 45
8 57	— 15 3	8 34	— 14 59	8 12	— 14 55	7 49	— 14 51	7 27	— 14 48
0 5a.	+ 3 38	11 47	+ 4 12	11 29	+ 4 46	11 10	+ 5 19	10 52	+ 5 51
1 5	+ 14 9	0 45a.	+ 14 32	0 13a.	+ 12 51	11 36	+ 9 58	11 1	+ 7 23
1 15	— 5 56	1 2	— 5 20	0 48	— 4 46	0 35a.	— 4 14	0 22a.	— 3 44
2 45	+ 23 39	2 37	+ 24 56	2 26	+ 25 53	2 12	+ 26 27	1 52	+ 26 33
2 55	+ 17 47	2 41	+ 18 31	2 27	+ 19 13	2 12	+ 19 54	1 59	+ 20 32
5 6	— 25 16	4 57	— 25 16	4 48	— 25 11	4 39	— 25 1	4 31	— 24 45
10 69	+ 4 54	10 31	+ 5 4	10 9	+ 5 12	9 44	+ 5 20	9 19	+ 5 27

Moon rises or sets. Mean time.

<i>Days of Month.</i>	<i>Moon Souths.</i> Mean Time.	<i>Moon rises or sets. Mean time.</i>				
		<i>Boston, &c.</i>	<i>New York, &c.</i>	<i>Washington, &c.</i>	<i>Charleston, &c.</i>	<i>New Orleans, &c.</i>
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>sets.</i> <i>h. m.</i>	<i>sets.</i> <i>h. m.</i>	<i>sets.</i> <i>h. m.</i>	<i>sets.</i> <i>h. m.</i>	<i>sets.</i> <i>h. m.</i>
1	10 3.7a.	4 18m	4 16m	4 5m	4 3m	4 21m
2	10 57.9	4 56	4 53	4 46	4 45	4 57
3	11 50.5	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
4	8	6 40a.	6 40a.	6 40a.	6 38a.	6 39a.
5	0 41.9m	7 52	7 51	7 49	7 43	7 43
6	1 33.0	9 2	9 0	8 57.	8 47	8 46
S	2 23.9m	10 10a.	10 7a.	10 3a.	9 50a.	9 48a.
8	3 15.1	11 14	11 10	11 6	10 51	10 48
9	4 6.5	...	...	...	11 47	11 43
10	4 57.8	0 13m	0 9m	0 8m	...	...
11	5 48.4	1 6	1 2	0 55	0 40m	0 36m
12	6 37.6	1 52	1 48	1 42	1 27	1 24
13	7 25.2	2 33	2 29	2 24	2 10	2 7
S	8 11.3m	3 8m	3 5m	3 1m	2 49m	2 46m
15	8 55.8	3 39	3 36	3 34	3 24	3 22
16	9 39.3	4 6	4 5	4 3	3 56	3 55
17	10 22.3	4 32	4 32	4 31	4 27	4 27
18	11 5.6	4 58	4 59	4 50	4 58	4 59
19	11 49.7	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
20	0 35.7a.	7 29a.	7 28a.	7 25a.	7 19a.	7 17a.
S	1 24.1a.	8 36a.	8 34a.	8 31a.	8 20a.	8 18a.
22	2 15.4	9 43	9 40	9 36	9 22	9 19
23	3 9.8	10 49	10 45	10 40	10 24	10 20
24	4 6.7	11 52	11 48	11 42	11 25	11 21
25	5 5.1	...	...	...	...	...
26	6 3.5	0 49m	0 45m	0 39m	0 23m	0 19m
27	7 0.7	1 38	1 34	1 29	1 15	1 12
S	7 56.0a.	2 20m	2 17m	2 13m	2 1m	1 59m
29	8 49.2	2 57	2 55	2 52	2 43	2 42
30	9 40.5	3 30	3 29	3 27	3 22	3 22

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♃ in Perihelion. ☉ ☽ ♃.
 ☉ ♃ ♃.
 ♀ at greatest north latitude.
 ♀ stationary near ☿.
 ☉ ♀ and Pleiades. Good Friday.
 ☉ ♀ ♃.
 * ♃ ♃ Oph. Easter Day.
 * ♃ ♃ Oph. Easter Monday.
 Easter Tuesday,
 Bank U. S. incorporated, 1816.

1st. Sun. aft. East. Lord Sunday.
 Inf. ☉ ♃ ☽.
 * ♃ ♃ ♃.
 ☉ ♃ ♃. Franklin died 1790.
 ☉ ♃ ♃.
 ☉ ♃ ♃. Bat. Lexington, 1775.
 Am. Cabinet resigned, 1831.

Second Sunday after Easter.
 ☉ ♃ ♃. ♃ in ☿.
 * ♃ ♃ ♃.

♀ stat. ☉ ♃ ♃. St. Mark.

York, U. C. taken, 1813.

☉ ♃ 1 ☿ ☽. 3d Sun. aft. East.
 ♃ stationary.

☉ ♃ ♃. Wash. 1st. Pres. 1789.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston.	3 7M	8 47A.	2 56M	8 57A.	2 45M	9 7A.	2 33M	9 17A.	2 25M	9 28A.
N. York.	3 14	8 40	3 4	8 49	2 54	8 58	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 18
Wash.	3 22	8 32	3 13	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 55	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles.	3 43	8 11	3 35	8 17	3 28	8 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Orl's	3 51	8 3	3 44	8 8	3 38	8 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 26

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 11th 6h. A. — Dist. 251,080 miles. | Perigee, 24th 1h. A. — Dist 229,330 miles

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 31d day, 7h. 35.8m. A. | New Moon, 19th day, 8h. 28.5m. M.
Last Quarter, 11th " 1 35.8 A. | First Quarter, 26 " 5 29.7 M.

Sun rises and sets. Mean time.

High water. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun rises and sets. Mean time.										High water. Mean time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	5 0	6 54	5 4	6 50	5 7	6 47	5 17	6 37	5 21	6 33	10 2A.	7 41A.	6 2A.
2	Th.	4 59	55	3	51	6	48	16	39	20	34	10 42	8 21	6 42
3	F.	58	56	2	52	5	49	15	39	19	35	11 22	9 1	7 22
4	S.	56	57	1	53	4	50	14	40	19	36	...	9 40	8 1
5	Su.	4 55	6 58	5 0	6 54	5 3	6 50	5 14	6 40	5 18	6 36	0 1M	10 17A.	8 38A.
6	M.	54	59	4 59	55	3	51	13	41	17	37	0 38	10 53	9 14
7	Tu.	53	7 0	58	56	2	52	12	42	17	38	1 14	11 32	9 53
8	W.	52	1	57	57	1	53	12	42	16	38	1 53	...	10 34
9	Th.	51	2	56	58	0	54	11	43	15	39	2 34	0 13M	11 19
10	F.	50	3	55	59	4 50	55	11	44	15	40	3 19	0 58	...
11	S.	49	4	54	7 0	58	56	10	44	14	40	4 12	1 51	0 12M
12	Su.	4 48	7 5	4 53	7 1	4 57	6 57	5 10	6 45	5 14	6 41	5 22M	3 1M	1 23M
13	M.	47	6	52	2	56	58	9	46	13	41	6 37	4 16	2 37
14	Tu.	46	7	51	3	55	59	8	46	12	42	7 47	5 26	3 47
15	W.	45	8	50	4	54	7 0	8	47	12	42	8 43	6 22	4 43
16	Th.	44	9	49	5	53	0	7	48	11	43	9 26	7 5	5 26
17	F.	43	10	48	6	52	1	6	48	11	44	10 5	7 44	6 5
18	S.	42	11	47	7	51	2	6	49	10	44	10 42	8 21	6 42
19	Su.	4 41	7 12	4 46	7 8	4 51	7 3	5 5	6 50	5 10	6 45	11 20M	8 59M	7 20M
20	M.	40	13	45	9	50	4	4	50	9	45	0 0A.	9 39	8 0
21	Tu.	39	14	44	9	49	4	4	51	8	46	0 41	10 20	8 41
22	W.	38	15	43	10	48	5	3	51	8	46	1 28	11 7	9 28
23	Th.	37	16	42	11	47	6	2	52	7	47	2 16	11 55	10 16
24	F.	36	17	41	12	46	7	2	52	7	47	3 9	0 48A.	11 9
25	S.	36	18	41	13	46	8	1	53	6	48	4 9	1 48	0 9A.
26	Su.	4 35	7 19	4 40	7 14	4 45	7 8	5 0	6 53	5 6	6 48	5 19A.	2 58A.	1 19A.
27	M.	34	20	39	15	44	9	0	54	5	49	6 40	4 19	2 40
28	Tu.	33	21	38	16	43	10	4 59	54	5	49	7 53	5 32	3 53
29	W.	33	22	38	17	43	11	59	55	4	49	8 52	6 31	4 52
30	Th.	32	22	37	17	42	11	58	55	4	50	9 40	7 19	5 40
31	F.	32	23	36	18	42	12	58	56	4	50	10 23	8 2	6 23

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
0 42m	— 2 29	0 14m	— 1 66	11 40a.	— 1 28	11 12a.	— 1 4	10 44a.	— 0 48
4 44	— 18 46	4 24	— 18 49	4 3m	— 18 56	3 41m	— 19 6	3 18m	— 19 22
7 3	— 14 46	6 39	— 14 44	6 16	— 14 42	5 53	— 14 41	5 30	— 14 41
10 34	— 6 22	10 15	— 6 53	9 56	— 7 24	9 38	— 7 53	9 19	— 8 21
10 39	— 5 51	10 24	— 5 55	10 20	— 7 17	10 22	— 9 41	10 30	— 12 47
0 10a.	— 3 16	11 59	— 2 50	11 47	— 2 27	11 34	— 2 7	11 22	— 1 49
1 25	— 26 6	0 52a.	— 25 0	0 15a.	— 23 18	11 37	— 21 10	11 3	— 18 55
1 45	— 21 9	1 32	— 21 43	1 19	— 22 14	1 6a.	— 22 43	0 53a.	— 23 11
4 22	— 24 25	4 13	— 23 59	4 4	— 23 27	3 55	— 22 50	3 46	— 22 8
8 54	— 5 32	8 30	— 5 35	8 6	— 5 37	7 43	— 5 38	7 20	— 5 37

Days of Month.	Moon Souths.		Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
	Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	
	h. m.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
1	10 30.9a.	4 1m	4 2m	4 1m	4 0m	4 1m	
2	11 21.0	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	
3	8	6 41a.	6 39a.	6 37a.	6 29a.	6 28a.	
4	0 11.5m	7 52	7 49	7 46	7 35	7 33	
5	1 2.9m	8 58a.	8 55a.	8 51a.	8 37a.	8 34a.	
6	1 54.7	10 0	9 56	9 51	9 35	9 31	
7	2 47.0	10 57	10 53	10 47	10 30	10 26	
8	3 38.7	11 47	11 43	11 37	11 21	11 17	
9	4 29.4	...	...	...	...	...
10	5 18.4	0 31m	0 27m	0 22m	0 7m	0 3m	
11	6 5.4	1 9	1 6	1 2	0 48	0 44	
12	6 50.6m	1 41m	1 39m	1 36m	1 24m	1 22m	
13	7 34.3	2 10	2 8	2 6	1 57	1 56	
14	8 17.1	2 36	2 35	2 33	2 28	2 29	
15	8 59.8	3 1	3 1	3 0	2 59	3 0	
16	9 43.4	3 26	3 27	3 28	3 29	3 32	
17	10 28.6	3 53	3 55	3 57	4 1	4 5	
18	11 16.4	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
19	0 7.3a.	7 30a.	7 27a.	7 23a.	7 10a.	7 7a.	
20	1 1.7	8 39	8 35	8 30	8 15	8 12	
21	1 59.3	9 44	9 40	9 34	9 18	9 14	
22	2 58.7	10 44	10 40	10 34	10 17	10 13	
23	3 58.5	11 37	11 33	11 28	11 12	11 8	
24	4 56.8	...	...	...	...	11 58	
25	5 52.6	0 22m	0 19m	0 15m	0 1m	...	
26	6 45.8a.	1 0m	0 57m	0 55m	0 44m	0 42m	
27	7 36.7	1 34	1 32	1 31	1 23	1 23	
28	8 26.0	2 4	2 4	2 3	2 0	2 2	
29	9 14.8	2 32	2 33	2 34	2 34	2 38	
30	10 3.8	3 1	3 3	3 5	3 9	3 13	
31	10 53.7	3 31	3 35	3 37	3 45	3 50	

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

H rings invis. *St. Philip & James.*

☿ in Aphelion. ☿ ♂ m □.

Havre de Grace burned, 1813.

* ♀ ☿ ☿.

4th Sunday after Easter.

☿ ☿ ☿ strength of light, 0.32.

♂ greatest north latitude.

* ♀ 1 & 2 r ♀.

Whig Ministry resigned, 1832.

Rogation Sunday.

□ ☿ H.

☿ greatest western elong.

☿ ♂ × □.

☿ ☿ ♀ Ascension Day.

Inf. ☿ ☿ ☿.

Casimir Perrier died, 1832.

Dark day, 1780. Sun. after Asc.

☿ ☿ 1 ☿ ☿

* ♀ ☿ □.

H stationary. ☿ ☿ ☿.

☿ ♂ 2 μ ☿. dist. 9'

Convention met at Philadel. '87.

H stationary. Whit Sunday.

☿ ☿ H. Whit Monday.

Whit Tuesday.

☿ in ☿. ☿ ☿ ☿.

☿ ☿ ☿.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 17m	9 37a.	2 12m	9 44a.	2 9m	9 50a.	2 8m	9 54a.	2 9m	9 55a.
N. York,	2 29	9 25	2 26	9 31	2 23	9 37	2 22	9 40	2 23	9 41
Wash.	2 41	9 13	2 37	9 19	2 36	9 24	2 35	9 27	2 36	9 28
Charles.	3 13	8 41	3 10	8 46	3 10	8 50	3 10	8 52	3 11	8 53
N. Orl's.	3 24	8 30	3 22	8 34	3 22	8 38	3 22	8 40	3 23	8 41

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 8th 1h. A. — Dist. 251,160 miles. Perigee, 20th. 9h. M. — Dist. 226,460 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 2d day, 6h. 42.0m. M. | New Moon, 17th day, 6h. 2.9m. A.
 Last Quarter, 10th " 7 13.4 M. | First Quarter, 24 " 10 22.7 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun rises and sets. Mean time.										High water. Mean time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	4 31	7 24	4 36	7 19	4 42	7 13	4 58	6 57	5 4	6 51	11 5a.	8 44a.	7 5a
2	Su.	4 30	7 24	4 36	7 19	4 42	7 14	4 58	6 58	5 4	6 51	11 43a.	9 22a.	7 43a.
3	M.	30	25	35	20	41	14	57	58	4	52	. . .	9 58	8 19
4	Tu.	29	26	35	21	41	15	57	59	4	52	0 19m	10 34	8 53
5	W.	29	27	35	21	41	15	57	59	4	53	0 55	11 9	9 30
6	Th.	29	28	34	22	40	16	57	7 0	4	53	1 30	11 45	10 6
7	F.	28	28	34	22	40	16	57	0	4	54	2 6	. . .	10 45
8	S.	28	29	34	23	40	17	57	1	4	54	2 45	0 24m	11 28
9	Su.	4 28	7 30	4 34	7 24	4 40	7 18	4 57	7 1	5 4	6 55	3 28m	1 7m	. . .
10	M.	28	30	34	24	40	18	57	2	4	55	4 28	2 2	0 23m
11	Tu.	28	31	34	25	40	19	57	2	4	56	5 23	3 7	1 28
12	W.	28	31	34	25	40	20	57	3	4	56	6 42	4 21	2 42
13	Th.	28	32	34	26	40	20	57	3	4	57	7 49	5 28	3 49
14	F.	28	32	34	26	40	21	57	4	4	57	8 44	6 23	4 44
15	S.	28	32	34	27	40	21	57	4	4	58	9 33	7 12	5 33
16	Su.	4 28	7 33	4 34	7 27	4 40	7 22	4 57	7 5	5 4	6 58	10 18m	7 57m	6 18m
17	M.	28	33	34	28	40	22	57	5	4	59	11 2	8 41	7 2
18	Tu.	28	33	34	28	40	23	57	6	4	59	11 47	9 26	7 47
19	W.	28	34	34	29	40	23	57	6	4	59	0 34a.	10 13	8 34
20	Th.	28	34	34	29	40	24	57	7	4	7 0	1 21	11 0	9 21
21	F.	28	34	34	29	40	24	57	7	4	0	2 8	11 47	10 8
22	S.	28	34	34	29	40	24	57	7	4	0	2 55	0 34a.	10 55
23	Su.	4 28	7 34	4 34	7 29	4 40	7 24	4 57	7 7	5 4	7 0	3 46a.	1 25a.	11 46m
24	M.	29	35	35	30	41	24	58	7	5	0	4 47	2 26	0 47a.
25	Tu.	29	35	35	30	41	24	58	7	5	0	6 1	3 40	2 1
26	W.	29	35	35	30	41	24	58	7	5	0	7 19	4 58	3 19
27	Th.	30	35	36	30	42	24	58	7	5	0	8 26	6 5	4 26
28	F.	30	35	36	30	4 2	24	59	7	6	0	9 20	6 59	5 20
29	S.	31	35	36	30	4 2	24	59	7	6	0	10 7	7 46	6 7
30	Su.	4 31	7 35	4 36	7 30	4 42	7 24	4 59	7 7	5 6	7 0	10 49a.	8 28a.	6 49a.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
☿	2 50m	—19 46	2 24m	—20 10	1 57m	—20 39	1 29m	—21 12	1 0m	—21 46
♀	5 1	—14 41	4 38	—14 42	4 14	—14 44	3 51	—14 46	3 29	—14 49
♂	8 57	+ 8 2	8 38	+ 9 17	8 19	+ 9 41	7 59	+ 10 3	7 40	+ 10 24
♂	10 26	+ 16 44	10 0	+ 15 28	9 41	+ 14 50	9 25	+ 14 45	9 17	+ 15 6
♂	11 8	— 1 34	10 56	— 1 23	10 44	— 1 17	10 32	— 1 14	10 21	— 1 15
♂	10 45	+ 16 54	11 8	+ 20 24	11 37	+ 23 15	0 11a.	+ 24 45	0 44a.	+ 24 37
♂	0 37a.	+ 23 37	0 26a.	+ 23 57	0 14a.	+ 24 15	0 2	+ 24 30	11 51m.	+ 24 41
♂	3 36	+ 21 13	3 27	+ 20 21	3 18	+ 19 23	3 10	+ 18 21	3 23.	+ 17 15
♂	6 50	+ 5 34	6 27	+ 5 30	6 4	+ 5 25	5 42	+ 5 18	5 20	+ 5 10
♂	10 11	— 0 28	9 44	— 0 22	9 18	— 0 21	8 52	— 0 25	8 27	— 0 34

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	
1	11 44.5a.	6 42a.	6 39a.	6 35a.	6 22a.	6 19a.	* ☿ ☿ Ophiuchi, Trinity Sunday.
2	☿	7 48a.	7 44a.	7 33a.	7 24a.	7 21a.	Last transit of ♀ 1769. [1832.
3	0 36.6m	8 47	8 43	8 37	8 21	8 17	Reform Bill passed H. Lords,
4	1 29.8	9 40	9 36	9 30	9 13	9 9	Gen. Winder & Chandler taken,
5	2 20.5	10 27	10 23	10 17	10 1	9 57	Jeremy Bentham d. 1832. [1813.
6	3 10.7	11 7	11 3	10 59	10 44	10 41	* ☿ ☿ ♀ stationary.
7	3 58.9	11 41	11 38	11 35	11 22	11 20	♂ in Aph. ♀'s rings become
8	4 45.0	...	...	...	11 56	11 55	1st Sun. after Trinity. [visible.
9	5 29.1m	0 11m	0 9m	0 6m	...	...	War with Tripoli, 1801.
10	6 12.0	0 38	0 37	0 35	0 28m	0 28m	☿ in ♀. St. Barnabas.
11	6 54.2	1 4	1 3	1 2	0 59	1 0	☿ ☿ ☿.
12	7 36.6	1 28	1 29	1 28	1 28	1 30	☿ ☿ ☿.
13	8 20.4	1 53	1 55	1 56	1 59	2 2	☿ ☿ ☿. Reform B. signed, 1832.
14	9 6.4	2 20	2 23	2 25	2 32	2 36	☿ in Perihelion.
15	9 55.6	2 51	2 55	2 58	3 8	3 13	2d Sunday after Trinity.
16	10 43.8m	3 26m	3 31m	3 35m	3 48m	3 54m	Sup. ☿ ☿ ☿. Bat. Bunker Hill,
17	11 45.8	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	War with England, 1812. [1775.
18	0 46.0a	8 33a.	8 29a.	8 23a.	8 6a.	8 2a.	18th. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	1 47.6	9 31	9 27	9 21	9 5	9 1	* ☿ ☿.
20	2 48.5	10 20	10 16	10 12	9 58	9 55	Summer begins. [1807.
21	3 46.9	11 1	10 58	10 55	10 44	10 42	☿ ☿ ☿. Chesapeake attacked,
22	4 42.1	11 37	11 36	11 33	11 26	11 25	☿ ☿ ☿. 3d Sun. aft. Trinity.
23	5 34.3a.	...	...	...	...	...	Nativity of St. John Baptist.
24	6 24.2	0 9m	0 9m	0 7m	0 4m	0 4m	☿ Greatest North Lat.
25	7 12.7	0 38	0 39	0 38	0 39	0 40	Wm. IV. King of Eng. 1830.
26	8 0.9	1 6	1 8	1 9	1 13	1 15	Asiat. Cholera ap. at N.Y. 1832.
27	8 49.5	1 36	1 39	1 41	1 48	1 52	Battle of Monmouth, 1778.
28	9 39.2	2 6	2 11	2 13	2 23	2 29	☿ ☿ ☿. St. Peter.
29	10 29.9	2 39	2 44	2 48	3 1	3 8	* ☿ ☿ ☿. 4th Sun. after Trin.
30	11 21.6a.	3 18m	3 24m	3 29m	3 44m	3 51m	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 12m.	9 54a.	2 19m.	9 49a.	2 26m.	9 44a.	2 35m.	9 37a.	2 44m.	9 28a.
N. York,	2 26	9 40	2 32	9 36	2 39	9 31	2 46	9 25	2 54	9 18
Wash.	2 39	9 27	2 44	9 24	2 51	9 19	2 58	9 14	3 5	9 7
Charles.	3 13	8 53	3 17	8 51	3 22	8 49	3 27	8 45	3 32	8 40
N. Ori's.	3 25	8 41	3 29	8 39	3 33	8 37	3 37	8 34	3 42	8 30

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee 6th, 5h. M. — Distance 251,700 miles. Perigee 18th, 10h. M. — Distance 223,570 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon	1st day,	7h. 29.5m. A.	First Quarter	23d day,	4h. 32.4m. A.
Last Quarter	9th "	11 5.1 A.	Full Moon	31st "	10 1.0 M.
New Moon	17th "	2 8.2 M.			

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun rises and sets. Mean time.										High water. Mean time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 M.		4 32	7 36	4 37	7 30	4 43	7 24	5 0	7 7	5 7	7 0	11 27a.	9 6a.	7 27a.
2 Tu.		32	35	37	30	43	24	0	7	7	0	. . .	9 41	8 2
3 W.		33	35	38	30	44	24	0	7	7	0	0 2m	10 14	8 35
4 Th.		33	34	39	29	44	23	1	7	8	0	0 35	10 46	9 7
5 F.		34	34	39	29	45	23	1	7	8	0	1 7	11 18	9 39
6 S.		35	34	40	29	46	23	2	7	9	0	1 39	11 51	10 12
7 Su.		4 36	7 34	4 41	7 29	4 46	7 23	5 2	7 7	5 9	7 0	2 12m	. . .	10 49a.
8 M.		36	33	41	28	47	22	3	6	10	6 59	2 49	0 28m	11 32
9 Tu.		37	33	42	28	48	22	3	6	10	59	3 32	1 11	. . .
10 W.		38	33	43	28	48	22	4	6	11	59	4 28	2 7	0 28m
11 Th.		38	32	43	27	49	21	4	6	11	59	5 36	3 15	1 36
12 F.		39	32	44	27	49	21	5	5	12	58	6 53	4 32	2 53
13 S.		39	31	44	26	50	20	5	5	12	58	8 6	5 45	4 6
14 Su.		4 40	7 31	4 45	7 26	4 51	7 20	5 6	7 5	5 13	6 58	9 5m	6 44m	5 5m
15 M.		41	30	46	25	52	19	7	4	14	57	9 58	7 37	5 58
16 Tu.		42	29	47	24	52	19	7	4	14	57	10 48	8 27	6 48
17 W.		43	29	48	24	53	18	8	4	15	57	11 36	9 15	7 36
18 Th.		44	28	49	23	54	18	8	3	15	56	0 24a.	10 3	8 24
19 F.		44	27	49	22	55	17	9	3	16	56	1 8	10 47	9 8
20 S.		45	27	50	22	55	16	9	2	16	55	1 52	11 31	9 52
21 Su.		4 46	7 26	4 51	7 21	4 56	7 16	5 10	7 2	5 17	6 55	2 35a.	0 14a.	10 35m
22 M.		47	25	52	20	57	15	10	1	17	54	3 21	1 0	11 21
23 Tu.		48	24	53	19	58	14	11	1	18	54	4 13	1 52	0 13a.
24 W.		49	23	54	18	59	13	12	0	18	53	5 20	2 59	1 20
25 Th.		50	22	54	17	59	12	12	6 59	19	53	6 41	4 20	2 41
26 F.		51	21	55	17	5 0	12	13	59	19	52	7 59	5 38	3 59
27 S.		52	20	56	16	1	11	14	58	20	52	9 0	6 39	5 0
28 Su.		4 53	7 19	4 57	7 15	5 1	7 10	5 14	6 57	5 20	6 51	9 51a.	7 30a.	5 51a.
29 M.		54	18	58	14	2	9	15	56	21	50	10 34	8 13	6 34
30 Tu.		55	17	59	13	3	9	16	56	22	50	11 11	8 50	7 11
31 W.		56	16	6 0	12	4	8	17	55	23	49	11 44	9 23	7 44

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
☿	0 31m	-22 32	0 1m	-22 58	11 27a.	-23 32	10 58a.	-24 5	10 29a.	-24 38
♂	3 2	-14 51	2 37	-14 55	2 13m	-14 53	1 49m	-15 2	1 25m	-15 7
♂	7 20	+10 43	7 0	+11 0	6 39	+11 15	6 18	+11 29	5 57	+11 40
♂	9 4	+15 45	8 59	+16 35	8 54	+17 31	8 52	+18 26	8 51	+19 17
♂	10 9	-1 22	9 58	-1 32	9 46	-1 47	9 35	-2 5	9 23	-2 29
♂	11 37	+24 49	11 26	+24 55	11 44	+24 58	11 2	+24 58	10 50	+24 55
♂	1 11a.	+23 0	1 32a.	+20 23	1 44a.	+17 13	1 52a.	+13 52	1 52a.	+10 36
♂	2 51	+16 5	2 42	+14 52	2 33	+13 35	2 24	+12 15	2 14	+10 52
♂	4 57	+5 1	4 35	+4 51	4 13	+4 39	3 51	+4 27	3 29	+4 13
♂	8 2	-0 47	7 38	-1 4	7 15	-1 25	6 53	-1 49	6 32	-2 16

D. of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	
1	0	7 33a.	7 29a.	7 23a.	7 6a.	7 2a.	
2	0 13.1m	8 22	8 18	8 12	7 56	7 52	
3	1 3.8	9 4	9 0	8 55	8 40	8 37	
4	1 52.9	9 41	9 38	9 34	9 20	9 17	
5	2 39.9	10 13	10 10	10 7	9 57	9 54	
6	3 24.8	10 41	10 40	10 37	10 30	10 28	
7	4 7.9m	11 6a.	11 6a.	11 4a.	11 0a.	10 59a.	
8	4 50.0	11 30	11 31	11 30	11 29	11 30	
9	5 31.6	11 55	11 56	11 57	11 58	...	
10	6 13.9	...	...	...	...	0 1m	
11	6 57.8	0 21m	0 23m	0 25m	0 29m	0 34	
12	7 44.4	0 49	0 53	0 55	1 3	1 8	
13	8 34.6	1 21	1 26	1 29	1 40	1 46	
14	9 29.2m	1 58m	2 4m	2 8m	2 22m	2 29m	
15	10 27.9	2 44	2 50	2 56	3 11	3 19	
16	11 29.6	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
17	0 32.3a.	8 11a.	8 7a.	8 2a.	7 47a.	7 44a.	
18	1 33.7	8 56	8 53	8 49	8 36	8 34	
19	2 22.3	9 35	9 23	9 30	9 21	9 20	
20	3 27.6	10 9	10 8	10 6	10 1	10 1	
21	4 19.8a.	10 40a.	10 40a.	10 40a.	10 39a.	10 40a.	
22	5 9.8	11 9	11 11	11 12	11 14	11 17	
23	5 58.7	11 37	11 40	11 42	11 48	11 52	
24	6 47.4	...	...	...	...	...
25	7 36.6	0 7m	0 11m	0 14m	0 23m	0 26m	
26	8 26.5	0 41	0 45	0 49	1 2	1 8	
27	9 17.3	1 18	1 24	1 28	1 43	1 50	
28	10 8.5a.	2 0m	2 6m	2 12m	2 28m	2 36m	
29	10 59.1	2 47	2 53	2 59	3 15	3 24	
30	11 48.4	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	
31	8	7 41a.	7 38a.	7 34a.	7 19a.	7 15a.	

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

- [225 ♀.
☿ eclipsed, visible. * ♀ 2 ♀ and
♂ and ♀ in Aphelion.
Fort Erie taken, 1814. [1776.
Declaration of Independence,
☿ ☿ ☿, strength of the light, 1-60.
Venus most brilliant as morning
5th Sunday after Trinity. [star.
* ♀ r ♀.
Braddock defeated, 1755.
U. S. Bank bill vetoed, 1832.
♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ 1 ♀. 2 ♀ ♀.
♂ ♀ ♀ ♀.
♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀.
6th Sunday after Trinity. Tariff
[bill signed, 1832.
☿ eclipsed, invisible in U. S.
♂ ♀ ♀.
♂ in ☿, ♂ ♀ ♀.
♂ ♀ ♀, ♂ ♀ ♀.
7th Sunday after Trinity.
♂ ♀ α ♀.
♀ Greatest south latitude.
♀ Great. E. elong. St. James.
♀ Greatest western elongation.
☿ ♀ ☿.
8th Sunday after Trinity.
* ♀ 1 ♀ and 2 ♀ ♀.
♂ in Aphelion.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	2 55m.	9 17a.	3 5m.	9 5a.	3 15m.	8 53a.	3 24m.	8 42 l.	3 34m.	8 30a.
N. York,	3 4	9 8	3 14	8 56	3 23	8 45	3 32	8 34	3 40	8 24
Wash.	3 14	8 58	3 22	8 49	3 30	8 38	3 33	8 28	3 46	8 18
Charles.	3 39	8 33	3 45	8 25	3 50	8 18	3 56	8 10	4 2	8 2
N. Orl's.	3 49	8 24	3 54	8 16	3 59	8 9	4 4	8 2	4 8	7 56

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 2d, 4h. A. — Distance 252,280 miles. Perigee, 15th, 7h A. — Distance 221,950 miles.
Apogee, 29th, 9h. A. — Distance 252,440 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter 8th day 0h. 54.8m. A. First Quarter, 22d day, 1h. 24.0m. M.
New Moon, 15th " 9 31.8 M. Full Moon, 30th " 1 48.1 M.

Days of Month.		Days of Week.		Sun rises and sets. Mean time.												High water. Mean time											
		Boston, &c.				New York, &c.				Wash'ton, &c.				Charleston, &c.				N. Orleans, &c.				Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		Charleston, &c.	
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	4 57	7 15	5 1	7 11	5 5	7 7	5 17	6 54	5 23	6 49	9 54a.	8 15a.												
2	F.	68	14	2	10	6	6	18	53	23	48	0 15m	10 22	8 43													
3	S.	59	13	3	9	6	5	18	52	24	47	0 43	10 52	9 13													
4	Su.	5 0	7 12	5 4	7 8	5 7	7 4	5 19	6 51	5 24	6 46	1 13m	11 22a.	9 43a.													
5	M.	1	11	5	7	8	3	20	50	25	45	1 43	11 55	10 16													
6	Tu.	2	10	5	6	9	2	20	49	25	44	2 16	...	10 55													
7	W.	3	9	6	5	10	1	21	48	26	44	2 55	0 34m	11 41													
8	Th.	4	7	7	3	11	0	22	48	27	43	3 41	1 20	...													
9	F.	5	6	8	2	12	6 58	22	47	27	42	4 45	2 24	0 45m													
10	S.	6	5	9	1	13	57	23	46	28	41	6 6	3 45	2 6													
11	Su.	5 7	7 4	5 10	7 0	5 14	6 56	5 24	6 45	5 23	6 40	7 32m	5 11m	3 32m													
12	M.	8	3	11	6 59	15	55	24	44	29	39	8 44	6 23	4 44													
13	Tu.	9	1	12	58	16	54	25	43	29	39	9 42	7 21	5 42													
14	W.	10	0	13	57	16	53	25	42	30	39	10 34	8 13	6 34													
15	Th.	11	6 58	14	55	17	52	26	41	31	37	11 22	9 1	7 22													
16	F.	12	57	15	54	18	51	27	40	31	36	0 53.	9 47	8 8													
17	S.	13	55	16	52	19	49	28	39	32	35	0 50	10 29	8 50													
18	Su.	5 14	6 54	5 17	6 51	5 20	6 48	5 23	6 38	5 32	6 34	1 31a.	11 10m	9 31m													
19	M.	15	52	18	49	21	46	29	37	33	33	2 11	11 50	10 11													
20	Tu.	16	50	19	48	22	45	30	36	33	32	2 54	0 33a.	10 54													
21	W.	17	49	20	46	23	44	30	35	34	31	3 42	1 21	11 42													
22	Th.	19	47	21	45	24	43	31	34	34	30	4 42	2 21	0 42a.													
23	F.	20	46	22	44	25	41	32	33	35	29	6 3	3 42	2 3													
24	S.	21	44	23	42	25	39	32	32	36	28	7 29	5 8	3 29													
25	Su.	5 22	6 42	5 24	6 41	5 26	6 38	5 33	6 31	5 36	6 27	8 39a.	6 18a.	4 39a.													
26	M.	23	41	25	39	27	37	34	30	37	26	9 31	7 10	5 31													
27	Tu.	24	39	26	37	28	35	35	28	38	25	10 15	7 54	6 15													
28	W.	25	37	27	36	29	34	35	27	39	24	10 50	8 29	6 50													
29	Th.	26	36	28	34	30	32	36	26	39	23	11 22	9 1	7 22													
30	F.	27	34	29	32	31	30	37	24	39	22	11 50	9 29	7 50													
31	S.	28	32	30	30	32	28	38	22	40	20	...	9 57	8 18													

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♄	0 56m	—15 12	0 31m	—15 16	0 7m	—15 21	11 39a.	—15 26	11 15a.	—15 30
♅	5 32	+11 51	5 10	+11 58	4 47	+12 2	4 25m	+12 5	4 2m	+12 6
♆	8 52	+20 13	8 54	+20 36	8 56	+20 51	9 0	+20 49	9 4	+20 29
♇	9 10	—3 2	8 58	—3 37	8 46	—4 15	8 35	—4 58	8 23	—5 44
♈	10 35	+24 48	10 23	+24 39	10 11	+24 29	9 59	+24 16	9 45	+24 0
♉	1 44a.	+7 20	1 25a.	+5 29	0 57a.	+5 1	0 19a.	+6 19	11 37	+8 59
♊	3 2	+9 12	1 52	+7 44	1 42	+6 13	1 33	+4 41	1 24a.	+3 7
♋	3 4	+3 57	2 43	+3 42	2 21	+3 26	2 0	+3 10	1 40	+3 53
♌	6 6	—2 49	5 45	—3 20	5 25	—3 52	5 6	—4 25	4 46	—4 59
♍	9 57	—25 7	9 31	—25 29	9 6	—25 43	8 42	—26 3	8 19	—26 16

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.		Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
	h. m.	Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
1	0 36.1m	8 14a.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
2	1 21.8	8 43	8 40	8 8	8 29	8 29	8 28
3	2 5.3	9 9	9 8	9 6	9 00	9 0	9 0
4	2 47.6m	9 34a.	9 34a.	9 33a.	9 30a.	9 32a.	9 32a.
5	3 29.0	9 58	9 59	10 0	10 0	10 2	10 2
6	4 10.5	10 23	10 25	10 26	10 30	10 33	10 33
7	4 52.9	10 49	10 53	10 54	11 1	11 6	11 6
8	5 37.3	11 19	11 23	11 25	11 35	11 41	11 41
9	6 24.5	11 52	11 57	...	...	...	...
10	7 15.5	...	...	0 1m	0 14m	0 21m	0 21m
11	8 10.8m	0 33m	0 35m	0 43m	0 58m	1 6m	1 6m
12	9 9.9	1 22	1 28	1 34	1 51	1 58	1 58
13	10 11.6	2 22	2 28	2 34	2 51	2 59	2 59
14	11 14.0	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
15	0 15.0a.	7 29a.	7 26a.	7 23a.	7 12a.	7 10a.	7 10a.
16	1 13.3	8 8	8 7	8 5	7 58	7 57	7 57
17	2 8.6	8 41	8 41	8 40	8 37	8 38	8 38
18	3 1.3a.	9 10a.	9 11a.	9 12a.	9 12a.	9 15a.	9 15a.
19	3 52.3	9 38	9 41	9 42	9 46	9 50	9 50
20	4 42.6	10 8	10 12	10 14	10 22	10 27	10 27
21	5 32.7	10 41	10 46	10 48	11 0	11 6	11 6
22	6 23.1	11 17	11 23	11 26	11 41	11 47	11 47
23	7 14.0	11 58	...	...	...	...	...
24	8 5.2	...	0 4m	0 10m	0 25m	0 33m	0 33m
25	8 55.8a.	0 45m	0 51m	0 57m	1 14m	1 22m	1 22m
26	9 45.4	1 35	1 42	1 48	2 5	2 13	2 13
27	10 33.3	2 29	2 36	2 40	2 56	3 4	3 4
28	11 19.4	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
29	♄	6 47a.	6 44a.	6 42a.	6 32a.	6 30a.	6 30a.
30	0 3.6m	7 13	7 12	7 10	7 8	7 2	7 2
31	0 46.3	7 38	7 38	7 37	7 33	7 34	7 34

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

- [discovered, 1498.
Lammas Day. Cont. America
 Great fire at Pera, 1831.
 Columbus' first voyage, 1492.
 ♀ ♀ 1 ♀ ♂ r. 9th S. aft. Tr.
 Battle of Brownstown, 1812.
 ♂ ♂ x ♀. dist. 25'.
 ♂ ♀ ♀.
 * ♀ μ Ceti, ♀ stationary.
 [badoes, 1831.
 * ♀ ♀ ♀. Hurricane at Bar-
 10th Sunday after Trinity.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Bat. of Louvain, 1831.
 ♀ ♀ ♂.
 ♂ ♂ ♂.
 Riots at Warsaw, 1831.
 ♂ ♀ ♀. Battle of Bennington,
 ♂ ♀ ♂, ♂ ♀ h. [1777.
 11th Sunday after Trinity.
 ♀ great. S. lat. ♂ ♀ ♀.
 Indians defeated on Miami, 1794.
 Massacre in Virginia, 1831.
 Inf. ♂ ♀.
 Wilson, ornithologist, died, 1813.
 Bat. Bladensburg, 1814. St. Bar-
 12th Sun. aft. Trin. [tholomew.
 ♀ stat. ♂ ♂ ♀.
 * ♀ ♀ ♀. Battle on L. Island,
 [1776.
 Battle on Rhode Island, 1778.
 * ♀ ♀.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	3 44m.	8 16a.	3 61m.	8 4a.	3 59m.	7 52a.	4 7m.	7 40a.	4 16m.	7 28a.
N. York,	3 49	8 11	3 56	8 0	4 3	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 18	7 26
Wash.	3 54	8 6	4 0	7 56	4 7	7 45	4 14	7 34	4 21	7 23
Charles.	4 8	7 52	4 12	7 43	4 17	7 34	4 22	7 25	4 28	7 16
N. Ori's,	4 14	7 46	4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 25	7 22	4 30	7 14

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 13th, 6h. M. — Dist. 222,200 miles. | Apogee, 26th, 1h. M. — Dist. 252,080 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter,	7th day, 0h. 46.0m	M.	First Quarter,	30th day, 2h. 1.3m	A.
New Moon,	13 " 5 4.9	A.	Full Moon,	28 " 6 9.1	A.

Sun rises and sets. Mean time.

High water. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun rises and sets. Mean time.										High water. Mean time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Su.		5 29	6 31	5 31	6 29	5 33	6 27	5 35	6 21	5 40	6 20	0 18m	10 25a.	8 46a.
2 M.		31	30	32	28	34	26	39	20	41	18	0 46	10 55	9 16
3 Tu.		32	28	33	26	35	24	39	18	41	17	1 16	11 20	9 49
4 W.		33	26	34	25	36	23	40	17	42	15	1 49	. . .	10 28
5 Th.		34	25	35	23	37	21	41	16	43	14	2 28	0 7m	11 13
6 F.		35	23	36	22	38	20	42	15	43	13	3 13	0 52	. . .
7 S.		36	21	37	20	39	19	42	14	43	12	4 13	1 52	0 13m
8 Su.		5 37	6 20	5 38	6 19	5 39	6 17	5 43	6 12	5 44	6 11	5 34m	3 13m	1 34m
9 M.		38	18	39	17	40	16	44	11	45	9	7 8	4 47	3 8
10 Tu.		39	16	40	15	41	14	44	10	45	8	8 25	6 4	4 23
11 W.		40	14	41	14	42	13	45	9	46	7	9 27	7 6	5 27
12 Th.		41	12	42	12	43	11	46	7	47	6	10 13	7 57	6 18
13 F.		42	11	43	10	44	9	46	5	47	4	11 4	8 43	7 4
14 S.		43	9	44	8	45	8	47	4	48	3	11 43	9 27	7 48
15 Su.		5 44	6 7	5 45	6 6	5 45	6 6	5 49	6 3	5 48	6 2	0 27a.	10 6m	8 27m
16 M.		45	5	46	5	46	5	49	2	49	1	1 7	10 46	9 7
17 Tu.		46	4	46	3	47	3	49	1	49	0	1 47	11 26	9 47
18 W.		47	2	47	1	48	1	49	0	50	5 59	2 23	0 7a.	10 28
19 Th.		48	0	48	0	48	0	50	5 59	50	58	3 13	0 52	11 13
20 F.		49	5 59	49	5 58	49	5 58	51	57	51	57	4 10	1 49	0 10a.
21 S.		50	57	50	57	50	57	51	56	51	56	5 25	3 4	1 25
22 Su.		5 51	5 55	5 51	5 55	5 51	5 55	5 52	5 55	5 52	5 54	6 51a.	4 30a.	2 51a.
23 M.		52	53	52	53	52	53	53	53	52	53	8 9	5 47	4 4
24 Tu.		53	51	53	51	53	51	53	51	53	51	9 5	6 44	5 5
25 W.		54	49	54	49	54	49	54	50	54	50	9 48	7 27	5 43
26 Th.		55	47	55	48	55	48	54	49	54	49	10 24	8 3	6 24
27 F.		56	45	56	46	56	47	55	47	55	47	10 55	8 34	6 55
28 S.		53	44	57	45	57	46	56	46	55	46	11 25	9 4	7 25
29 Su.		5 59	5 42	5 58	5 43	5 58	5 43	5 56	5 44	5 56	5 45	11 53a.	9 32a.	7 53a.
30 M.		6 0	40	59	41	59	41	57	43	56	44	. . .	10 1	8 22

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>
3 34m	+12 2	3 10m	+11 57	2 45m	+11 49	2 20m	+11 40	1 54m	+11 28
8 9	— 6 43	7 56	— 7 39	7 44	— 8 38	7 31	— 9 41	7 13	— 10 46
9 11	+19 43	9 16	+13 41	9 21	+17 21	9 26	+15 43	9 30	+13 49
9 30	+23 40	9 17	+23 22	9 4	+23 2	8 51	+22 42	8 37	+22 20
11 1	+11 54	10 51	+12 38	10 37	+11 13	11 11	+ 7 59	11 23	+ 3 40
1 15a.	+ 2 33	0 54a.	+ 2 16	0 33a.	+ 1 59	0 12a.	+ 1 41	11 52	+ 1 23
1 12	+ 1 17	1 3	— 0 19	0 54	— 1 55	0 44	— 3 30	0 35a.	— 5 6
4 24	— 5 39	4 6	— 6 14	3 48	— 6 49	3 31	— 7 23	3 13	— 7 56
7 54	—26 27	7 34	—26 34	7 15	—26 37	6 57	—26 38	6 40	—26 36
10 46	—15 36	10 22	—15 40	9 57	—15 43	9 33	—15 47	9 9	—15 50

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.						PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	
h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.		
1	1 29.0m	8 3a.	8 4a.	8 4a.	8 3a.	8 5a.	13th Sunday after Trinity.
2	2 9.4	8 27	8 29	8 30	8 33	8 35	♂ ♀ ♄. ♀ stationary.
3	2 51.6	8 52	8 55	8 57	9 3	9 7	♂ ♀ ♄.
4	3 24.5	9 19	9 23	9 26	9 35	9 40	* ♀ ♄ ☿ Ceti. [1774.
5	4 19.7	9 50	9 55	9 59	10 11	10 17	1st Congress met at Philadelphia,
6	5 8.1	10 27	10 33	10 37	10 51	10 58	7th. Warsaw taken, 1831.
7	6 0.1	11 11	11 17	11 23	11 39	11 47	♀ in ♄, ♂ ♀ α ♄. [Trin.
8	6 55.9m	...	...	...	...	...	♀ gr. W. elong. 14th Sun. aft.
9	7 54.5	0 5m	0 11m	0 17m	0 34m	0 42m	8th. Wm. IV. crown. 1831. [1813.
10	8 54.9	1 8	1 14	1 20	1 36	1 44	♂ ♀ ♄ ☿. ♂ ♀ ♀. Bat. L. Erie,
11	9 55.5	2 19	2 24	2 29	2 44	2 51	♀ in Per. Bat. L. Champ. 1814.
12	10 54.6	3 36	3 41	3 44	3 56	4 2	♂ ♀ ♄. Bat. Nth Point, 1814.
13	11 51.5	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	Battle before Quebec, 1759.
14	0 46.3a.	7 5a.	7 6a.	7 5a.	7 4a.	7 5a.	♂ ♀ ♄. Riots at Bahia, 1831.
15	1 39.4a.	7 36a.	7 38a.	7 38d.	7 41a.	7 44a.	N.Y. taken, 1776. 15th S. aft. Tr.
16	2 31.5	8 7	8 10	8 12	8 19	8 24	Missionaries imprisoned, 1831.
17	3 23.5	8 39	8 44	8 47	8 57	9 4	
18	4 15.5	9 14	9 20	9 24	9 37	9 45	♂ ♀ χ ♄. [1777.
19	5 7.8	9 54	10 0	10 5	10 20	10 28	♀ in ♄. Battle at Stillwater,
20	6 0.0	10 39	10 45	10 51	11 7	11 15	Charles Carroll born, 1737.
21	6 51.6	11 29	11 35	11 41	11 58	...	♀ Great. N. lat. St. Matthew.
22	7 41.9a.	...	...	...	...	0 6m	16th Sunday after Trinity.
23	8 30.5	0 23m	0 29m	0 35m	0 51m	0 58	Autumn begins.
24	9 17.1	1 20	1 26	1 30	1 45	1 52	♂ ♀ ☉. Riot at Providence, 1831.
25	10 1.8	2 18	2 24	2 27	2 40	2 46	Arnold deserted, 1780.
26	10 44.9	3 18	3 23	3 25	3 35	3 41	Philadelphia taken, 1777.
27	11 26.7	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	* ♀ ♄ ψ =. ♂ ♀ α ♄ d. 3'.
28	8	6 7a.	6 8a.	6 7a.	6 6a.	6 7a.	* ♀ r ♄. [aft. Tr.
29	0 8.6m	6 30a.	6 31a.	6 32a.	6 34a.	6 37a.	♂ ♀ ♄. St. Michael. 17th S.
30	0 50.4	6 53	6 57	6 59	7 4	7 8	♂ ♀ ♄. Yorktown invested, 1781.

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

13th Sunday after Trinity.

♂ ♀ h. ♀ stationary.

♂ D ♀.

* D 2 ♀ Ceti.

[1774.

1st Congress met at Philadelphia, 7th. Warsaw taken, 1831.

♀ in ♀. ♂ ♀ α ♀. [Trin.

♀ gr. W. elong. 14th Sun. aft.

8th. Wm. IV. crown. 1831. [1813.

♂ ♀ δ. ♂ D ♀. Bat. L. Erie,

♂ in Per. Bat. L. Champ. 1814.

♂ D ♀. Bat. Nth Point, 1814.

Battle before Quebec, 1759.

♂ D h. Riots at Bahia, 1831.

N.Y. taken, 1776. 15th S. aft. Tr.

Missionaries imprisoned, 1831.

♂ ♀ x ♀.

[1777.

♀ in ♀. Battle at Stillwater,

Charles Carroll born, 1737.

♀ Great. N. lat. St. Matthew.

16th Sunday after Trinity.

Autumn begins.

♂ h. ♂. Riot at Providence, 1831.

Arnold deserted, 1780.

Philadelphia taken, 1777.

* D 3 ♀. ♂ ♀ α ♀ d. 3'.

* D r h.

[aft. Tr.

♂ ♀ h. St. Michael. 17th S.

♂ D ♀. Yorktown invested, 1781.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 23m.	7 17a.	4 30m.	7 6a.	4 37m.	6 55a.	4 44m.	6 46a.	4 50m.	6 38a.
N. York,	4 25	7 15	4 32	7 4	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Wash.	4 27	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Charles.	4 32	7 8	4 36	7 0	4 40	6 52	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 39
N. Orl's,	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 58	4 41	6 51	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 40

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 11th, 3h. A. — Dist. 224,220 miles. | Apogee, 23d, 2h. A. — Dist. 251,550 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter,	6th day, 10h. 50.2m. M.	First Quarter,	20th day, 6h. 42.1 M.
New Moon,	13th " 1 45.6 M.	Full Moon,	23 " 10 24.6 M.

Sun rises and sets. Mean time.

High water. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun rises and sets. Mean time.										High water. Mean time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Tu.		6 1	5 38	6 0	5 39	6 0	5 39	5 58	5 41	5 57	5 42	0 22m	10 32a.	8 53a.
2 W.		2	37	1	38	1	38	59	40	58	41	0 53	11 7	9 28
3 Th.		3	35	2	36	2	36	6 0	39	59	40	1 29	11 47	10 8
4 F.		4	34	3	35	3	35	0	38	59	39	2 8	...	10 57
5 S.		6	33	5	34	4	34	1	37	6 0	38	2 57	0 36m	11 56
6 Su.		6 7	5 31	6 6	5 32	6 5	5 33	6 2	5 36	6 1	5 37	3 56m	1 35m	...
7 M.		8	29	7	30	6	31	3	34	2	35	6 14	2 53	1 14m
8 Tu.		9	28	8	29	7	30	4	33	2	34	6 48	4 27	2 48
9 W.		10	26	9	27	8	28	4	32	3	33	8 7	5 46	4 7
10 Th.		11	24	10	26	9	27	5	31	4	32	9 7	6 46	5 7
11 F.		13	23	11	24	10	25	6	29	4	31	9 58	7 37	5 58
12 S.		14	21	12	23	11	24	7	28	5	30	10 42	8 21	6 42
13 Su.		6 15	5 19	6 13	5 21	6 12	5 22	6 7	5 27	6 6	5 29	11 24m	9 3m	7 24m
14 M.		16	17	14	19	13	20	8	25	6	27	0 52a.	9 44	8 5
15 Tu.		17	16	15	17	14	18	9	24	7	26	0 44	10 23	8 44
16 W.		18	14	16	16	15	17	9	23	8	25	1 24	11 3	9 24
17 Th.		19	12	17	14	16	15	10	21	8	24	2 5	11 44	10 5
18 F.		20	11	18	13	17	14	11	20	9	23	2 49	0 27a.	10 48
19 S.		22	9	19	11	18	12	12	19	10	22	3 39	1 19	11 39
20 Su.		6 23	5 8	6 20	5 10	6 19	5 11	6 12	5 18	6 10	5 21	4 43a.	2 22a.	0 43a.
21 M.		24	6	21	9	20	10	13	17	11	20	6 0	3 39	2 0
22 Tu.		26	5	23	7	21	9	14	16	12	19	7 21	5 0	3 21
23 W.		27	3	24	6	22	8	15	15	12	18	8 23	6 2	4 23
24 Th.		28	2	25	5	23	7	16	14	13	17	9 13	6 52	5 13
25 F.		29	0	26	3	24	6	16	13	14	16	9 51	7 30	5 51
26 S.		30	4 59	27	2	25	4	17	12	14	15	10 24	8 3	6 24
27 Su.		6 32	4 57	6 29	5 0	6 27	5 2	6 18	5 11	6 15	5 14	10 56a.	8 35a.	6 56a.
28 M.		33	55	30	4 58	28	0	19	10	16	13	11 29	9 7	7 28
29 Tu.		34	54	31	57	29	4 59	20	9	16	12	...	9 40	8 1
30 W.		36	52	32	56	30	58	20	8	17	12	0 1m	10 15	8 36
31 Th.		37	51	33	55	31	57	21	7	17	11	0 36	10 54	9 15

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♄	1 29m	+11 15	1 2m	+11 1	0 35m	+10 45	0 8m	+10 28	11 37a.	+10 12
♅	7 4	-11 54	6 50	-13 4	6 36	-14 16	6 22	-15 29	6 7m	-16 43
♆	8 24	+21 53	8 10	+21 37	7 55	+21 16	7 41	+20 56	7 26	+20 39
♇	9 34	+11 40	9 38	+9 18	9 41	+6 45	9 45	+4 4	9 49	+1 18
♈	11 30	+1 6	11 9	+0 43	10 43	+0 31	10 27	+0 15	10 6	-0 1
♉	11 43	-0 59	11 57	-5 35	0 9a.	-9 57	0 22a.	-13 56	0 34a.	-17 23
♊	0 26a.	-6 41	0 17a.	-8 14	0 9	-9 46	0 1	-11 16	11 53m	-12 44
♋	2 55	-8 29	2 39	-9 1	2 23	-9 31	2 7	-10 0	1 51a.	-10 28
♌	6 23	-26 32	6 7	-26 24	5 52	-26 13	5 37	-25 50	5 23	-25 42
♍	8 44	-15 52	8 20	-15 54	7 56	-15 55	7 32	-15 56	7 8	-15 58

		Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	
1	1 33.3m	7 22a.	7 26a.	7 28a.	7 36a.	7 41a.	1st Steamboat, passed from N.Y.
2	2 17.9	7 52	7 57	8 0	8 12	8 18	[to Albany, 1807.
3	3 5.2	8 26	8 32	8 36	8 50	8 57	♄ ♀ ♁.
4	3 55.5	9 7	9 13	9 19	9 34	9 42	Sup. ♄ ♀ ☉. * ♄ ♄ ♄.
5	4 48.9	9 56	10 2	10 8	10 25	10 33	Gen. Procter defeated, 1813.
6	5 45.1m	10 54a.	11 0a.	11 6a.	11 23a.	11 31a.	18th Sunday after Trinity.
7	6 43.1	...	...	...	...	...	2d Battle before Stillwater, 1777.
8	7 41.7	0 0m	0 6m	0 11m	0 26m	0 34m	7th Reform b. lost in H. L. 1831.
9	8 39.3	1 12	1 17	1 21	1 34	1 41	Bat. before Savannah, 1779.
10	9 35.3	2 28	2 32	2 35	2 44	2 50	♄ ♄ ♀. ♄ ♀ ♀ ♀.
11	10 30.0	3 45	3 49	3 50	3 55	3 59	♄ ♄ ♄. America disc. 1492, O.S.
12	11 23.3	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
13	0 16.0a.	6 2a.	6 4a.	6 6a.	6 11a.	6 15a.	♄ ♄ ♄. 19th Sund. aft. Trin.
14	1 8.8	6 33	6 37	6 40	6 48	6 54	♄ ♄ ♄. ♄ ♄ ♄.
15	2 2.2	7 8	7 13	7 17	7 28	7 35	♀ in ♄.
16	2 56.0	7 47	7 52	7 57	8 12	8 19	
17	3 50.0	8 30	8 36	8 42	8 58	9 6	Burgoyne surrendered, 1777.
18	4 43.3	9 19	9 25	9 31	9 48	9 56	Capture of the Frolic, 1812.
19	5 35.4	10 13	10 19	10 25	10 42	10 50	Cornwallis surrendered, 1781.
20	6 25.5a.	11 10a.	11 16a.	11 21a.	11 37a.	11 44a.	20th Sunday after Trinity.
21	7 13.2	...	...	...	...	...	Battle Trafalgar, 1805. [1777.
22	7 58.7	0 9m	0 14m	0 18m	0 34m	0 39m	♀ in Per. Battle of Red Bank,
23	8 42.2	1 8	1 13	1 16	1 27	1 33	♄ ♄ ☉
24	9 24.5	2 8	2 12	2 14	2 22	2 27	♄ ♄ ♄. ♄.
25	10 6.1	3 8	3 10	3 12	3 17	3 21	♀ in Aphelion.
26	10 47.6	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	Asiat. cholera ap. in G. B. 1831.
27	11 30.5a.	4 59a.	5 1a.	5 2a.	5 6a.	5 9a.	♄ ♄ ♄. 21st Sund. aft. Trin.
28	♄	5 25	5 28	5 30	5 37	5 42	♄ Stationary. St. Simon and
29	0 15.2m	5 54	5 58	6 1	6 11	6 17	♄ ♄ ♄. [Jude.
30	1 2.2	6 27	6 32	6 36	6 49	6 56	* ♄ ♄ ♄. Dreadful riots in
31	1 52.2	7 6	7 11	7 16	7 31	7 37	[Bristol, Eng. 1831.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
Boston,	4 58m.	6 30a.	5 5m.	6 23a.	5 11m.	6 18a.	5 17m.	6 14a.	5 23m.	6 11a.
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 24	5 10	6 19	5 15	6 16	5 21	6 13
Wash.	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 25	5 8	6 21	5 13	6 18	5 19	6 15
Charles.	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 29	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	5 12	6 22
N. Orl's,	4 53	6 35	4 57	6 31	5 1	6 28	5 5	6 26	5 9	6 25

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 8th, 3h. A. — Distance 227,450, miles. | Apogee, 20th, 7h. M. — Dist. 251,160 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 4th day, 7h. 27.0m. A. | First Quarter, 19th day, 2h. 41.6m. M.
 New Moon, 11th " 0 30.6 A. | Full Moon, 27th " 1 59.1 M.

Sun rises and sets. Mean time.

High water. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun rises and sets. Mean time.										High water. Mean time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash' ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rise h. m.	sets h. m.	rise h. m.	sets h. m.	rise h. m.	sets h. m.	rise h. m.	sets h. m.	rise h. m.	sets h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	6 38	4 49	6 34	4 53	6 32	4 56	6 22	5 6	6 18	5 10	1 15m	11 38a.	9 59a.
2	S.	39	48	35	52	33	55	23	5	19	9	1 59	. . .	10 48
3	Su.	6 40	4 47	6 36	4 51	6 34	4 54	6 24	5 4	6 20	5 8	2 48m	0 27m	11 45a.
4	M.	41	46	37	50	35	53	25	3	21	7	3 46	1 25	. . .
5	Tu.	43	44	39	49	36	52	25	3	21	7	4 59	2 38	0 59m
6	W.	44	43	40	48	37	51	26	2	22	6	6 24	4 3	2 24
7	Th.	45	42	41	47	38	50	27	1	23	5	7 43	5 22	3 43
8	F.	47	41	43	46	40	49	28	5 0	24	5	8 44	6 23	4 44
9	S.	48	40	44	45	41	48	29	4 59	24	4	9 35	7 14	5 35
10	Su.	6 49	4 39	6 45	4 44	6 42	4 47	6 30	4 59	6 25	5 4	10 20m	7 59m	6 20m
11	M.	51	38	47	43	44	46	31	58	26	3	11 3	8 42	7 3
12	Tu.	52	37	48	42	45	45	32	57	27	2	11 44	9 23	7 44
13	W.	53	36	49	41	46	44	33	56	28	1	0 24a.	10 3	8 24
14	Th.	55	35	51	40	47	43	34	56	29	1	1 4	10 43	9 4
15	F.	56	34	52	39	48	42	34	55	30	5 0	1 43	11 22	9 43
16	S.	57	33	53	38	49	41	35	54	30	4 59	2 23	0 2a.	10 23
17	Su.	6 58	4 32	6 54	4 37	6 50	4 41	6 36	4 54	6 31	4 55	3 6a.	0 45a.	11 6m
18	M.	59	31	55	36	51	40	37	53	32	58	3 57	1 36	11 57
19	Tu.	7 0	30	56	35	52	39	38	52	33	57	5 0	2 39	1 0a.
20	W.	2	30	58	35	53	39	39	52	34	57	6 13	3 52	2 13
21	Th.	3	29	6 59	34	54	38	40	51	35	57	7 25	5 4	3 25
22	F.	4	28	7 0	33	55	37	41	51	36	57	8 23	6 2	4 23
23	S.	5	27	1	32	56	37	42	50	37	56	9 10	6 49	5 10
24	Su.	7 7	4 27	7 2	4 32	6 57	4 36	6 42	4 50	6 37	4 56	9 50a.	7 29a.	5 50a.
25	M.	8	26	3	31	58	36	43	50	35	56	10 28	8 7	6 28
26	Tu.	9	25	4	30	59	36	44	50	39	56	11 4	9 43	7 4
27	W.	10	25	5	30	7 0	36	45	50	39	56	11 42	9 21	7 42
28	Th.	11	24	6	29	1	35	46	50	40	56	. . .	10 2	8 23
29	F.	13	24	8	29	2	35	47	50	41	56	0 23m	10 46	9 7
30	S.	14	24	9	29	3	35	48	50	42	56	1 7	11 32	9 53

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i>
5 48m	—18 9	5 32m	—19 22	5 15m	—20 33	4 57m	—21 41	4 39m	—22 46
7 8	+20 19	6 62	+20 4	6 36	+19 53	6 19	+19 46	5 2	+19 42
9 43	—0 19	9 21	—0 34	9 0	—0 47	8 28	—1 0	8 16	—1 12
9 54	—2 0	9 57	—4 51	10 1	—7 39	10 5	—10 22	10 10	—12 56
11 45	—14 23	11 37	—15 42	11 29	—16 59	11 22	—19 11	11 16	—19 17
0 49a.	—20 55	1 0a.	—23 14	1 10a.	—24 48	1 17a.	—25 32	1 16a.	—25 21
1 32	—10 58	1 16	—11 22	1 0	—11 44	0 45	—12 4	0 30	—12 21
5 7	—25 18	4 53	—24 53	4 40	—24 25	4 27	—23 54	4 14	—23 19
6 41	—15 56	6 18	—15 56	5 54	—15 54	5 31	—15 52	5 8	—15 50
11 7	+9 50	10 40	+9 35	10 13	+9 21	9 47	+9 8	9 21	+8 58

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	<i>Moon Souths.</i> Mean Time.	<i>Boston, &c.</i>	<i>New York, &c.</i>	<i>Washington, &c.</i>	<i>Charleston, &c.</i>	<i>New Orleans, &c.</i>
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>rises.</i> <i>h. m.</i>	<i>rises.</i> <i>h. m.</i>	<i>rises.</i> <i>h. m.</i>	<i>rises.</i> <i>h. m.</i>	<i>rises.</i> <i>h. m.</i>

1	2 45.2m	7 52a.	7 53a.	8 4a.	8 21a.	8 29a.
2	3 40.8	8 48	8 54	9 0	9 17	9 26
3	4 37.9m	9 51a.	9 57a.	10 3a.	10 19a.	10 27a.
4	5 35.3	10 59	11 5	11 9	11 24	11 31
5	6 31.8	...	...	...	...	...
6	7 26.5	0 11m	0 16m	0 19m	0 30m	0 36m
7	8 19.6	1 24	1 28	1 30	1 37	1 42
8	9 11.3	2 39	2 41	2 42	2 45	2 49
9	10 2.7	3 54	3 55	3 54	3 53	3 54
10	10 54.3m	5 7m	5 7m	5 5m	5 0m	5 0m
11	11 46.9	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>
12	0 40.7a.	6 38a.	6 43a.	5 47a.	6 1a.	6 5a.
13	1 35.4	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 46	6 54
14	2 30.5	7 7	7 13	7 20	7 36	7 44
15	3 24.6	8 0	8 7	8 13	8 30	8 38
16	4 16.7	8 57	9 4	9 9	9 25	9 33
17	5 6.4a.	9 56a.	10 2a.	10 7a.	10 21a.	10 28a.
18	5 53.2	10 56	11 1	11 5	11 17	11 23
19	6 37.8	11 56	...	...	...	...
20	7 20.4	...	0 0m	0 3m	0 12m	0 17m
21	8 2.0	0 56m	0 59	1 1	1 7	1 11
22	8 43.3	1 56	1 58	1 59	2 2	2 4
23	9 25.4	2 56	2 58	2 57	2 57	2 58
24	10 9.4a.	3 57m	3 57m	3 56m	3 52m	3 52m
25	10 55.7	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>
26	11 45.2	4 25a.	4 30a.	4 34a.	4 46a.	4 52a.
27	8	5 2	5 8	5 13	5 28	5 35
28	0 38.2m	5 47	5 53	5 59	6 16	6 24
29	1 34.2	6 40	6 47	6 53	7 10	7 18
30	2 32.3	7 42	7 48	7 54	8 11	8 19

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

* $\text{D} \mu \square$. $\odot \text{J} \odot$. All Saints.
 * $\text{D} \delta \square$.
 $\odot \text{D} 2 \mu \text{E}$. 22d Sund. aft. Tr.
 Gen. St. Clair defeated, 1791.
 1st 74 Gun Ship launched, 1782.
 $\odot \text{Q} \text{P} \text{M} \odot \text{J} 1 \alpha \& 2 \alpha \text{E}$
 Pensacola taken, 1814.
 $\odot \text{D} \text{h}$.
 $\odot \text{D} \text{Q}$. Montreal taken, 1775.
 23d Sund. after Trinity.
 $\square \text{H} \odot$. $\odot \text{D} \text{J}$.
 $\odot \text{D} \text{Q}$. Q gr. N. lat. $\odot \text{Q} \text{m} \text{M}$.
 Q greatest South latitude.
 Fort Washington taken, 1776.
 * $\text{D} \eta \text{V}$. 24th Sunday aft. Trin.
 Fort Lee evacuated, 1776.
 Q greatest east elong.
 J in U . Tarleton defeated, 1780.
 * $\text{D} \text{H}$. $\odot \text{Q} \text{I} \text{M}$,
 Riots at Lyons, 1831.
 $\odot \text{D} \text{U}$. $\odot \text{J} 41 \text{E}$.
 $\odot \text{J} \text{H}$. 25th Sunday after Tr.
 New York evacuated, 1783.
 Battle on the Berezina, 1812.
 * $\text{D} \eta \square$. * $\text{D} \mu \square$. [1830.
 Q stationary. Rev. in Poland,
 $\odot \text{D} 2 \mu \text{E}$. St. Andrew.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	s.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston.	5 29m.	6 9a.	5 35m.	6 9a.	5 40m.	6 8a.	5 43m.	6 10a.	5 46m.	6 14a.
N. York.	5 27	6 11	5 33	6 11	5 37	6 11	5 41	6 13	5 44	6 16
Wash.	5 25	6 13	5 30	6 14	5 34	6 14	5 38	6 16	5 41	6 19
Charles.	5 17	6 21	5 22	6 23	5 26	6 23	5 29	6 25	5 33	6 28
N. Ori's	5 13	6 25	5 18	6 26	5 22	6 27	5 25	6 29	5 28	6 32

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 4th 4h. A. — Dist. 230,060 miles. Apogee, 18th, 6h. M. — Dist. 251,160 miles.
Perigee, 30th, 2h. M. — Dist. 228,030 miles.

Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 4th day, 3h. 13.0m. M. First Quarter, 19th day, 0h. 20.2m. M.
New Moon, 11th " 1h. 57.5m. M. Full Moon, 26th " 4h. 23.9m. A.

Sun rises and sets. Mean time.

High water. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun rises and sets. Mean time.										High water. Mean time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Su.		7 15	4 24	7 10	4 29	7 4	4 34	6 48	4 50	6 42	4 56	1 53m.	. . .	10 42a.
2 M.		16	24	11	29	5	34	49	50	43	56	2 42	0 21m.	11 34
3 Tu.		17	23	12	29	6	34	50	50	44	56	3 34	1 13	. . .
4 W.		18	23	13	28	7	34	51	50	45	56	4 37	2 16	0 37m.
5 Th.		19	23	14	28	8	33	51	50	45	56	5 52	3 31	1 52
6 F.		20	23	15	28	9	33	52	50	46	56	7 10	4 49	3 10
7 S.		21	23	16	28	10	23	53	50	47	56	8 17	5 56	4 17
8 Su.		7 22	4 23	7 17	4 28	7 11	4 33	6 54	4 50	6 48	4 56	9 12m.	6 51m.	5 12m.
9 M.		23	23	11	28	12	33	55	50	49	57	10 1	7 40	6 1
10 Tu.		24	23	19	28	13	33	56	50	50	57	10 46	8 25	6 46
11 W.		25	23	20	28	14	33	57	50	51	57	11 28	9 7	7 28
12 Th.		26	23	21	28	15	34	57	51	51	57	0 7a.	9 46	8 7
13 F.		26	23	21	28	16	34	58	51	52	58	0 44	10 23	8 44
14 S.		27	23	22	29	16	34	59	51	53	58	1 21	11 0	9 21
15 Su.		7 28	4 23	7 22	4 29	7 16	4 34	6 59	4 51	6 53	4 58	1 56a.	11 35m.	9 56m.
16 M.		29	23	23	29	17	35	7 0	52	54	58	2 33	0 12a.	10 33
17 Tu.		29	24	23	30	17	35	0	52	54	59	3 14	0 53	11 14
18 W.		30	24	24	30	18	35	1	52	55	59	4 2	1 41	0 2a.
19 Th.		30	24	24	30	18	35	1	52	55	59	5 1	2 40	1 1
20 F.		31	25	25	31	19	35	2	52	56	59	6 11	3 50	2 11
21 S.		31	25	25	31	19	36	2	53	56	5 0	7 23	5 2	3 23
22 Su.		7 32	4 26	7 26	4 32	7 20	4 36	7 3	4 53	6 57	5 0	8 23a.	6 23.	4 23a.
23 M.		32	26	26	32	20	37	3	54	57	1	9 15	6 54	5 15
24 Tu.		33	27	27	33	21	38	4	55	58	1	10 0	7 39	6 0
25 W.		33	27	27	33	21	38	4	55	59	2	10 44	8 23	6 44
26 Th.		34	28	28	34	22	39	5	56	59	2	11 23	9 7	7 28
27 F.		34	29	28	34	22	40	5	57	59	3	. . .	9 52	8 13
28 S.		34	29	29	35	23	40	6	57	7 0	4	0 13m.	10 37	8 58
29 Su.		7 34	4 30	7 29	4 35	7 23	4 41	7 6	4 58	7 0	5 5	0 58m.	11 22a.	9 43a.
30 M.		35	31	30	36	24	42	7	59	1	6	1 43	. . .	10 28
31 Tu.		35	32	30	37	24	43	7	5 0	1	6	2 28	0 7m.	11 16

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °	Souths. h. m.	Dec. °
☿	4 19m	—23 46	3 59m	—24 40	3 38m	—25 26	3 16m	—26 3	2 52m	—26 27
♀	5 45	+19 43	5 26	+19 50	5 7	+20 1	4 47	+20 18	4 26	+20 43
♂	7 55	—1 22	7 33	—1 32	7 11	—1 40	6 49	—1 47	6 27	—1 53
♂	10 15	—15 20	10 22	—17 30	10 29	—19 23	10 27	—20 58	10 45	—22 6
♂	11 10	—20 19	11 5	—21 13	11 0	—22 0	10 55	—22 41	10 50	—23 14
♂	0 15a.	—12 37	0 1a.	—12 50	11 46	—13 0	11 32	—13 8	11 17	—13 13
♂	0 55	—24 8	0 9	—21 53	11 15	—19 35	10 40	—18 56	10 25	—19 51
♂	4 1	—22 41	3 49	—22 0	3 36a.	—21 16	3 23a.	—20 29	3 11a.	—19 40
♂	4 44	—15 47	4 22	—15 43	4 0	—15 39	3 37	—15 34	3 14	—15 29
♂	8 56	+8 50	8 32	+8 45	8 8	+8 42	7 44	+8 42	7 20	+8 45

Moon rises or sets. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean time.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		New Orleans, &c.	
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
S	3 30.7m	8 50.3.	8 56a.	9 1a.	9 16a.	9 23a.						
2	4 28.1m	10 1a.	10 6a.	10 10a.	10 22a.	10 28a.						
3	5 23.0	11 14	11 18	11 20	11 29	11 34						
4	6 15.8	...	...	...	...	...	
5	7 6.7	0 27m	0 29m	0 31m	0 36m	0 40m						
6	7 56.4	1 39	1 40	1 41	1 42	1 44						
7	8 46.1	2 51	2 51	2 51	2 48	2 48						
S	9 36.4m	4 3m	4 2m	4 0m	3 53m	3 52m						
9	10 28.4	5 15	5 12	5 9	4 58	4 56						
10	11 22.0	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.						
11	0 16.7a.	4 56a.	5 2a.	5 8a.	5 25a.	5 33a.						
12	1 11.6	5 48	5 54	6 0	6 17	6 25						
13	2 5.4	6 44	6 50	6 56	7 13	7 21						
14	2 56.9	7 43	7 49	7 54	8 10	8 17						
S	3 45.7a.	8 44a.	8 49a.	8 53a.	9 6a.	9 13a.						
16	4 31.6	9 41	9 48	9 52	10 1	10 8						
17	5 15.1	10 43	10 46	10 49	10 56	11 1						
18	5 57.0	11 42	11 44	11 45	11 50	11 53						
19	6 37.6	...	...	...	...	...	
20	7 19.2	0 42m	0 42m	0 43m	0 44m	0 46m						
21	8 1.6	1 42	1 42	1 41	1 38	1 40						
S	8 46.2a.	2 44m	2 43m	2 41m	2 34m	1 35m						
23	9 34.0	3 49	3 45	3 43	3 33	3 32						
24	10 25.6	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.						
25	11 21.2	3 38a.	3 44a.	3 50a.	4 6a.	4 14a.						
26	♂	4 28	4 34	4 40	4 57	5 6						
27	0 19.9m	5 28	5 34	5 40	5 57	6 6						
28	1 20.1	6 36	6 42	6 48	7 3	7 11						
S	2 19.9m	7 49a.	7 54a.	7 58a.	8 12a.	8 19a.						
30	3 17.6	9 4	9 8	9 11	9 21	9 27						
31	4 12.3	10 18	10 21	10 23	10 29	10 33						

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Advent Sunday.

Beg. 1st session of 23d Congress.

♂ ♂ 1 w & 2 w m.

♀ in ♀.

♂ D h.

♀ in Perih. 2d Sund. in Advent.

Inf. ♂ ♀ ☉. ♂ ♀ ♀.

♂ D ♂. ♂ D ♀.

♂ ♀ 1 β m. dist. 2'.

Washington died, 1799.

♂ ♀ ♂. 3d Sund. in Advent.

Tea destroyed at Boston, 1773.

Second Embargo, 1813.

* D r H.

♀ stationary. ♂ ♀ ♀.

♂ stationary. ♂ D ♀.

Winter begins. St. Thomas.

Land. at Ply. 1620. 4th S. in Adv.

Washington resigned, 1783.

Ghent Treaty signed, 1814.

* D E 8. Christmas Day.

D eclipsed, visible. St. Stephen.

♂ ♀ ♂. St. John.

♀ gr. west. elon. Innocents.

1st Sunday after Christmas.

Earth nearest the Sun.

1st N. A. Bank established, 1781.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.			
D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	16 17.77	10.86		2	16 15.07	7.91	
3	17.75	10.76		4	14.75	7.68	
5	17.71	10.64		6	14.41	7.45	
7	17.65	10.52		8	14.05	7.22	
9	17.58	10.37		10	13.68	7.00	
11	17.47	10.22		12	13.30	6.78	
13	17.35	10.05		14	12.90	6.56	
15	17.21	9.86		16	12.49	6.35	
17	17.04	9.67		18	12.06	6.15	
19	16.85	9.47		20	11.62	5.96	
21	16.65	9.27		22	11.16	5.77	
23	16.44	9.05		24	10.70	5.59	
25	16.21	8.83		26	10.23	5.42	
27	15.96	8.60		28	9.74	5.26	
29	15.68	8.37		30	9.24	5.12	
31	15.39	8.14					
Obliq. of Ec. 1st 23° 27' 35.46"; 16th 23° 27' 35.75"; Hor. Par. " 8.72 " 8.72				Obliq. of Ec. 1st 23° 27' 36.14"; 16th 23° 27' 36.53"; Hor. Par. " 8.71 " 8.68			
D.	Decl. South, at ap. noon.	Mean time, at ap. noon. h. m. sec.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.	D.	Decl. South, at ap. noon.	Mean time, at ap. noon. h. m. sec.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.
1	—23 0 47.4	0 3 55.22	18 43 26.08	1	—17 5 7.5	0 13 56.49	20 45 39.34
2	22 55 33.8	4 23.37	47 22.63	2	16 47 52.5	14 3.84	49 35.89
3	22 49 52.8	4 51.15	61 19.19	3	16 30 20.0	14 10.36	53 32.45
4	22 43 44.6	5 18.53	55 15.75	4	16 12 30.3	14 16.06	57 29.00
5	22 37 9.3	5 45.47	59 12.31	5	15 54 23.9	14 20.94	21 1 25.56
6	22 30 7.2	6 11.97	19 3 8.87	6	15 36 1.2	14 25.00	5 22.11
7	22 22 38.4	6 38.00	7 5.42	7	15 17 22.6	14 28.27	9 18.67
8	22 14 43.2	7 3 54	11 1.98	8	14 58 23.5	14 30.76	13 15.22
9	22 6 21.8	7 28.55	14 58.54	9	14 39 19.3	14 32.46	17 11.78
10	21 57 34.5	7 53.02	18 55.10	10	14 19 55.4	14 33.37	21 8.32
11	—21 48 21.5	0 8 16.94	19 22 51.65	11	—14 0 17.2	0 14 33.53	21 25 4.89
12	21 38 43.1	8 40.27	26 48.21	12	13 40 25.1	14 32.94	29 1.44
13	21 28 39.5	9 2.99	30 44.77	13	13 20 19.5	14 31.61	32 58.00
14	21 18 11.1	9 25.08	34 41.33	14	13 0 0.9	14 29.54	36 54.65
15	21 7 18.1	9 46.54	38 37.83	15	12 39 29.6	14 26.75	40 51.10
16	20 56 0.8	10 7.34	42 34.44	16	12 18 46.1	14 23.24	44 47.65
17	20 44 19.6	10 27.45	46 30.99	17	11 57 50.7	14 19.02	48 44.21
18	20 32 14.8	10 46.85	50 27.55	18	11 36 43.9	14 14.12	52 40.76
19	20 19 46.6	11 5.53	54 24.11	19	11 15 26.2	14 8.53	56 37.32
20	20 6 55.5	11 23.47	58 20.67	20	10 53 58.0	14 2.27	22 0 33.87
21	—19 53 41.8	0 11 40.66	20 2 17.22	21	—10 32 19.6	0 13 55.34	22 4 30.42
22	19 40 5.8	11 57.08	6 13.78	22	10 10 31.6	13 47.75	8 26.97
23	19 26 8.0	12 12.72	10 10.33	23	9 48 34.3	13 39.52	12 23.53
24	19 11 48.7	12 27.56	14 6.89	24	9 26 28.2	13 30.67	16 20.08
25	18 57 8.3	12 41.58	18 3.45	25	9 4 13.7	13 21.20	20 16.64
26	18 42 7.1	12 54.79	22 0.01	26	8 41 51.2	13 11.14	24 13.19
27	18 26 45.6	13 7.17	25 56.56	27	8 19 21.1	13 0.50	28 9.74
28	18 11 4.2	13 18.72	29 53.12	28	7 56 43.8	12 49.30	32 6.29
29	17 55 3.3	13 29.42	33 49.67	29	7 33 59.7	12 37.56	36 2.85
30	17 38 43.3	13 39.28	37 46.23				
31	17 22 4.6	13 48 30	41 42.78				

MARCH.				APRIL.			
D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	16 9.24	1 5.12		1	16 1.17	1 4.26	
4	8.74	4.98		3	0.61	4.30	
6	8.24	4.85		5	0.06	4.35	
8	7.72	4.73		7	15 59.51	4.42	
10	7.20	4.63		9	58.97	4.49	
12	6.66	4.53		11	58.43	4.57	
14	6.13	4.45		13	57.89	4.66	
16	5.59	4.38		15	57.35	4.76	
18	5.05	4.33		17	56.82	4.87	
20	4.49	4.28		19	56.30	4.99	
22	3.93	4.24		21	55.78	5.12	
24	3.37	4.23		23	55.23	5.25	
26	2.83	4.22		25	54.78	5.39	
28	2.28	4.22		27	54.30	5.53	
30	1.72	4.24		29	53 81	5.68	
			Ob. of Ec. 1st 23° 27' 36.83"; 16h 23° 27' 37.04"				Ob. of Ec. 1st 23° 27' 37.11"; 16h 23° 27' 37.02"
			Hor. Par. " 8.65 "				Hor. Par. " 8.53 "
D.	Declination at ap. noon.	Mean time, at ap. noon. h. m. sec.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.	D.	Decl. North, at ap. noon.	Mean time, at ap. noon. h. m. sec.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.
1	-7 33 59.7	0 12 37.56	22 36 2.85	1	+4 32 59.0	0 3 59.02	0 38 15.98
2	7 11 9.2	12 25.29	39 59.40	2	4 56 4.1	3 40.76	42 12.54
3	6 48 12.7	12 12.52	43 55.96	3	5 19 3 8	3 22.62	46 9.09
4	6 25 10.6	11 59.27	47 52.51	4	5 41 57 8	3 4.61	50 5.64
5	6 2 3.2	11 45.55	51 49.06	5	6 4 45.9	2 46.77	54 2.19
6	5 39 50.9	11 31.40	55 45.61	6	6 27 27.7	2 29.12	57 58.74
7	5 15 34.1	11 16.83	59 42.17	7	6 50 2.9	2 11.67	1 1 55.29
8	4 52 13.2	11 1.98	23 3 38.72	8	7 12 31.1	1 54.45	5 51.84
9	4 28 48.5	10 46.67	7 35.27	9	7 34 52.1	1 37.48	9 48.39
10	4 5 20.4	10 30.90	11 31.87	10	7 57 5.6	1 20.77	13 44.95
11	-3 41 43.2	0 10 14.90	23 15 28.43	11	+8 19 11.2	0 1 4.34	1 17 41.50
12	3 18 15.3	9 58.61	19 24.98	12	8 41 8.5	0 48.22	21 38.06
13	2 54 39.1	9 42.05	23 21.53	13	9 2 57.2	0 32.43	25 34.61
14	2 31 0.9	9 25.23	27 18.08	14	9 24 37.0	0 16.97	29 31.16
15	2 7 21.0	9 8.16	31 14.64	15	9 46 7.7	0 1.67	33 27.71
16	1 43 40.0	8 50.57	35 11.19	16	10 7 28.8	23 59 47.14	37 24.27
17	1 19 58.1	8 33.38	39 7.70	17	10 28 39.9	59 32.77	41 20.82
18	0 56 15.7	8 15.72	43 4.25	18	10 49 40.7	59 18.79	45 17.38
19	0 32 33.3	7 57.99	47 0 80	19	11 10 31.0	59 5.22	49 13.93
20	-0 8 50.9	7 39.91	50 57.35	20	11 31 10.3	58 52.06	53 10.49
21	+0 14 50.8	0 7 21.81	23 54 53.91	21	+11 51 38.3	23 58 39.32	1 57 7.04
22	0 38 31.4	7 3.60	58 50 46	22	12 11 54.6	58 27.01	2 1 3.59
23	1 2 10.6	6 45.29	0 2 47.01	23	12 31 58.9	58 15.15	5 0.14
24	1 25 48.0	6 26.89	6 43.56	24	12 51 50.9	58 3.73	8 56.70
25	1 49 23.3	6 8.43	10 40.12	25	13 11 30.1	57 52.77	12 53.25
26	2 12 55.9	5 49.91	14 36.67	26	13 30 56.3	57 42.27	16 49.81
27	2 36 25.7	5 31.37	18 33.22	27	13 50 9.0	57 32.25	20 46.36
28	2 59 52.3	5 12.63	22 29.77	28	14 9 8.0	57 22.72	24 42.91
29	3 23 15.3	4 54.30	26 26 33	29	14 27 53.1	57 13.69	28 39.46
30	3 46 34.3	4 35.81	30 22.88	30	14 46 23.9	57 5.10	32 36.02
31	4 9 48.9	4 17.37	34 19 43	31	15 4 40.4	56 57.15	36 32.57

MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Ob. of Ec. Hor. Par.	D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Ob. of Ec. Hor. Par.
1	15 53.34	1 5.84	1st 23° 27' 36.53"; 16th 23° 27' 36.53"; " " " 8.48 " " " 8.51 " " " 8.51 " " " 8.51 " " " 8.51 " " " 8.51 " " " 8.51 " " " 8.51 " " " 8.51	2	15 47.44	1 8.23	1st 23° 27' 36.54"; 16th 23° 27' 36.53"; " " " 8.46 " " " 8.46 " " " 8.46 " " " 8.46 " " " 8.46 " " " 8.46 " " " 8.46 " " " 8.46 " " " 8.46
3	52.87	5.99		4	47.18	8.33	
5	52.42	6.15		6	46.94	8.43	
7	51.98	6.32		8	46.72	8.51	
9	51.56	6.48		10	46.53	8.58	
11	51.14	6.65		12	46.35	8.64	
13	50.73	6.81		14	46.20	8.69	
15	50.33	6.97		16	46.06	8.72	
17	49.95	7.14		18	45.93	8.74	
19	49.58	7.29		20	45.80	8.76	
21	49.22	7.45	Ob. of Ec. Hor. Par.	22	45.70	8.74	Ob. of Ec. Hor. Par.
23	48.88	7.60		24	45.61	8.73	
25	48.56	7.74		26	45.56	8.69	
27	48.26	7.88		28	45.53	8.65	
29	47.97	8.01		30	45.51	8.60	
31	47.70	8.13					
D.	Decl. North, at ap. noon.	Mean time, at ap. noon. h. m. sec.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.	D.	Decl. North, at ap. noon.	Mean time, at ap. noon. h. m. sec.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.
1	+15 4 40.0	23 56 57.15	2 36 32.57	1	+22 3 44.0	23 57 25.99	4 38 45.78
2	15 22 41.1	56 49.66	40 29.13	2	22 11 42.9	57 34.97	42 42.37
3	15 40 27.0	56 42.72	44 25.68	3	22 19 18.7	57 44.33	46 38.93
4	15 57 57.4	56 36.33	48 22.24	4	22 26 31.1	57 54.06	50 35.49
5	16 15 11.9	56 30.60	52 18.79	5	22 33 20.1	58 4.15	54 32.05
6	16 32 10.3	56 25.23	56 15.35	6	22 39 45.4	58 14.69	58 28.60
7	16 48 52.4	56 20.54	3 0 11.90	7	22 45 47.0	58 25.36	5 2 25.15
8	17 5 17.7	56 16.42	4 8.46	8	22 51 24.7	58 36.43	6 21.71
9	17 21 26.0	56 12.89	8 5.01	9	22 56 38.3	58 47.80	10 18.27
10	17 37 17.0	56 9.94	12 1.57	10	23 1 27.8	58 59.45	14 14.83
11	+17 52 50.6	23 56 7.59	3 16 58.13	11	+23 5 53.1	23 59 11.35	5 18 11.39
12	18 8 6.3	56 5.83	19 54.69	12	23 9 54.2	59 23.49	23 7.94
13	18 23 3.8	56 4.67	23 51.24	13	23 13 30.8	59 35.84	26 4.50
14	18 37 42.9	56 4.11	27 47.80	14	23 16 42.9	59 48.35	30 1.06
15	18 52 3.3	56 4.13	31 44.35	15	23 19 30.3	0 0 1.02	33 57.62
16	19 6 4.8	56 4.73	35 40.91	16	23 21 53.1	0 13.83	37 54.18
17	19 19 46.9	56 5.90	39 37.49	17	23 23 51.2	0 26.74	41 50.74
18	19 33 9.5	56 7.64	43 34.02	18	23 25 24.5	0 39.73	45 47.29
19	19 46 12.3	56 9.95	47 30.68	19	23 26 33.1	0 52.77	49 43.85
20	19 58 54.9	56 12.81	51 27.14	20	23 27 16.8	1 5.84	53 40.41
21	+20 11 17.1	23 56 16.22	3 55 23.69	21	+23 27 35.7	0 1 18.00	5 57 36.97
22	20 23 18.6	56 20.16	59 20.25	22	23 27 29.7	1 31.92	6 1 33.52
23	20 34 59.2	56 24.61	4 3 16.80	23	23 26 58.9	1 44.89	5 30.08
24	20 46 18.6	56 29.56	7 13.36	24	23 26 3.4	1 57.75	9 26.64
25	20 57 16.6	56 35.02	11 9.91	25	23 24 43.1	2 10.51	13 23.20
26	21 7 52.9	56 40.96	15 6.47	26	23 22 58.0	2 23.14	17 19.76
27	21 18 7.3	56 47.36	19 3.02	27	23 20 48.2	2 35.62	21 16.32
28	21 27 59.6	56 54.21	23 59.58	28	23 18 13.8	2 47.92	25 12.87
29	21 37 29.6	57 1.51	26 56.14	29	23 15 14.9	3 0.02	29 9.43
30	21 46 37.2	57 9.25	30 52.70	30	23 11 51.5	3 11.91	33 5.99
31	21 55 22.0	57 17.41	34 49.25				

JULY.				AUGUST.			
D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Ob. of Ec. Hor. Par. 1st 23° 27' 36.65"; 16th 23° 27' 36.91"; 8.44 "	D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. Culm. m. sec.	Ob. of Ec. Hor. Par. 1st 23° 27' 37.29"; 16th 23° 27' 37.71"; 8.48 "
2	15 45 50	1 8.53		1	15 47.53	1 6.44	
4	45.51	8 44		3	47.80	6.27	
6	45.53	9.35		5	48.08	6.09	
8	45.59	8.25		7	48.38	5.92	
10	45.67	8.13		9	48.69	5.75	
12	45.75	8.01		11	49.03	5.58	
14	45.84	7.88		13	49.39	5.42	
16	45 96	7.74		15	49 75	5.27	
18	46.10	7.60		17	50.11	5.12	
20	46 26	7.44	Ob. of Ec. Hor. Par.	19	50 49	4.97	Ob. of Ec. Hor. Par.
22	46.42	7.28		21	50.89	4.83	
24	46.61	7.12		23	51.31	4.70	
26	46.81	6.95		25	51.73	4.57	
28	47.03	6.78		27	52.15	4.45	
30	47.27	6.61		29	52.59	4.35	
				31	53.05	4.25	
D.	Decl. North, at ap. noon.	Mean time, at ap. noon. h. m. sec.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.	D.	Decl. North, at ap. noon.	Mean time, at ap. noon. h. m. sec.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.
1	+23 8 3.7	0 3 23.57	6 37 2.55	1	+18 3 11.2	0 5 59.68	8 39 15.80
2	23 3 51.7	3 34.99	40 59.10	2	17 47 56.9	5 55.88	43 12.36
3	22 59 15.6	3 46.13	44 55.65	3	17 32 25.2	5 51.48	47 8.92
4	22 54 15.4	3 56.98	49 52.21	4	17 16 36.3	5 46.50	51 5.48
5	22 48 51.2	4 7.52	52 48.77	5	17 0 30.5	5 40.93	55 2.03
6	22 43 3.3	4 17.75	56 45.33	6	16 44 8.2	5 34.79	58 58.59
7	22 36 51.7	4 27.65	7 0 41.89	7	16 27 29.5	5 28.07	9 2 55.14
8	22 30 16.6	4 37.20	4 38 44	8	16 10 34.9	5 20.78	6 51.70
9	22 23 18.2	4 46.37	8 35.00	9	15 53 24.6	5 12.92	10 48.25
10	22 15 56.6	4 55.15	12 31.56	10	15 35 59.0	5 4.50	14 44.81
11	+22 8 11.9	0 5 3.53	7 16 23.12	11	+15 18 18.2	0 4 55.53	9 18 41.36
12	22 0 4.4	5 11.49	20 24.67	12	15 0 22.7	4 46.02	22 37.92
13	21 51 34.3	5 19.01	24 21.23	13	14 42 12.7	4 35.96	26 34.47
14	21 42 41.6	5 26.08	28 17.79	14	14 23 48.6	4 25.36	30 31.03
15	21 33 26.6	5 32.67	32 14.35	15	14 5 10.7	4 14.22	34 27.58
16	21 23 49.6	5 38.77	36 10.90	16	13 46 19.2	4 2.56	38 24.14
17	21 13 50.7	5 44.37	40 7.46	17	13 27 14.6	3 50.37	42 20.69
18	21 3 30.2	5 49.46	44 4.01	18	13 7 57.1	3 37.67	46 17.25
19	20 52 48.2	5 54.02	48 0.57	19	12 48 27.1	3 24.46	50 13.80
20	20 41 45.1	5 58.01	51 57.13	20	12 28 45.0	3 10.75	54 10.35
21	+20 30 21.1	0 6 1.43	7 55 53.69	21	+12 8 51.1	0 2 56.54	9 58 6.90
22	20 18 36.4	6 4.29	59 50.24	22	11 48 45.6	2 41.86	10 2 3.45
23	20 6 31.3	6 6.54	8 3 46 80	23	11 29 28.9	2 26.71	6 0.00
24	19 54 6.0	6 8.20	7 43.35	24	11 8 1.4	2 11.11	9 56.56
25	19 41 20.9	6 9.27	11 39.91	25	10 47 23.4	1 55.07	13 53.11
26	19 28 16.2	6 9.72	15 36.47	26	10 26 35.2	1 38.60	17 49.67
27	19 14 52.2	6 9.67	19 33.03	27	10 5 37.2	1 21.73	21 46.22
28	19 1 9.1	6 8.82	23 29.58	28	9 44 29.5	1 4.48	25 42.78
29	18 47 7.1	6 7.45	27 26.14	29	9 23 12.5	0 46.86	29 39.33
30	18 32 46.6	6 5.47	31 22.69	30	9 1 46.5	0 28.90	33 35.88
31	18 18 7.9	6 2.89	35 19.25	31	8 40 11.9	0 10.61	37 32.43

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. Culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. Culm. m. sec.	
2	15 53.53	1 4.16		2	16 1.42	1 4.20	
4	54.01	4.09		4	1.97	4.30	
6	54.50	4.02		6	2.52	4.41	
8	55.00	3.96		8	3.06	4.53	
10	55.50	3.92		10	3.64	4.66	
12	56.00	3.88		12	4.19	4.80	
14	56.52	3.86		14	4.73	4.96	
16	57.05	3.85		16	5.27	5.12	
18	57.58	3.85		18	5.82	5.30	
20	58.11	3.86		20	6.36	5.48	
22	59.65	3.89		22	6.90	5.67	
24	59.20	3.93		24	7.42	5.87	
26	59.76	3.97		26	7.94	6.08	
28	16 0.31	4.04		28	8.46	6.29	
30	0.57	4.11		30	8.96	6.52	
				32	9.46	6.74	
Ob. of Ec. 1st 23° 27' 38.09"; 16th 23° 27' 38.38"; Hor. Par. " 8.50				Ob. of Ec. 1st 23° 27' 38.37"; 16th 23° 27' 38.33"; Hor. Par. " 8.51			

NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi. Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	16 9.46	1 6.74		1	16 15.50	1 10.08	
3	9.95	6.97		3	15.78	.025	
5	10.43	7.21		5	16.05	10.40	
7	10.90	7.45		7	16.31	10.54	
9	11.36	7.68		9	16.53	10.67	
11	11.80	7 92		11	16.74	10.78	
13	12.23	8.16		13	16.93	10.87	
15	12.65	8.40		15	17.11	10.95	
17	13.06	8.63		17	17.27	11.00	
19	13.46	8.86		19	17.40	11.05	
21	13.84	9.08		21	17.51	11.07	
23	14.21	9.30		23	17.61	11.07	
25	14.56	9.51		25	17.68	11.05	
27	14.90	9.71		27	17.73	11.02	
29	15.21	9.90		29	17.77	10.97	
31	15.50	10.08		31	17.78	10.90	
			Ob. of Ec. 1st 23° 27' 37.97" ; 16th 23° 27' 37.97" ; 8.68 Hor. Par. " " 8.05				Ob. of Ec. 1st 23° 27' 37.89" ; 16th 23° 27' 37.79" ; 8.72 Hor. Par. " " 8.70
D.	Decl. South, at ap. noon.	Mean time, at ap. noon. h. m. sec.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.	D.	Decl. South at ap. noon.	Mean time, at ap. noon. h. m. sec.	Sid. T. at mean noon. h. m. sec.
1	—14 26 54.4	23 43 44.55	14 41 58.73	1	—21 49 50.4	23 49 16.48	16 40 15.40
2	14 46 2.6	43 43.60	45 55.28	2	21 58 57.1	49 39.43	44 11 95
3	15 4.56.5	43 43.48	49 51.84	3	22 7 38.5	50 3.01	48 8.61
4	15 23 35.7	43 44.20	53 48.39	4	22 15 54.2	50 27 21	52 5.07
5	15 41 59.8	43 45.75	57 44.95	5	22 23 44.1	50 52.00	56 1.63
6	16 0 8.3	43 48.14	15 1 41.60	6	22 31 7.8	51 17 35	59 58.18
7	16 18 0.9	43 51.40	5 38.05	7	22 38 5.2	51 43.24	17 3 54.74
8	16 35 37.2	43 55.51	9 34.60	8	22 44 36.0	52 9.64	7 51.30
9	16 52 56.8	44 0.47	13 31.16	9	22 50 39.9	52 36.52	11 47.86
10	17 9 59.1	44 6.29	17 27.71	10	22 56 16.8	53 3.84	15 44.42
11	—17 26 43.8	23 44 12.95	15 21 24.27	11	—23 1 26.4	23 53 31.59	17 19 40.98
12	17 43 10.4	44 20.47	25 20.82	12	23 6 8.7	53 59.72	23 37.63
13	17 59 18.7	44 28.85	29 17.38	13	23 10 23.4	54 28.18	27 34.09
14	18 15 8.1	44 38.08	33 33.93	14	23 14 10.4	54 56.95	31 30.65
15	18 30 38.2	44 48.15	37 10.49	15	23 17 29.	55 25.98	35 27.21
16	18 45 48.7	44 59.05	41 7.04	16	23 20 20 6	55 55.25	39 23.77
17	19 0 39.0	45 10.76	45 3.60	17	23 22 43.6	56 24.74	43 20.33
18	19 15 8.9	45 23.28	49 0.16	18	23 24 38.5	56 54.39	47 16.88
19	19 29 17.9	45 36.62	52 56.72	19	23 26 5.1	57 24.16	51 13.44
20	19 43 5.6	45 50.77	56 53.27	20	23 27 3.5	57 54.02	55 10.00
21	—19 56 31.7	23 46 5.71	16 0 49.83	21	—23 27 33.5	23 58 23.26	17 59 6.56
22	20 9 35.9	46 21.43	4 46.38	22	23 27 35.2	58 53.93	18 3 3.11
23	20 22 17.8	46 37.91	8 42.94	23	23 27 8.6	59 23.89	6 59.67
24	20 34 37.0	46 55.16	12 39.50	24	23 26 13.6	59 53.82	10 56.23
25	20 46 33.3	47 13.18	16 36.06	25	23 24 50.3	0 0 23.68	14 52.79
26	20 58 6.2	47 31.95	20 32.61	26	23 22 58.8	0 53.44	18 49.35
27	21 9 15.5	47 51.44	24 29.17	27	23 20 39.1	1 23.07	22 45.91
28	21 20 0 8	48 11.65	28 25.72	28	23 17 51.3	1 52.55	26 42.46
29	21 30 22.0	48 32.57	32 22.28	29	23 14 35 4	2 21.85	30 39.02
30	21 40 18.6	48 54.19	36 18.84	30	23 10 51.6	2 50.93	34 35.58
31				31	23 6 39.9	3 19.77	38 32.14

*True Apparent Places of the principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel,
for every tenth day in the year.*

	Polaris.		α Arietis.		Mencar.		Aldebaran.		Capella.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "
1833.	0	60 28.61 25	1	57 46.09 40	2	53 33.25 25	4	26 20.90 9	5	4 22.38 49
Jan.	0	60 28.61 25	1	57 46.09 40	2	53 33.25 25	4	26 20.90 9	5	4 22.38 49
	10	20.73 20.5		45.97 6.1		33.1 37.5		20.7 54.1		22.37 7.7
	20	13.12 20.4		4 83 5.6		33.0 36.9		20.80 53.9		22.30 8.7
	30	5 30 19.5		4 68 5.0		32.9 36.3		20.69 53.8		22.17 9.6
Feb.	9	59 57.79 18.3		45.53 4.3		32.7 35.9		20.56 53.6		21.99 10.6
	19	51.58 16.5		45.38 3.4		32.60 35.5		20.39 53.4		21.77 11.2
March	1	46.53 14.1		45.24 2.5		32.45 35.3		20 22 53.2		21.52 11.4
	11	42.19 11.3		45.13 1.6		32.31 35.3		20.04 53.0		21.26 11.4
	21	39.25 8.4		45.04 0.7		32.19 35.3		19.87 52.8		21.00 11.1
	31	35.31 5.4		45.00 39 59.9		32.10 35.6		19.72 52.6		20.77 10.5
April	10	38.86 2.0		44.99 59.3		32.05 36.0		19.59 52.5		20.56 9.6
	20	40.35 24 58.9		45.04 58.9		32.04 36.7		19.50 52.5		20.40 8.6
	30	43.32 56.4		45 14 58.6		32.07 37.5		19.45 52.5		20.28 7.4
May	10	48.12 54.1		45.29 58.7		32.14 38.7		19.45 52.7		20 22 6.1
	20	53.68 51.9		45.49 59.1		32.28 39.9		19.49 53.0		20.23 4.8
	30	59.54 50.4		45.72 59.7		32.44 41.4		19.60 53.5		20.30 3.5
June	9	60 6.50 49.6		45.99 40 0.6		32.66 43.0		19.74 54.2		20.44 2.2
	19	14.26 49.2		46.28 1.7		32.90 44.7		19.92 54.9		20.63 1.1
	29	21.74 49.2		46.60 3.1		33.17 46.5		20.14 55.8		20.88 0.2
July	9	28 94 49.9		46.93 4.7		33.46 48.3		20.38 56.8		21.16 48 59.5
	19	36.58 51.3		47.26 6.4		33.76 50.1		20.66 57.9		21.49 58.9
	29	44.04 52.9		47.59 8.2		34.06 51 8		20.94 9.0		21.85 58 6
Aug.	8	50.36 55.0		47.89 10.0		34.36 53.4		21.24 10 0.1		22.28 58.4
	18	56.05 57.7		48.1 11.9		34.65 54.9		21.55 1.1		22.62 58.5
	28	61 1.61 25 0.8		48.46 13.7		4.93 56.1		21.86 2.1		23.09 53.7
Sept.	7	6.14 3.9		48.70 15.5		35.19 57.1		22.15 2.9		23.43 59.2
	17	9.11 7.4		48.91 17.1		35.43 57.8		22.44 3.7		23.84 59.7
	27	11.39 11.2		49.09 18.6		35 65 58 3		22.72 4.3		24.23 49 0.5
Oct.	7	12.98 15.0		49.24 20.0		35.83 58.5		22.98 4.7		24.62 1.4
	17	13 00 18.7		49.36 21.2		36.00 58.6		23.24 5.0		24.99 2.4
	27	11.43 22.4		49.46 22.2		36.13 58.2		23.47 5.2		25.34 3.6
Nov.	6	9.19 26.2		49.50 23.1		36.23 57.8		23.67 5.3		25.65 4.8
	16	6.02 29.5		49.53 23.8		36.30 57.3		23.85 5.2		25.94 6.2
	26	1.11 32.4		49.52 24.3		36.36 56.7		24.00 5.1		26.18 7.7
Dec.	6	60 55.05 35.1		49.49 .6		36.37 56.0		24.11 5.0		26.38 9.2
	16	48.76 37.4		49.43 24.8		36.35 55.3		24.18 4.8		26.52 10.8
	26	41.70 38.8		49.35 24.8		36.31 54.5		24.22 4.7		26.61 12.3
	36	33.60 39.7		49.24 24.6		36.24 53.9		24.21 4.5		26.63 13.8

*True Apparent Places of the principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel,
for every tenth day in the year.*

		Rigel.		Betelgeuse.		Sirius.		Procyon.		Pollux.	
		Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
1833.		h. 5	8	h. 5	7	h. 6	16	h. 7	5	h. 7	28
		m. sec.	"	m. sec.	"	m. sec.	"	m. sec.	"	m. sec.	"
Jan.	0,	6 31.25	24 12.0	46 8.29	23 1.3	37 47.83	29 40.4	30 33.71	38 42.8	35 5.44	25 14.8
	10,	31.24	13.5	8.33	0.6	47.89	42.6	33.84	41.7	5.60	15.1
	20,	31.19	14.8	8.32	21 59.9	47.90	44.7	33.92	40.7	5.70	15.5
	30,	31.09	15.8	8.26	59.4	47.86	46.5	33.95	39.8	5.75	1.60
Feb.	9,	30.96	16.7	8.16	59.	47.79	48.0	33.94	39.2	5.74	16.7
	19,	30.81	17.2	8.03	58.7	47.67	49.3	33.87	38.7	5.68	17.4
March	1,	30.63	17.6	7.87	58.5	47.51	50.2	33.77	38.4	5.58	18.1
	11,	30.45	17.7	7.70	58.5	47.33	50.6	33.64	38.2	5.43	18.9
	21,	30.27	17.5	7.52	58.	47.13	51.2	33.49	38.2	5.26	19.5
	31,	30.10	17.1	7.34	58.6	46.94	51.2	33.31	38.3	5.08	20.0
April	10,	29.94	16.4	7.18	58.9	46.75	50.8	33.14	38.6	4.89	20.5
	20,	29.82	15.5	7.05	59.2	46.58	50.2	32.98	38.9	4.70	20.7
	30,	29.73	14.4	6.94	59.7	46.42	49.3	32.83	39.3	4.54	20.9
May	10,	29.65	13.0	6.88	22 0.2	46.30	48.1	32.71	39.8	4.40	20.9
	20,	29.67	11.5	6.85	0.9	46.22	46.7	32.61	40.4	4.29	20.8
	30,	29.71	9.8	6.66	1.7	46.17	45.0	32.55	41.0	4.22	20.6
June	9,	29.80	7.7	6.92	2.6	46.16	43.2	32.52	41.8	4.19	20.4
	19,	29.93	5.8	7.03	3.7	46.19	41.2	32.53	42.6	4.20	20.0
	29,	30.09	3.8	7.17	4.8	46.26	39.1	32.57	43.4	4.24	19.6
July	9,	30.29	1.7	7.35	5.9	46.37	36.7	32.65	44.3	4.33	19.2
	19,	30.51	23 59.8	7.55	7.0	46.51	34.6	32.76	45.2	4.47	18.7
	29,	30.76	58.0	7.78	8.1	46.69	32.6	32.91	46.0	4.63	18.2
Aug.	8,	31.02	56.3	8.03	9.1	46.89	30.7	33.07	46.7	4.82	17.7
	18,	31.30	54.0	8.29	10.0	47.11	29.1	33.26	47.3	5.04	17.1
	28,	31.58	53.8	8.57	10.8	47.35	27.8	33.48	47.7	5.28	16.5
Sept.	7,	31.86	53.0	8.85	11.4	47.61	26.8	33.71	48.0	5.55	15.8
	17,	32.15	52.6	9.14	11.7	47.89	26.2	33.96	48.0	5.83	15.2
	27,	32.42	52.5	9.43	11.9	48.17	26.0	34.23	47.8	6.14	14.4
Oct.	7,	32.69	52.9	9.72	11.8	48.46	26.3	34.51	47.3	6.46	13.7
	17,	32.95	53.6	10.00	11.5	48.75	27.1	34.81	46.6	6.79	12.9
	27,	33.19	54.5	10.27	10.9	49.03	28.2	35.11	45.7	7.13	12.1
Nov.	6,	33.41	55.8	10.53	10.3	49.31	29.8	35.41	44.5	7.48	11.4
	16,	33.60	57.3	10.76	9.4	49.57	31.6	35.70	43.2	7.81	10.7
	26,	33.77	58.9	10.93	8.6	49.81	33.7	35.99	41.8	8.14	10.2
Dec.	6,	33.90	24 0.6	11.16	7.6	50.02	36.0	36.25	40.4	8.46	9.8
	6,	33.99	2.3	11.31	6.7	50.20	38.4	36.49	39.0	8.72	9.6
	16,	34.05	3.9	11.41	5.8	50.34	40.7	36.69	37.6	8.96	9.5
	26,	34.06	5.4	11.47	5.0	50.42	43.0	36.84	36.4	9.15	9.7

*True Apparent Places of the principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel,
for every tenth day in the year.*

	Alphard.			Regulus.			Dubhe.			γ Ursæ Majoris.			Spica.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. South	Right Asc.		Dec. North	Right Asc.		Dec. North	Right Asc.		Dec. North	Right Asc.		Dec. South
	h.	m.	sec.	h.	m.	sec.	h.	m.	sec.	h.	m.	sec.	h.	m.	sec.
1833.	9	19	22.93	9	59	29.06	10	53	20.80	11	44	59.99	13	16	23.18
Jan. 0,	7	56	18.3	12	46	46.5	62	38	49.7	54	37	11.3	17	17	6.8
10,			23.15			28.32			21.36		45	0.48			23.51
20,			23.33			28.56			21.65			0.93			23.84
30,			23.46			28.74			22.28			1.34			24.14
Feb. 9,			23.54			28.87			22.62			1.69			24.42
19,			23.57			28.95			22.87			1.97			24.67
March 1,			23.55			28.99			23.02			2.18			24.89
11,			23.50			28.98			23.07		39	1.8			25.07
21,			23.41			28.93			23.03			2.39			25.21
31,			23.29			28.85			22.91			2.38			25.32
April 10,			23.16			28.74			22.72			2.31			25.40
20,			23.01			28.62			22.47			2.19			25.45
30,			22.87			28.49			22.18			2.03			25.47
May 10,			22.73			28.36			21.86			1.83			25.46
20,			22.60			28.23			21.52			1.61			25.44
30,			22.47			28.12			21.18			1.37			25.39
June 9,			22.39			28.02			20.86			1.13			25.33
19,			22.32			27.94			20.55			0.89			25.25
29,			22.27			27.88			20.28			0.66			25.16
July 9,			22.25			27.83			20.04			0.45			25.06
19,			22.25			27.82			19.85			0.25			24.95
29,			22.28			27.82			19.70			0.09			24.84
Aug. 8,			22.34			27.85			19.61		44	59.95			24.72
18,			22.43			27.91			19.57			59.85			24.62
28,			22.54			28.00			19.69			59.78			24.52
Sept. 7,			22.68			28.11			19.68		38	59.77			24.44
17,			22.86			28.26			19.84			59.61			24.38
27,			23.06			28.44			20.06			59.90			24.36
Oct. 7,			23.29			28.64			20.35		45	0.05			24.37
17,			23.54			28.88			20.71			0.26			24.43
27,			23.82			29.15			21.13			0.52			24.54
Nov. 6,			24.12			29.45			21.61			0.85			24.69
16,			24.44			29.76			22.14			1.24			24.89
26,			24.75			30.09			22.72			1.67		36	58.0
Dec. 6,			25.07			30.42			23.32			2.14			55.7
16,			25.37			30.75			23.93			2.63			53.9
26,			25.64			31.06			24.54			3.13			52.5
36,			25.89			31.35			25.12			3.6			51.7
															26.37
															26.3

*True Apparent Places of the principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel,
for every tenth day in the year.*

	Arcturus.		Gemma.		Antares.		α Ophiuchi.		Lyra.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "
1833.	14	20	15	27	16	26	17	12	18	38
Jan. 0,	8 1.31	3 17.9	27 35.26	16 51.2	19 8.57	3 4.9	27 8.90	41 17.6	31 14.79	37 68.3
10,	1.6	15.6	35.57	48.6	8.86	5.5	9.09	15.3	14.90	55.1
20,	1.90	13.6	35.87	46.2	9.17	6.3	9.32	13.2	15.06	52.0
30,	2.2	12.0	36.20	44.3	9.50	7.2	9.56	11.2	15.27	49.1
Feb. 9,	2.60	10.7	36.53	42.7	9.83	8.1	9.83	9.4	15.51	46.5
19,	2.88	10.0	36.85	41.7	10.17	9.1	10.11	8.0	15.78	44.4
March 1,	3.14	9.6	37.15	41.3	10.49	10.0	10.40	7.0	16.09	42.7
11,	3.37	9.7	37.44	41.3	10.81	11.0	10.69	6.4	16.39	41.6
21,	3.56	10.2	37.70	41.8	11.11	11.9	10.98	6.2	16.72	41.0
31,	3.72	11.0	37.94	42.8	11.40	12.7	11.25	6.5	17.05	41.1
April 10,	3.84	12.1	38.14	44.2	11.66	13.5	11.52	7.1	17.38	41.7
20,	3.93	13.5	38.31	45.9	11.90	14.2	11.78	8.1	17.70	42.9
30,	3.99	15.0	38.45	47.8	12.12	14.9	12.01	9.4	18.01	44.6
May 10,	4.02	16.5	38.55	49.9	12.31	15.4	12.22	10.0	18.29	46.7
20,	4.02	18.1	38.62	52.1	12.47	15.9	12.42	12.6	18.55	49.1
30,	3.99	19.6	38.66	54.2	12.60	16.5	12.58	14.4	18.77	51.9
June 9,	3.94	21.0	38.66	56.3	12.69	16.9	12.70	16.3	18.95	54.7
19,	3.87	22.3	38.63	58.2	12.76	17.4	12.80	18.1	19.09	57.7
29,	3.77	23.3	38.57	17 0.0	12.77	17.7	12.85	19.6	19.18	38 0.7
July 9,	3.66	24.2	38.49	1.5	12.75	18.1	12.87	21.5	19.22	3.6
19,	3.54	24.8	38.36	2.7	12.69	18.3	12.85	23.0	19.21	6.3
29,	3.40	25.1	38.22	3.6	12.60	18.5	12.79	24.3	19.16	8.8
Aug. 8,	3.26	25.2	38.06	4.1	12.48	18.6	12.70	25.3	19.05	11.0
18,	3.12	24.9	37.88	4.3	12.33	18.6	12.57	26.2	18.90	13.0
28,	2.98	24.4	37.70	4.2	12.16	18.5	12.42	26.8	18.71	14.5
Sept. 7,	2.85	23.6	37.51	3.7	11.98	18.2	12.25	27.1	18.49	15.7
17,	2.74	22.6	37.34	2.8	11.80	17.9	12.06	27.1	18.25	16.4
27,	2.66	21.2	37.18	1.6	11.63	17.5	11.88	26.9	18.00	16.7
Oct. 7,	2.61	19.5	37.05	0.0	11.49	17.0	11.70	26.4	17.74	16.6
17,	2.60	17.6	36.93	16 58.1	11.37	16.5	11.55	25.6	17.49	15.9
27,	2.64	15.2	36.89	55.8	11.29	16.0	11.41	24.5	17.25	14.9
Nov. 6,	2.73	12.7	36.89	53.3	11.26	15.6	11.32	23.2	17.05	13.3
16,	2.87	10.1	36.93	50.6	11.29	15.3	11.26	21.6	16.88	11.4
26,	3.06	7.4	37.04	47.4	11.37	15.1	11.25	19.7	16.76	9.1
Dec. 6,	3.29	4.6	37.19	44.3	11.52	15.1	11.29	17.7	16.68	6.4
16,	3.56	1.9	37.40	41.3	11.71	15.3	11.38	15.2	16.66	3.5
26,	3.86	2 59.2	37.65	38.3	11.95	15.6	11.52	12.9	16.69	0.3
36,	4.18	56.7	37.93	35.5	12.22	16.2	11.69	10.6	16.78	37 56.8

*True Apparent Places of the principal Fixed Stars, according to Bessel,
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	Atair.		Deneb.		β Cephei.		Fomalhaut.		Alpheratz.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "	h. m. sec.	° ' "
1833.	19	8	20	44	21	69	22	30	23	29
Jan. 0,	42 35.92	25 58.8	35 42.35	41 17.6	26 26.02	49 52.3	48 22.67	30 38.4	59 45.14	10 7.6
10,	35.98	57.1	42.29	14.8	25.65	49.7	22.58	38.0	45.00	6.7
20,	36.09	55.3	42.28	11.8	25.37	46.7	22.51	37.4	44.86	5.4
30,	36.22	53.7	42.33	8.5	25.20	43.6	22.47	36.5	44.74	4.0
Feb. 9,	36.39	52.2	42.42	5.5	25.14	40.2	22.46	35.4	44.63	2.4
19,	36.58	51.0	42.57	2.8	25.21	36.6	22.48	34.0	44.56	0.8
March 1,	36.80	50.0	42.76	0.3	25.39	33.4	22.54	32.3	44.51	9 59.2
11,	37.04	49.4	42.99	40 58.2	25.67	30.5	22.63	30.5	44.50	57.5
21,	37.29	49.1	43.27	56.7	26.06	28.0	22.76	28.6	44.54	56.1
31,	37.57	49.2	43.57	55.6	26.54	26 0	22.93	26.5	44.62	54.9
April 10,	37.85	49.7	43.91	55.1	27.10	24.5	23.14	24.4	44.74	54.1
20,	38.14	50.5	44.26	55.3	27.70	23.6	23.38	22.1	44.91	53.6
30,	38.4	51.7	44.62	56.0	28.35	23.4	23.66	19.9	45.13	53.4
May 10,	38.7	53.1	44 99	57.2	29.01	23.7	23.96	17.7	45.38	53.7
20,	39.00	54 8	45 34	59.0	29.67	24.7	24.29	15.7	45.67	54.3
30,	39.26	56.6	45.68	41 1.2	30.30	26.2	24.63	13.7	45 98	55.3
June 9,	39.50	58.6	46.00	3.8	30. 0	28.3	24.99	12.0	46.31	56.7
19,	39.72	26 0.5	46.27	6.7	31.43	30.8	25.34	10.5	46.65	58.4
29,	39.90	2.5	46.51	9.8	31.89	33.7	25.68	9.3	46.99	10 0.4
July 9,	40.04	4.4	46.70	13.0	32.26	36.8	26.01	8.4	47.32	2.6
19,	40.14	6.2	46.83	15.2	32.53	40.3	26.31	7.8	47.63	4.9
29,	40.29	7.8	46.91	19.4	32.71	43.8	26.57	7.6	47.91	7.4
Aug. 8,	40.22	9.3	46 93	22.5	32.78	47.4	26.79	7.7	48.16	9.9
18,	40.19	10.5	46.90	25.5	32.74	51.0	26.97	8.2	48.38	12.4
28,	40.12	11.6	46.81	28.2	32.60	54.5	27.09	8.9	48.55	14.8
Sept. 7,	40.01	12.4	46.67	30.6	32.36	57.8	27.17	9.9	48.69	17.1
17,	39.88	12.9	46.49	32.7	32.03	50 0.9	27.20	11.1	48.78	19.3
27,	39.72	13.3	46.27	34.4	31.62	3.7	27.18	12.5	48.83	21.3
Oct. 7,	39.55	13.3	46.02	35.7	31.15	6.1	27.12	13.9	48 85	23.1
17,	39.38	13.2	45.76	36.5	30.61	8.1	27.03	15.4	48.83	24.6
27,	39.21	12.8	45.50	36.9	30.04	9.6	26.91	16.7	48.78	25.9
Nov. 6,	39.06	12.1	45.23	36.8	29.44	10.6	26.78	18.0	48.71	26.9
16,	38.93	11.3	44.98	36.2	28.92	11.0	26.63	19.1	48.61	27.6
26,	38.83	10.2	44.75	35.0	28.22	10.8	26.48	20.0	48.50	28.0
Dec. 6,	38.76	8.9	44.55	33.5	27.64	10.1	26.34	20.6	48.38	28.1
16,	38.73	7.5	44.38	31.4	27.10	8.8	26.20	20.9	48.24	27.9
26,	38.74	5.9	44.26	29.0	26.61	6.9	26.08	21.0	48.10	27.4
36,	38.78	4.1	44.18	26.3	26.20	4.5	25.99	20.8	47.96	26.6

Elements of all the Eclipses and of those Occultations of the principal Fixed Stars in 1833, which will be visible in the United States, in mean time of the meridian of Berlin, (0h. 53m. 35.4sec. east of Greenwich.)

	Jan. 5, 21h.	Jan. 20, 11h.	July 1, 14h.	July 16, 20h.	Dec. 26, 11h.
	The Sun.	The Sun.	The Sun.	The Sun.	The Sun.
Longitude of . . . }	285 51 7.8	300 42 17.1	99 50 39.1	114 23 11.1	274 59 22.4
H. M. in longitude . .	2 32.8	2 32.6	2 22.9	2 23.2	2 32.8
Horizontal Parallax .	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.7
Semidiameter	16 17.7	16 16.7	15 45.5	15 46.0	16 17.7
Longitude of δ . . .	105 59 53.3	300 43 2.0	280 4 37.2	114 17 44.3	95 18 13.1
H. M. hour preceding	37 46.3	29 31.2	30 48.5	37 6.3	34 50.0
" " following	37 47.0	29 31.0	30 47.4	37 7.7	34 51.7
Latitude of δ	- 45 54.3	- 35 29.1	+ 28 8.3	+ 50 11.5	- 3 43.6
H. M. hour preceding	+ 3 27.7	- 2 43.2	- 2 50.2	+ 3 23.3	+ 3 13.4
" " following	+ 3 28.1	- 2 43.0	- 2 50.3	+ 3 23.1	+ 3 13.5
δ 's Equatorial Paral ^x	61 8.9	53 55.6	55 5.8	60 37.5	58 40.7
H. Var. in Eq. Par. .	+ 0.7	- 0.3	- 1.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.4
δ 's Horizontal S. D.	16 39.8	14 41.7	15 0.8	16 31.5	15 59.4
Hor. Variation of S. D.	+ 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Sidereal time	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.
ϕ or δ	20 45 4.8	20 0 9.1	13 30 30.9	7 39 28.0	10 24 59.0
	Jan. 4, 12h.	Jan. 14, 23h.	Jan. 28, 16h.	Mar. 10, 18h.	Mar. 12, 20h.
Longitude of . . . }	1 χ Orion.	η \sphericalangle	μ Ceti.	γ \sphericalangle	d Oph.
Latitude of same . . .	86 21 30.5	235 0 44.2	39 35 28.0	237 32 14.7	263 49 12.7
Longitude of δ . . .	- 3 10 27.1	+ 4 1 11.8	- 5 34 25.7	+ 3 29 4.6	+ 1 43 29.9
H. M. hour preceding	37 0.5	31 28.6	32 33.6	32 46.4	30 44.6
" " following	37 2.7	31 26.9	32 36.0	32 43.6	30 42.8
Latitude of δ	- 2 33 47.2	+ 4 35 53.8	- 5 4 37.3	+ 4 13 41.1	+ 2 30 34.6
H. M. hour preceding	+ 2 59.2	- 1 26.2	+ 48.9	- 1 37.7	- 2 23.3
" " following	+ 3 0.4	- 1 27.5	+ 50.6	- 1 39.0	- 2 23.9
δ 's Equatorial Paral ^x	60 31.6	55 44.8	56 50.5	56 54.0	55 15.4
Hor. Var. in Eq. Par.	+ 1.6	- 1.6	+ 2.2	- 2.3	- 1.6
δ 's Horizontal S. D.	16 29.6	15 11.5	15 29.4	15 30.3	15 3.5
Hor. Variation of S. D.	+ 0.4	- 0.4	+ 0.6	- 0.6	- 0.5
Sidereal time	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.
	18 57 14.0	19 38 28.0	20 32 30.8	23 14 29.3	23 22 42.1
	Apr. 8, 19h.	Ap. 15, 23h.	May 4, 13h.	May 22, 14h.	June 6, 18h.
Longitude of . . . }	e Oph.	3 ψ \sphericalangle	γ \sphericalangle	δ Π	η Ψ
Latitude of same . . .	258 33 41.3	344 27 41.7	237 32 34.3	106 11 2.3	310 24 43.8
Longitude of δ . . .	+ 2 3 3.3	- 4 46 27.1	+ 3 29 5.4	- 0 11 52.0	- 2 58 33.1
H. M. hour preceding	258 4 59.2	344 13 53.3	236 33 53.2	106 41 41.2	310 5 45.5
" " following	31 47.8	30 7.3	33 40.6	35 21.3	29 48.8
Latitude of δ	31 45.4	30 8.5	33 38.4	35 21.7	29 48.0
H. M. hour preceding	+ 2 38 13.3	- 4 7 0.1	+ 3 54 40.3	+ 0 4 25.0	- 2 11 30.3
" " following	- 2 22.7	- 1 31.3	- 1 52.7	+ 3 11.7	- 2 29.0
δ 's Equatorial Paral ^x	- 2 23.4	- 1 30.2	- 1 53.9	+ 3 11.7	- 2 29.3
Hor. Var. in Eq. Par.	56 6.8	54 30.0	57 31.3	59 11.5	54 22.9
δ 's Horizontal S. D.	- 1.9	+ 0.8	- 1.7	+ 0.5	- 0.6
Hor. Variation of S. D.	15 17.5	14 51.1	15 40.4	16 7.8	14 49.1
Sidereal time	- 0.5	+ 0.2	- 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.
	1 8 59.1	1 37 14.4	2 50 30.4	4 1 38.2	5 1 26.0

Elements of the Occultations, mean time at Berlin, (0h. 53m. 35.4sec. east of Greenwich.)

	July 1, 14h.	July 7, 21h.	Aug. 7, 18h.	Aug. 27, 14h.
Longitude of . . .	225 ♀	r ♄	μ Ceti.	η ♄
Latitude of same . .	280 31 43.7	355 42 59.3	39 35 55.3	310 25 8.0
Longitude of ♀ . . .	290 4 37.2	355 22 2.4	39 3 48.0	310 2 44.6
H. M. hour preceding	30 48.5	29 50.9	31 19.9	29 41.2
“ “ following	30 47.4	29 51.6	31 21.7	29 40.7
Latitude of ♀	+ 28 8.3	- 4 58 38.6	- 4 45 20.3	- 2 14 2.0
H. M. hour preceding	- 2 50.2	- 0 56.4	+ 1 9.5	- 2 23.8
“ “ following	- 2 50.3	- 0 55.1	+ 1 11.0	- 2 23.2
♀'s Equat. Parallax .	55 5.3	54 21.0	55 43.6	54 6.8
H. Var. in Equat. Par.	- 1.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.7	- 0.5
♀'s Horizontal S. D.	15 0.8	14 48.6	15 11.1	14 44.7
Hor. Var. in S. D. . .	- 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	- 0.1
	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.
Sidereal time	6 39 20.5	7 4 8.9	9 5 52.6	10 24 4.2
	Sep. 26, 19h.	Sep. 27, 17h.	Oct. 4, 15h.	Oct. 30, 13h.
Longitude of . . .	3 ψ =	r ♄	ζ 8	3 δ 8
Latitude of same . .	344 28 39.5	355 43 22.4	82 27 27.8	65 12 23.7
Longitude of ♀ . . .	345 1 50.9	355 58 12.0	82 4 56.2	64 59 22.6
H. M. hour preceding	29 44.2	29 55.8	32 47.1	32 19.5
“ “ following	29 44.7	29 56.5	32 48.9	32 20.6
Latitude of ♀	- 4 28 42.6	- 4 49 3.7	- 1 34 19.2	- 2 44 24.0
H. M. hour preceding	- 1 9.9	- 0 42.0	+ 2 44.2	- 2 24.3
“ “ following	- 1 8.7	- 0 40.7	+ 2 44.9	- 2 25.4
♀'s Equat. Parallax .	54 2.9	54 10.5	57 6.9	56 31.4
H. Var. in Equat. Par.	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	+ 1.2
♀'s Horizontal S. D.	14 43.7	14 45.8	15 33.8	15 24.1
Hor. Var. in S. D. . .	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.
Sidereal time	12 23 10.1	12 26 46.9	12 54 3.1	14 36 13.8
	Nov. 1, 15h.	Nov. 28, 19h.	Nov. 29, 0h.	Dec. 18, 17h.
Longitude of . . .	μ Π	η Π	μ Π	r ♄
Latitude of same . .	92 58 36.1	91 7 8.0	92 58 46.2	355 43 13.0
Longitude of ♀ . . .	92 20 5.1	91 2 34.4	93 52 33.2	356 28 56.3
H. M. hour preceding	33 18.1	33 56.3	34 2.1	29 42.2
“ “ following	33 19.3	33 57.4	34 3.2	29 42.6
Latitude of ♀	- 27 35.4	- 27 44.6	- 0 12 14.5	- 5 12 31.7
H. M. hour preceding	+ 2 57.6	+ 3 5.2	+ 3 6.5	- 0 27.8
“ “ following	+ 2 57.8	+ 3 5.5	+ 3 6.7	- 0 26.4
♀'s Equat. Parallax .	57 32.1	57 57.9	59 3.5	54 14.7
H. Var. in Equat. Par.	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.3
♀'s Horizontal S. D.	15 40.7	15 47.8	15 49.3	14 46.9
Hor. Var. in S. D. . .	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.
Sidereal time	14 44 26.6	16 31 33.0	16 32.22.3	17 50 4.4

The sign +, prefixed to the hourly motion in latitude, indicates that the body is approaching; and the sign -, that it is receding from, the north pole of the ecliptic.

* * * The hourly increase of the sidereal time is constantly 9.8565 seconds.

Dr. Young's Refractions, the Barometer being at 30 inches, and the internal Thermometer at 50, or the external at 47, degrees; with the corrections for + one inch in the barometer, and for — one degree in the thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page 19 of Vol. 1st of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° F.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° F.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° F.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° F.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° F.
0. 0	33.51	74	8,1	3. 0	14.35	30	2,3	8. 0	6.35	13,3	,85	14. 0	3.49,9	7,70	,469				
5	32.53	71	7,6	5	14.19	29	2,2	10	6.28	13,1	,83	10	3.47,1	7,61	,464				
10	31.68	69	7,3	10	14. 4	29	2,2	20	6.21	12,8	,82	20	3.44,4	7,52	,458				
15	31. 8	67	7,0	15	13.60	28	2,1	30	6.14	12,6	,80	30	3.41,8	7,43	,453				
20	30.13	65	6,7	20	13.35	28	2,1	40	6. 7	12,3	,79	40	3.39,2	7,34	,448				
25	29.24	63	6,4	25	13.21	27	2,0	50	6. 0	12,1	,77	50	3.36,7	7,26	,444				
30	28.37	61	6,1	30	13. 7	27	2,0	9. 0	5.54	11,9	,76	15. 0	3.34,3	7,18	,439				
35	27.51	59	5,9	35	12.53	26	2,0	10	5.47	11,7	,74	30	3.27,3	6,95	,424				
40	27. 6	58	5,6	40	12.41	26	1,9	20	5.41	11,5	,73	16. 0	3.20,6	6,73	,411				
45	26.24	56	5,4	45	12.28	25	1,9	30	5.36	11,3	,71	30	3.14,4	6,51	,399				
50	25.43	55	5,1	50	12.16	25	1,9	40	5.30	11,1	,71	17. 0	3. 8,5	6,31	,386				
55	25. 3	53	4,9	55	12. 8	25	1,8	50	5.25	11,0	,70	30	3. 2,9	6,12	,374				
1. 0	24.25	52	4,7	4. 0	11.52	24,1	1,70	10. 0	5.20	10,8	,69	18. 0	2.57,6	5,98	,362				
5	23.48	50	4,6	10	11.30	23,4	1,64	10	5.15	10,6	,67	19. 0	2.47,7	5,61	,340				
10	23.13	49	4,5	20	11.10	22,7	1,58	20	5.10	10,4	,65	20	2.38,7	5,31	,322				
15	22.40	48	4,4	30	10.50	22,0	1,53	30	5. 5	10,2	,64	21	2.30,5	5,04	,305				
20	22. 8	46	4,2	40	10.32	21,3	1,48	40	5. 0	10,1	,63	22	2.23,2	4,79	,290				
25	21.37	45	4,0	50	10.15	20,7	1,43	50	4.56	9,9	,62	23	2.16,5	4,57	,276				
30	21. 7	44	3,9	5. 0	9.59	20,1	1,38	11. 0	4.51	9,8	,60	24	2.10,1	4,35	,264				
35	20.38	43	3,8	10	9.42	19,6	1,34	10	4.47	9,6	,59	25	2. 4,2	4,16	,252				
40	20.10	42	3,6	20	9.27	19,1	1,30	20	4.43	9,5	,58	26	1.58,8	3,97	,241				
45	19.43	40	3,5	30	9.11	18,6	1,26	30	4.39	9,4	,57	27	1.53,8	3,81	,230				
50	19.17	39	3,4	40	8.55	18,1	1,22	40	4.35	9,2	,56	28	1.49,1	3,65	,219				
55	18.52	39	3,3	50	8.45	17,6	1,19	50	4.31	9,1	,55	29	1.44,7	3,50	,209				
2. 0	18.29	38	3,2	6. 0	8.32	17,2	1,15	12. 0	4.28,1	9,00	,556	30	1.40,5	3,36	,201				
5	18. 5	37	3,1	10	8.20	16,8	1,11	10	4.24,4	8,86	,548	31	1.36,6	3,23	,193				
10	17.43	36	3,0	20	8. 9	16,4	1,09	20	4.20,8	8,74	,541	32	1.33,0	3,11	,186				
15	17.21	36	2,9	30	7.58	16,0	1,06	30	4.17,3	8,63	,533	33	1.29,5	2,99	,179				
20	17. 0	35	2,8	40	7.47	15,7	1,03	40	4.13,9	8,51	,524	34	1.26,1	2,88	,173				
25	16.40	34	2,8	50	7.37	15,3	1,00	50	4.10,7	8,41	,517	35	1.23,0	2,78	,167				
30	16.21	33	2,7	7. 0	7.27	15,0	,98	13. 0	4. 7,5	8,30	,509	36	1.20,0	2,68	,161				
35	16. 2	33	2,7	10	7.17	14,6	,96	10	4. 4,4	8,20	,503	37	1.17,1	2,58	,155				
40	15.43	32	2,6	20	7. 8	14,3	,93	20	4. 1,4	8,10	,496	38	1.14,4	2,49	,149				
45	15.25	32	2,5	30	6.59	14,1	,91	30	3.58,4	8,00	,490	39	1.11,8	2,40	,144				
50	15. 8	31	2,4	40	6.51	13,8	,89	40	3.55,5	7,89	,482	40	1. 9,3	2,32	,139				
55	14.51	30	2,3	50	6.43	13,5	,87	50	3.52,6	7,79	,476	41	1. 6,9	2,24	,134				

The Table of Refractions, continued.

App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30 Th. 50.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for - 1° Fa.
42	1. 4,6	2,16	,130	55	40,8	1,36	,082	67	24,7	,93	,050	79	11,2	,38	,023
43	1. 2,4	2,09	,125	56	39,3	1,31	,079	68	23,5	,79	,047	80	10,2	,34	,021
44	1. 0,3	2,02	,120	57	37,8	1,26	,076	69	22,4	,75	,045	81	9,2	,31	,018
45	58,1	1,94	,117	58	36,4	1,22	,073	70	21,2	,71	,043	82	8,2	,27	,016
46	56,1	1,88	,112	59	35,0	1,17	,070	71	19,9	,67	,040	83	7,1	,24	,014
47	54,2	1,81	,108	60	33,6	1,12	,067	72	18,8	,63	,038	84	6,1	,20	,012
48	52,3	1,75	,104	61	32,2	1,08	,065	73	17,7	,59	,036	85	5,1	,17	,010
49	50,5	1,69	,101	62	31,0	1,04	,062	74	16,6	,56	,033	86	4,1	,14	,008
50	48,8	1,63	,097	63	29,7	,99	,060	75	15,5	,52	,031	87	3,1	,10	,006
51	47,1	1,58	,094	64	28,4	,95	,057	76	14,4	,48	,029	88	2,0	,07	,004
52	45,4	1,52	,090	65	27,2	,91	,055	77	13,4	,45	,027	89	1,0	,03	,002
53	43,8	1,47	,088	66	25,9	,87	,052	78	12,3	,41	,025	90	0,0	,00	,000
54	42,2	1,41	,085	67	24,7	,83	,050	79	11,2	,38	,023				

The correction for an increase of altitude of one inch in the barometer, or for a depression of one degree in the thermometer, is to be *added* to the tabular refraction; but when the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer higher than 50 degrees, the correction becomes *subtractive*.

When great accuracy is required, 0,003 inch should be deducted from the observed height of the barometer, for each degree that the thermometer near it, is above 50 degrees, and the same quantity added, for an equal depression.

A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
°	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	°	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8
0	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22
5	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	50	5.40	5.46	5.53	5.59	5.66
10	8.27	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	55	4.82	4.88	4.93	4.99	5.05
15	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	60	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40
20	7.89	7.99	8.08	8.18	8.27	65	3.55	3.59	3.63	3.68	3.72
25	7.61	7.70	7.79	7.88	7.98	70	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.98	3.01
30	7.28	7.36	7.45	7.53	7.62	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.25	2.28
35	6.88	6.96	7.04	7.13	7.21	80	1.46	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.53
40	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	85	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9983126

“ “ “ Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874

A second of time, at the Equator, contains 1521 feet.

II. METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

I. RED SNOW.*

RED SNOW OF THE ALPS, OF THE POLAR REGIONS, AND OF NEW SHETLAND.

THE ancients remarked that snow sometimes takes a red tinge, for we find in the works of Pliny (Book IX. ch. 35.) a passage in which it is stated that snow becomes red by age; *Ipsa nix vetustate rubescit*. The fact is at once announced and explained; such was the manner of the ancients, and by an extraordinary chance, this singular explanation is not without foundation. Several modern observers have directed their attention to this phenomenon. De Saussure saw red snow in the year 1760 on the Brévern, and in 1778 on the St. Bernard. (See "*Voyage dans les Alpes*.") Having described the position in which it lay, and all its phenomena, he gives it as his opinion, that this color is produced in the snow by vegetable dust. Ramond also found red snow among the Pyrenees. Captain Ross met with it on the shores of Baffin's Bay; Captains Parry, Franklin, and Scoresby, in higher northern latitudes; and finally it has been found in great quantities by navigators in New or South Shetland, 70° south latitude.

The generous recluses of the St. Bernard, who in their meteorological observations display as praiseworthy a zeal as in their labors of charity, have frequent opportunities of seeing this red snow, and have collected it for the purpose of having it examined. By their means M. de Candolle has been enabled to make at Geneva a direct comparison between the coloring matter of the polar snow and that of the St. Bernard.

Among the Alps, red snow is found scattered here and there, generally in low places, or little sheltered hollows; its depth not more than two or three inches at most, or rather, the zones in which it is found, though sometimes far beneath the surface, are generally not more than two or three inches in thickness.

On the shores of Baffin's Bay, Captain Ross collected red snow from a large hill five or six miles in extent. The summit of this hill was free from

* Translated from the Pouillet's *Météorologie*.

snow, and might be about 200 yards in height. Some of the learned men of the expedition seem to have thought that the red snow was found ten or twelve feet below the surface ; others, that its greatest depth might be only a few inches. This strange disagreement throws doubt on a point of some interest.

In order to analyze this extraordinary snow, it was put into flasks, and the melted water preserved from all contact with the air. The coloring matter seems to undergo no sensible alteration by time ; for the water, though limpid when quite tranquil, becomes red like the snow when its sediment is mingled with it by shaking the flask. We have accordingly been able to compare together the red snows of different countries.

Wollaston, R. Brown, De Candolle, Thénard, Peschier, and Francis Bäuer have subjected this coloring matter to different trials for the purpose of determining its nature. Wollaston was the first to announce that it is composed of small spherical globules, whose variable diameters are comprehended between one two-thousandth and one three-thousandth of an inch. These globules have a transparent envelope, the interior being divided into 7 or 8 cells filled with a kind of red oil, not soluble in water. Messrs. R. Brown and De Candolle, having proved the existence of these globules, supposed them to be small plants of the *algæ* or sea-weed family. Messrs. Thénard and Peschier have also satisfied themselves, by a chemical analysis, that this sediment in the melted water of red snow is of a vegetable nature.

Finally, Mr. Francis Bäuer has published several memoirs on this subject, which seem to settle the question entirely. His first observations are of the same date with those of Wollaston, of which he had no knowledge. Mr. Bäuer also has recognised the existence of the spherical globules and their separation into several compartments ; he has demonstrated that they are, in every respect, the same in the snows of New Shetland and in those of Baffin's Bay ; and he has classed these globules as *little mushrooms* of the genus *uredo*, forming a peculiar species which he calls *uredo nivalis*, because snow is their *natural soil*. Mr. Bäuer has been led to this last opinion by an ingenious experiment ; having exposed to the air the coloring matter, suspended in the melted water, he perceived at first that the microscopic globules *were visibly multiplied* ; but that these new-born individuals remained transparent. There was then in the water, a vegetation, but a vegetation incomplete ; it had not arrived at maturity. By substituting snow for water, during the winter months, this vegetation was seen to develop itself with greater success ; for the number of red globules was nearly doubled in a very short time, notwithstanding frequent interruptions from cold and snow.

These results seem to be decisive ; and they are at once so curious and so easily verified, that observers who are favorably situated should not lose the opportunity of satisfying themselves.

Snow on floating ice. Navigators who have visited the polar regions, have often observed red snow on floating pieces of ice. We should have presumed that the coloring matter in this case is derived from the same cause as in that of the continental snow; but Captain Scoresby, having observed, with a microscope, the sediment of these floating snows, believed that he perceived sensible and even rapid movements in the little corpuscles which constitute the coloring matter. It would seem then that there are two kinds of red snow, and two kinds of organized bodies capable of drawing nourishment from a soil apparently so ill suited to organic life. Though great confidence is due to the authority of Captain Scoresby, the animalcules, which he has described, bear so near a resemblance to the globules of the *uredo nivalis*, that it seems to us necessary to verify these results before they are adopted as decisive.

II. SHOWERS OF DUST, AND OF SOFT SUBSTANCES, BOTH DRY AND LIQUID.

WE shall refer to this head all the observations which have been made upon those extraordinary showers, called *showers of blood, of ashes, of manna, etc.*, and of the various meteoric substances, soft or powdery, which fall from the atmosphere. To give an idea of the circumstances which sometimes accompany these meteors, we will take for an example the red shower which fell, on the 14th of March, 1813, in the kingdom of Naples and in the two Calabrias. M. Sementini has given the following description of this phenomenon.

“On the 14th of March, 1813, an east wind having blown for two days, the inhabitants of Gerace saw a thick cloud spreading itself from the sea over the continent. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the wind lulled: but the cloud already overhung the neighbouring mountains and began to intercept the light of the sun; at first it was of a pale red color, but afterwards deepened to a fiery red. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the light was so obscured, that the inhabitants of the town were obliged to use candles in their houses. Many, terrified by the darkness and by the color of the cloud, went to offer public prayer in the churches. The darkness increased continually; thunder began to be heard, and the sea, though at the distance of six miles from the town, added its solemn voice. Then large reddish drops began to fall, which some supposed to be drops of blood, and others drops of fire. But, as night came on, the sky cleared up, the thunder ceased, and the people recovered their usual tranquillity.

“The same phenomenon of a shower of red dust took place, with some slight modification, not only in the two Calabrias, but in the opposite extremity of the Abruzzi, without however causing any tumult among the people.

"This dust is of a cinnamon color, and of a slightly earthy taste; so great is its tenuity, that it is unctuous to the touch, although, with a magnifying glass, small hard bodies are discovered resembling pyroxene, but foreign to the dust, and accidentally mixed with it, when collected from the ground. Heat turns it first brown, then entirely black, and finally red, if it is intense. After the action of heat, we perceive in it, with the naked eye, a multitude of small shining laminæ of yellow mica; it no longer effervesces with acids, and is found to have lost about a tenth of its weight. Its specific gravity, when freed from the hard bodies, is 2,07. It is composed of

Silex	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33,0
Alumina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15,5
Lime	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,5
Chrome	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,0
Iron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,5
Carbonic Acid	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,0
									<hr/> 84,5

"The loss is due to a resinous substance of a yellowish color, obtained by treating the powder with alcohol, and by causing evaporation to dryness: the weight of the residuum corresponded very nearly with the loss experienced in the analysis. This resinous matter gives the powder the property of deflagrating with nitre."

M. Chladni has made a complete catalogue of all the meteors of this kind which have been observed in various places; we shall give it here as published in the "*Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*" for 1826, omitting, however, several of the less important or less certain cases.

"In the year 472 of our era (following the chronology of Calvisius, Playfair, etc.), 5th or 6th of November. A great fall of black dust (probably in the environs of Constantinople); the sky seemed to be on fire. *Procopius* and *Marcellinus* attributed this to Vesuvius. *Menæa*, *Molog. Græc.*, *Zonaras*, *Cedrenus*, *Theophanes*.

652. At Constantinople, shower of red dust. *Theophanes*, *Cedrenus*, *Matthew Erithr.*

743. A meteor and dust in different places. *Theophanes*.

.... Middle of the ninth century. Red dust and a substance resembling coagulated blood. *Continuat. of Georg. Monachus*, *Kazwini*, *El-Mazen*.

869. Red shower for three days in the vicinity of Brixen. *Hadrianus Barlandus*. (Possibly this phenomenon was the same as the preceding.)

929. At Bagdad, redness of the sky, and fall of red sand. *Quatremère*.

1056. In Armenia, red snow. *Matth. Eretz*.

1110. In Armenia, province of Vaspouragan, in winter, during a dark night, fall of an inflamed substance into the lake of Van. The water was stained a blood color, and the earth cleft open in various places. *Matth. Eretz*. (*Notices et Extraits de la Bibl.*, T. IX.)

1222 or 1219. Red snow in the vicinity of Viterbo. *Biblioteca Italiana*, T. XIX.

1543. Red shower in Westphalia. *Suni Commentarii*.

1548, 6th November, (probably in Thuringia.) Fall of a globe of fire with much noise; after which a reddish substance was found on the earth resembling coagulated blood. *Spangenberg*.

1557. In Pomerania, large plates of a substance resembling coagulated blood. *Mart. Zeiler*, T. II. epist. 386.

1586, 3d Dec. At Verde (in Hanover) fall of much red and blackish matter with thunder and lightning, (fiery and detonating meteor.) This substance burnt the planks on which it fell. *Manuscript of Salomon*, senator at Bremen.

1652, in May. Viscous mass succeeding a luminous meteor, between Sienna and Rome. *Miscell. Acad. Nat. Curios. ann.* 9, 1690.

1678, 19th March. Red snow, near Genoa. *Philos. Trans.* 1678.

1686, 31st January. Near Rauden, in Courland, and at the same time in Norway and Pomerania, a great quantity of a membranous substance, friable and blackish, resembling half-burnt paper. *Miscell. Acad. Nat. Cur. ann.* 7. *pro ann.* 1688, in *Append.* (Baron Theodore de Grotthus has analyzed a portion of this substance, which was preserved in a cabinet of natural history, and found in it silex, iron, lime, carbon, magnesia, a very little chrome and sulphur, but no nickel.)

1711, 5th and 6th May. Shower at Orsion in Sweden. *Act. Lit. Sueciæ.* 1731.

1718, 24th March. Fall of a globe of fire on the island of Lethy, India. A gelatinous substance was found there afterward. *Barchewitz*.

1719. Shower of sand into the Atlantic Ocean accompanied by a luminous meteor. *Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences*, 1719, Hist. p. 23. (This sand should have been more attentively examined.)

1721, about the middle of March, at Stuttgart. Meteor and red shower, very copious, according to a report written 21st March by a counsellor. *Vischer*.

1737, 21st May. Fall of earth, capable of being attracted by the magnet, on the Adriatic between Monopoli and Lissa. *Zanichelli*, in the *Opuscoli di Calogera*, T. XVI.

1781. In Sicily. White dust which was not volcanic. *Gioeni. Phil. Trans.*, T. LXXII.

1792, 27th, 28th and 29th August, (without cessation.) A shower of a substance resembling ashes, in the town of Paz, in Peru. This phenomenon could not be attributed to a volcano. Explosions had been heard and the whole sky illuminated. The dust caused bad headaches and fever in many persons. *Mercurio Peruano*, T. VI. 1792.

1796, 8th March. A viscous matter was found in Lusatia after the fall of a globe of fire. *Ann. de Gilbert*, T. LV.

1803, 5th and 6th March, in Italy. Fall of red dust, dry in some places and moist in others. *Opuscoli scelti*, T. XXII.

1811, in July, near Heidelberg. Fall of a gelatinous substance after the explosion of a luminous meteor. *Ann. de Gilbert*. T. LXVI.

1812, 13th and 14th March, in Calabria, Tuscany, and Frioul. Great fall of red dust and of red snow, with much noise. Stones fell at the same time at Cutro, in Calabria. *Bibl. Brit.* October, 1813, and April, 1814. (Sementini found in the dust : silex 33 ; alumine $15\frac{1}{2}$; lime $11\frac{1}{4}$; iron $14\frac{1}{2}$; chrome 1 ; carbon 9. The loss was 15. It seems that Sementini did not seek for magnesia and nickel.)

1814, 3d and 4th July. Great fall of black dust in Canada, with appearance of fire. This event was similar to that of 472. *Philos. Mag.* vol. XLIV.

1814, night of 27 - 28th October, in the valley of Oneglia, near Genoa. Red rain. *Giornale di Fisica*, T. I. p. 32.

1814, 5th November. In the Doab, India. Each stone which had fallen, was found in a little heap of dust. *Phil. Mag.*

1815, towards the end of September. The sea south of India was covered to a great extent with dust, probably after a similar shower. *Phil. Mag.* July, 1816.

1816, 15th April. Red snow in different parts of the northern region of Italy. *Giornale di Fisica*, etc., T. I. 1818. p. 473.

1819, 13th August, at Amherst, Massachusetts. Fall of a gelatinous mass of an offensive smell, preceded by a luminous meteor. *Silliman's Journal*, II. 335.

1819, 5th September, at Studein, in Moravia, in the jurisdiction of Teltsch, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the sky being serene and tranquil, shower of small particles of earth proceeding from a small cloud, isolated and very bright. *Hesperus*, November, 1819 ; and *Ann. de Gilbert*, T. LXVIII.

1819, 5th November. Red shower in Flanders and in Holland. *Ann. générales des Sciences Physiques*. (Cobalt and muriatic acid were found in this shower.)

1819, in November, at Montreal and in the northern part of the United States. Black rain and snow accompanied by extraordinary darkness, shocks like those of an earthquake, detonations resembling explosions of artillery, and fiery appearances which were taken for very bright flashes of lightning. *Ann. de Chimie*, T. XV. Some persons attributed the phenomenon to the burning of a forest ; but the noise, the shocks, etc. prove it to be a real meteor, like those of 472, 1792, and 1814 (in Canada). It would seem that the black and brittle stones which fell at Alais, in 1806, were very similar, but in a more advanced stage of coagulation.

1821, 3d May, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Red shower in the environs of Giessen. Professor *Zimmermann*, having analyzed the reddish brown

sediment left by this shower, found in it chrome, oxyd of iron, silice, lime, carbon, a little magnesia and volatile particles, but no nickel.

1824, 13th August. Town of Mendoza, in the republic of Buenos Ayres. Dust fell from a black cloud. At fifty miles' distance the same cloud discharged itself a second time. *Gazette de Buenos Ayres*, 1st November, 1824."

M. Chladni seems to suppose that most of the meteors described in the preceding catalogue, have the same origin with meteoric stones; but other philosophers are of opinion that the wind has sufficient power to sweep from the surface of the earth large masses of various substances, lifting them to great heights in the atmosphere. We shall cite a recent fact in support of this latter opinion.

In Persia, in the province of Romoé, not far from Mount Ararat, there fell, in April, 1827, a *shower of grain*, which, in some places, covered the earth with a layer, six inches in thickness. Sheep ate of this grain, and the inhabitants afterwards took it and made tolerable bread of it. The Count de Soklen having received samples of this grain, and M. de la Ferronnays, our ambassador to Russia, having sent some to Paris, Messrs. Desfontaines and Thénard were able to examine it, and subject it to various experiments. M. Desfontaines immediately recognised it as a *lichen*, belonging probably to the genus *lecidia*, and the chemical analysis also identified it as a *lichen*.

III. METEORIC STONES.

METEORIC stones are earthy masses which fall from the sky. Their origin still remains a mystery. Some suppose that they are thrown from volcanoes in the moon within the sphere of the earth's attraction; others, that they exist completely formed in the atmosphere, — that they move with great velocity after the manner of the planets, and that they fall upon our globe, when its action upon them becomes predominant; and finally, some consider them as fragments of matter which are thrown out by our volcanoes to a great height, and which fall again after having described several revolutions about the earth. Although so many doubts still rest upon the origin of meteoric stones, it may confidently be affirmed that their existence has been fully established through Europe, from the commencement of the present century. We shall still quote from M. Chladni's chronological catalogue of meteoric stones which have fallen in different places; selecting the most remarkable instances since the year 1800.

1814, in March, from a communication made to the academy of Petersburg. Stones in the vicinity of Lontalax and Sawitaipal, not far from Wiborg, in Finland. These stones contained no nickel.

(Mr. Murray mentions in the *Phil. Mag.*, for July, 1819, (p. 39,) the fall of a stone at Pulrose, in the Isle of Man, without giving any date; he merely says that the event was certain, and that the stone was very light, and resembled scorix. It was therefore like the stones which fell in Spain, 1438.)

1817, between the 2d and 3d of May. Masses probably fell into the Baltic sea. After the appearance of a great meteor at Gottenburg, a shower of fire was seen, at Odensee, descending very rapidly towards the S. E. *Danish Journals*.

1818, 15th February. A large stone fell, at Limoges, into a garden south of the town. A mass, which fell after the explosion of a great meteor, made an excavation in the earth equal in size to a large cask. *Gazette de France*, and *Journal du Commerce*, 25th February, 1818.

(It is to be regretted that the mass was not taken from the earth and examined.)

1824, towards the close of January. Many stones near Arenazzo, in the territory of Bologna. One of them, weighing twelve pounds, is preserved in the Observatory of Bologna. *Diario di Roma*.

1824, 14th October. Near Zebra, circle of Beraun, in Bohemia. The stone is preserved in the national Museum at Prague.

The inhabitants of China, Japan, and the neighbouring provinces, have bestowed particular attention on the phenomenon of meteoric stones; they have also their *catalogue raisonné* of all these falls of stone; and this catalogue is much more complete than ours, extending back to the 7th century before the Christian era. M. Abel-Rémusat published in 1819 (*Journal de Physique*) a very interesting article on this subject. The Chinese observations are very remarkable, and we shall attempt to give an idea of them by citing some examples.

CHINESE OBSERVATIONS UPON THE FALL OF METEORIC STONES.

644 years before the Christian era, in the spring, the first moon and first day, ou-chin, of the new moon, five stones fell in the kingdom of Saung, (Ho-non.)

In the year 211 before the Christian era, the planet Mars being in the neighbourhood of Autares, a star fell at Toun-g-kiun, which became stone on reaching the earth. On this stone were engraved six characters signifying, *The death of the emperor is near, and his empire shall be divided*. The Emperor sent officers to the spot who seized and punished the authors of this fraud, and burnt the stone.

In the year 32 before the Christian era, ninth moon, the day ou-tsen, a globe of fire was discharged from the Great Bear. It was white and of great lustre. It was about 40 feet in length, and had the motion of a serpent.

It extended itself to the length of 50 or 60 feet, and formed undulations to the west of the circle of perpetual apparition, north-west of Sagittarius, and then rolled itself into the shape of a ring incomplete on the northern side.

In the 2d year of the Christian era, in the sixth moon, two stones fell at Kiu-lou. Since the time of Hoeï-té, eleven instances of the fall of such stones have been observed, all accompanied by light and a noise resembling thunder.

310. Tenth moon, day keng-tseu, a star of fire fell with noise in the northwest region; it was sought for, and its fragments were sent to the Emperor at Phing-yang.

333. A star fell 6 leagues northeast of Ye; this was at first of a blackish red. A yellow cloud spread like a curtain several hundred feet. A noise like that of thunder was heard. It was on fire when it reached the earth; the dust rose into the air; the laborers who saw it fall, sought for it; the earth was still very warm. They saw a stone at least a foot through, blackish and very light, which resounded on being struck, like the instrument called king.

1057. At Hoang-lieï, in Corea, first moon, a stone fell with a great noise like thunder. This stone being sent to court, the president of the court of rites said that a stone had fallen in the time of Thsin, and that the same phenomenon had been observed from time to time under the dynasties of Tsin and of Thang; thus it was not a thing without precedent, nor could it be considered a bad omen.

1516. Twelfth moon, twenty-fifth day. At Chunking-fou, in the province of Sse-tchouan, neither wind nor cloud preceding, a peal of thunder was heard, and six stones fell, the heaviest weighing from 15 to 17 pounds. The smallest weighed from 10 ounces to a pound.

To complete these interesting records we shall add a number of instances of the fall of stones which have been observed each century in China, from the 7th century before Christ to the 16th after Christ.

7th	century before Christ,	2
3d	.	1
2d	.	1
1st	.	11
1st	century after Christ,	4
2d	.	4
3d	.	3
4th	.	11
5th	.	2
6th	.	11
7th	.	11
8th	.	7
9th	.	14

10th	after Christ,	. . . . .	11
11th	. . . . .	. . . . .	14
12th	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
13th	. . . . .	. . . . .	1
16th	. . . . .	. . . . .	1

MASSES OF IRON TO WHICH A METEORIC ORIGIN MAY BE
ATTRIBUTED.

WE shall now give, from M. Chladni, a list of those masses of native iron which have been found upon the surface of the earth, and which are considered by some philosophers as meteoric, and as having fallen in very remote ages.

" These masses of iron which are probably meteoric, are distinguished by the presence of nickel, by their texture, by their malleability, and by their isolated situation. Some of these masses are *spongy* or *cellular*; the cavities being full of a stony substance resembling peridote. Among these are to be classed,

The stone found by Pallas, in Siberia, whose meteoric origin was known to the Tartars.

One found between Eibenstock and Johanngeorgenstadt.

One preserved in the imperial cabinet of Vienna, brought perhaps from Norway.

A small piece, weighing 4 pounds, now at Gotha.

Other masses are *solid*. In this case the iron is in rhomboids or octaedrons, composed of layers or parallel leaves.

The only known fall of this sort took place at Agram, 1751.

Similar substances have been found :

On the right bank of the Senegal. *Compagnon, Forster, Golberry.*

At the Cape of Good Hope. *Van Marum and De Dankelmann.*

At Mexico, in different places. *Sonneschmidt de Humboldt.* See also *Gazeta de Mexico*, T. I. T. V.

In Brazil, province of Bahia. *Wollaston and Mornay.*

In the jurisdiction of Saint-Jago del Estero. *Rubin de Celis.*

At Elbogen, in Bohemia. *Ann. de Gilbert*, T. XLII. T. XLIV.

Near Red river. The stone was sent from New-Orleans to New-York. *American Mineralogical Journal*, Vol. I. Colonel Gibbs analyzed it and found nickel.

(Similar masses are to be found in other parts of the same country according to the New-York *Minerva*, 1824.)

Near Bitbourg, not far from Trèves. (This piece weighs nearly 3300 pounds and contains nickel. The analysis, as made by Colonel Gibbs, may be found in the *American Mineralogical Journal*, Vol. I.)

Near Brahin, in Poland. (These pieces, according to M. Laugier's analysis, contain nickel and a little cobalt.)

In the republic of Colombia, eastern Cordilleras of the Andes. *Boussingault and Mariano de Rivero, Ann. de Chimie, T. XXV.*

At some distance from the northern shore of Baffin's Bay, in a place named Sowallik. Here are two pieces, one apparently solid, the other stony and mingled with portions of iron, which the Esquimaux use for knives. *Captain Ross.*

We ought, perhaps, to refer to this class a great mass about 40 feet in height, found in the eastern part of Asia, not far from the source of Yellow River. The Mongols, who call it *Khadasutfilao* or Polar Rock, say that its fall was preceded by a meteor of fire. *Abel-Rémusat.*

There are masses of a *problematic origin*. Among these are

One at Aix-la-Chapelle containing arsenic. *Ann. de Gilbert, T. XLVIII.*

One found in the Milanese. *Ann. de Gilbert, T. L.*

That found at Groskamisdorf, which contains, according to Klaproth, a little lead and copper.

(It appears that this has been melted, and that the pieces preserved at Fryburg and Dresden are melted steel, which has been substituted for the fragments of the original substance.)"

IV. MIRAGE.

MIRAGE OBSERVED IN EGYPT.

It often happens when we look at remote objects under certain circumstances, that these objects give several images erect, oblique, or inverted, and always more or less altered in their outlines. It is the appearance of these images without any visible reflector to produce them, which constitutes the phenomenon of *Mirage*.

We will first give a description of this phenomenon as it presents itself in the plains of Egypt.

The ground of lower Egypt forms one vast plain which is entirely overflowed by the Nile at the time of the inundation. Along the banks of the river, and for a great distance towards the deserts, both east and west, we see, at long intervals, little eminences, crowned with buildings or villages. Generally the air is calm and very pure. At sun-rise remote objects are seen with perfect distinctness; a vast horizon meets the eye, which, though uniform, is by no means monotonous; but as the heat of the day increases, and the earth is parched by the sun, the lower strata of the atmosphere partake of the high temperature of the ground, numerous currents are produced with more or less regularity, and from these proceed a tremulous motion in the air, very perceptible to the eye; remote objects

lose their distinctness of outline, and seem to separate and unite again continually. But this phenomenon, observable also in our climate during the heat of summer, is not the mirage. If the wind does not blow, and if the strata of air, reposing upon the plain remains perfectly at rest while heated by coming in contact with the earth, then the phenomenon of mirage is developed in all its magnificence. The observer from afar distinguishes still the direct image of the eminences, of the villages, and of all elevated objects; but below these he sees their image reversed, and consequently loses sight of the ground on which they are placed.

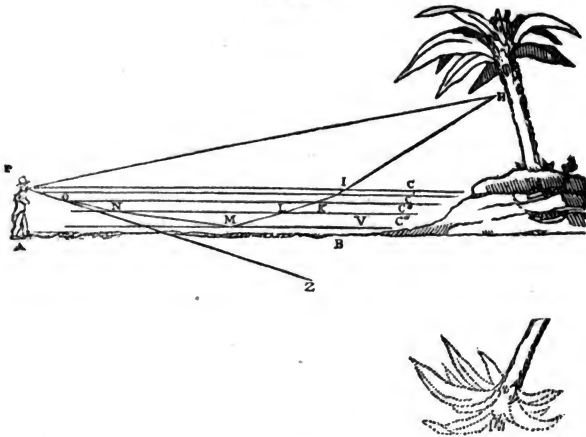
Thus all elevated objects appear as if in the midst of an immense lake, and the heavens, which look as if reflected from the surface of still water, complete the illusion. On advancing, the heated soil is seen where the observer supposed this image of the heavens or some other object to be situated, and, further on, a similar picture presents itself on every side. This phenomenon was frequently remarked during the expedition of the French army to Egypt. It was at once a new spectacle, and a cruel illusion, to the soldiers. When they saw from a distance the images of all these objects thus reversed, they entertained no doubt that they saw them reflected from the surface of a lake. Exhausted by forced marches, under an intense heat, and in an atmosphere charged with sand, they ran to the bank, but this bank fled before them; it was the heated air of the plain which caused this appearance of water, this reflection of the sky and of all the elevated objects around them. The learned men who accompanied the army, shared the illusion for a moment; but Monge immediately discovered the cause of the phenomenon and explained all its circumstances. It is, as we shall see, a peculiar case of refraction.

EXPLANATION OF MIRAGE.

Let AB (Fig. 1.) represent the horizontal surface of the earth powerfully heated by the sun's rays; experience proves that the lower strata of the air have a density which increases as you ascend; at a certain height this density becomes nearly constant; afterwards it decreases, according to the ordinary laws by which the constitution of the atmosphere is governed. This being premised, suppose an elevated point H , and let us see how the light from it must be modified, in order to meet the eye placed at P ; it is evident in the first place that the eye will see a direct image of the point H , by the rays PH ; these rays, it is true, will not come in absolutely straight lines; since, between P and H , the air does not preserve absolutely the same density; but they will experience only very slight inflexions, the effect of which will be to produce some irregularity in the outline of the image.

But among the rays which the point H sends out in all directions, will be found some, which will take the direction $H I K L M N O P$, and which consequently will give, in the direction $P O Z$, an inverted image of the

Figure 1.



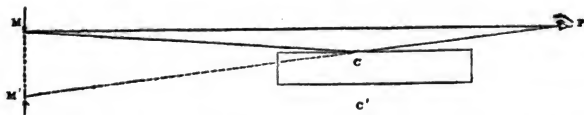
object, like a reflection from a mirror. The ray, for instance, HI , passing obliquely into the stratum C' , of a *less refracting* power than the stratum C , must be refracted, *from the normal* or perpendicular in the denser stratum. For the same reason it would depart from the normal in passing from the stratum C' into the stratum C'' , and still more in passing from this into the next stratum. Thus, as the obliquity increases continually, it may happen that the ray, not being able to pass from the medium in which it is, into the medium of a less refracting power to which it is directed, will at length necessarily be reflected; and, continuing its course towards the eye, will reach it in the direction $MNO P$. The eye will thus see the point H in the direction POZ , and in a position nearly symmetrical with the point H , when referred to the plane MV , on which the reflection is supposed to take place.

The course of the ray is here traced in a broken line; but as the density increases by insensible degrees from the surface, we may suppose that the ray also deviates by insensible degrees, describing a curved rather than a broken line.

Such is the principle on which the mirage depends, as explained by Monge on the very ground where the phenomenon occurs; the explanation was published in the *Memoirs of the Institute of Egypt*.

The following experiment does not exactly represent this phenomenon, but it may serve to make the theory intelligible.

Figure 2.



C C' (Fig. 2.) is a box of sheet iron about 30 inches in length and 6 or 8 in width and depth. Being filled with ignited charcoal, it is suspended nearly on a level with the eye, and by a visual ray, grazing the edges of the box, you look at a mark some distance off, as M for instance. Then you see a direct image of the mark in the direction P M, and an inverted image in the direction P M'. This second image is analogous to the inverted images of the mirage; it is obviously produced by reflection of the light from the strata of heated air which surround the box, and not by reflection from the sides themselves. It is not material to the success of the experiment, whether the visual ray approach the side or the top of the box.

Wollaston, moreover, imagined another experiment, by which mirage may be produced in a liquid. Take a small glass vial, either round or square; put in it two liquids of unequal density, one above the other, with great care, so that they may gradually combine where they meet. Water and sulphuric acid, water and alcohol, water and strong syrup, will do very well for the experiment. When the combination has been effected very evenly in a stratum of sufficient thickness, place the eye directly opposite to this stratum and look at a small object upon the opposite side, and you will see an erect and an inverted image of this object.

MIRAGE OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT PLACES AND UNDER VARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

A singular effect of mirage was observed at Ramsgate by Dr. Vince. In looking from Ramsgate, in the direction of Dover, if the weather is favorable, the tops of the four highest towers of Dover Castle are visible; the rest of the edifice is hidden by a hill at twelve miles' distance from the observer, half the space between being occupied by the surface of the sea. Dr. Vince, when at Ramsgate, near 70 feet above the surface of the sea, was much surprised, on the 6th of August, 1806, when looking towards Dover, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to see not only the four towers of the castle, as usual, but the entire building even to its base. "It was seen," says he, "as perfectly as if it had been suddenly transported to the Ramsgate side of the hill."

The same gentleman has since published other observations, taken on the same spot, and particularly some made with a good telescope upon ves-

sels which approached or left Ramsgate. We shall quote the two following.

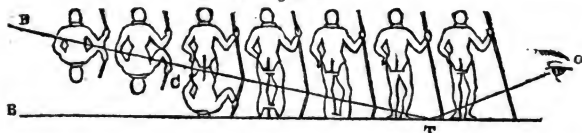
One day he perceived a vessel exactly in the horizon ; he distinguished it perfectly ; but at the same time, he saw its image inverted, very regular, and disposed vertically above the object, so that the top of the real mast and that of the inverted image met in the same point.

Again, in the same month of August, and towards evening, he saw a variation of the phenomenon ; the image of the vessel was still inverted, but below the object.

Captain Scoresby observed many similar phenomena in the Greenland seas. When the sun appears in these latitudes, the strata of air next the surface of the earth and sea rapidly attain a much higher temperature than those some feet above, and the most varied and fantastic appearances are produced by the extraordinary refractions consequent upon this.

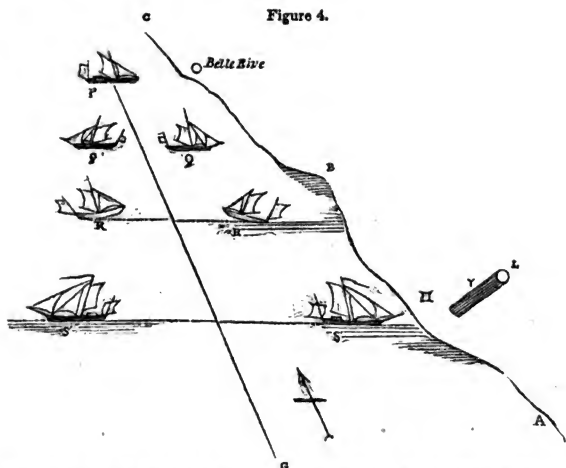
Messrs. Biot and Mathieu made similar observations at Dunkirk, on the sandy beach which stretches out at the foot of fort Risban. M. Biot has given the theory in detail, in the *Memoirs of the Institute* for 1809 ; he has shown that, beginning from a certain point T, at some distance in front of the observer O (Fig. 3), we may suppose a curve T C B, such that all the points below it remain invisible, while all the points above, up to a certain height, present two images, one ordinary and direct, the other extraordinary, beneath its stratum, and inverted. Thus a person leaving the point T and going from the observer, would present the successive appearances represented in figure 3.

Figure 3.



Messrs. Soret and Jurine observed on the lake of Geneva, in September, 1818, at ten o'clock in the morning, the remarkable phenomenon represented in figure 4. The curve A B C represents the east bank of the lake ; a boat laden with casks, having all its sails unfurled, was at P, opposite the point of Belle-Rive, directing her course towards Geneva. It was seen by the observers with a telescope in the direction G P, from the shore of the lake, in the second story of Jurine's house, at about two leagues' distance. As the boat occupied in succession the positions Q, R, S a lateral image was distinctly seen in Q', R', S', advancing with the boat, but seeming to pass off to the left of G P, while the boat moved to the right. When the sun shone on the sails, this image was perceptible to the naked eye.

Figure 4.



The direction of the sun's rays at the moment of observation is indicated by L Y.

From the position of the places, it is obvious that this is a case of *lateral mirage*; the air to the right of G P had remained in the shade all the morning; to the left, on the contrary, it had been heated by the sun, and the surface of separation between the warm and the cold air must have been nearly *vertical* to a small extent above the water; on one side and the other of this stratum a mixture of different densities must have taken place, increasing from the left to the right; and thus was produced in vertical strata what is usually seen on the ground in horizontal strata.

These examples will suffice to give some idea of the varied and singular appearances which may result from those extraordinary refractions which light experiences in strata of air whose density changes suddenly. We have supposed these changes to take place in plain, regular strata; but it is obvious that they must frequently, from innumerable causes, occur in curved irregular strata, when the images produced must be distorted every way sometimes enlarged, sometimes indefinitely elongated, and sometimes dispersed as if the objects were broken into a thousand pieces. Doubtless, the phenomenon known under the name of *Fata Morgana* is a species of mirage. This has been observed at Naples, at Reggio, and on the seacoast of Sicily. Sometimes the people crowd to the seashore to enjoy this singular spectacle: far off in the air are seen ruins, columns, castles, palaces, and a multitude of objects which seem to displace one another and to change their aspect continually. All this fairy work is but the representation of

terrestrial objects, which, invisible in the usual state of the atmosphere, become apparent and movable, when the rays of light proceeding from them move in curved lines through strata of air of unequal density.

V. HALOS.

HALOS are bright and usually colored circles which are sometimes seen to surround the disk of the sun and of the moon. They are also called coronæ. The luminary is in the centre, and the space comprised between its edges and the interior of the luminous circles forms the area of the halo. This space is of a deeper grey than the sky about it, if the atmosphere is foggy, and of a deeper blue, if it is clear.

The diameter of halos has been measured frequently, at different times, and in different places, and always makes to the eye of the observer an angle comprehended between 45° and 46° . The halo round the moon is a white luminous circle without decided color, except when a pale red borders the interior of the circle. The colors of that which surrounds the sun are usually very distinct, though less vivid than those of the rainbow. The red is innermost, marking decidedly the area of the halo; the indigo and violet are outermost, always very indistinct, and gradually blending with the tints of the sky.

Under some circumstances, a second halo is seen, much larger than the first, but concentric with it; its diameter usually appears to be of 90° , or nearly that; its colors are very faint, and its whole light much less than that of the interior halo.

Descartes, Huygens, Mariotte, and many other philosophers have attempted an explanation of this phenomenon.

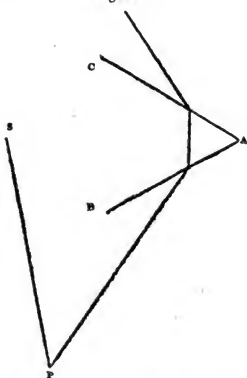
Descartes attributes it to rays transmitted through certain small stars, which are observed in snow, and which may become sufficiently transparent when the heat begins to melt them. "These stars," he says, "are always *swelled out* towards the middle, and their usual convexity doubtless determines the diameter of 45° exhibited by halos." According to this hypothesis, the exterior coronæ would be produced by rays traversing two rows of small convex stars.

Huygens imagines, that halos are produced by small transparent globules having an *opaque* nucleus, these globules being water or ice, and the opaque nucleus compressed snow, like that in fine hail. But, in order to give the constant diameter of 45° , there must always be a determinate ratio between the thickness of the opaque part and that of the transparent part.

Mariotte finds a cause for halos, in the form of those small, transparent, prismatic needles of which snow is composed. This last hypothesis is the most probable, and we shall attempt its developement.

In congealing, water assumes very regular crystalline shapes, among which we often meet with those whose faces make angles of 60° , thus constituting prisms of ice whose refracting angle is 60° . These prisms are doubtless turned in the air all possible ways, and are thus receiving the solar rays under all possible inclinations. It is well known that, in certain positions of prisms, light experiences in passing through them a *minimum* deviation; this position is determined by the condition that the refracted ray makes an isosceles triangle with the two sides of the prism, or, what comes to the same thing, that the angle of refraction is equal to half the refracting angle. As the refracting angle is here 60° , the angle of refraction would be 30° , and, consequently, the angle of incidence about 41° . In this case, the deviation is equal to twice the angle of incidence, diminished by the refracting angle, which gives here $2 \times 41 - 60 = 82 - 60 = 22^\circ$, nearly half the diameter of the halo.

Figure 5.



We may then conceive, that, the observer being placed at P (Fig. 5) when the direct rays arrive in the direction SP, all the small prisms of 60° floating in the higher regions of the atmosphere, and properly turned like the prism A C B, will refract towards the eye a small but very bright beam, because this will be composed of rays sensibly parallel, on account of the condition of a minimum, and the same phenomenon reproducing itself in a conical surface making an angle of 22° about the line SP drawn to the centre of the sun, the observer will see a corona of 44° in diameter.

The ratio of refraction in violet light being greater than that in red light, we shall have for this kind of rays a greater deviation, and consequently a somewhat larger corona.

Finally, the sun's diameter, being $30'$, will contribute to increase the breadth of the colored bands.

This explanation might be subjected to a severe proof, were it possible to measure the diameters of halos as accurately as we do those of the colors of the rainbow ; but unfortunately the phenomenon is seldom presented with sufficient regularity and distinctness for such a measurement.

Nevertheless, M. Arago has made another kind of observation, which proves with certainty that the light of halos is refracted light ; for, studying by a peculiar process the state in which this light is found with respect to polarization, he ascertained that it is always polarized by refraction and not by reflection.

The exterior halo may be explained in many ways, but we shall not hazard a theory, while so uncertain as to its true dimensions.

Without doubt, many interesting researches are still to be made on this phenomenon, but, after the observation of M. Arago, we may affirm that the condition necessary to its production, is the presence of icy particles in the higher regions of the atmosphere. This conclusion is of importance, as bearing on the temperature of the air at a great height in different seasons of the year ; and we would advise observers to attend to the temperature of the air at the time of halos, whether round the sun or moon. During the experiment of M. Arago, the surrounding temperature was 15° [centigrade] at the Observatory in Paris.

VI. PARHELIA OR FALSE SUNS.

PARHELIA are the simultaneous appearance of several suns. These images always appear at the same height with the real sun, and are always connected together by a white horizontal circle having its pole at the zenith. This circle ascends and descends with the real sun, and its apparent semi-diameter is always equal to the distance of the sun from the zenith. Those images which appear on the same side of the circle with the real sun, present the colors of the rainbow ; and sometimes those parts of the circle which are near them are also colored. On the contrary, the images formed opposite to the real sun, are always colorless ; whence we may conjecture that these images as well as the great circle are produced by reflection, and the others by refraction. Besides, at the time of these phenomena, one or several circular concentric coronæ, having the colors of the rainbow, may ordinarily be seen about the sun ; and, finally, we sometimes observe in these very coronæ, or in points of the great circle, other traces of rainbows, and even entire rainbows. The most complete meteor of this kind on record is that observed by Hevelius at Dantzic, on the 20th of February, 1661.

In order to understand the process by which this phenomenon is produced, we must, as Huygens did, first consider the white horizontal circle on which the real sun is always found. The uniform whiteness of this circle proves it to be produced by reflexion ; thus the problem is reduced to this :

Suppose an infinite number of corpuscles suspended in the air; what form must we attribute to them in order that the solar rays, reflected from their surfaces, may form invariably the same angle with the horizon as the incident rays from which they are derived? It is evident that this condition can be fulfilled only by giving to these corpuscles the form of small vertical cylinders; and indeed, if we suppose the sun to shine upon an infinity of such cylinders, the resulting effect must be a white horizontal circle having its pole in the zenith, its semi-diameter being the complement of the sun's altitude. Now to account for the phenomenon of the colored suns which appear on either side of the real sun, it is sufficient to suppose these cylinders composed of an outer transparent part and an opaque cylindrical nucleus; for then, by a lateral refraction taking place perpendicularly to their axes, they will produce an effect analogous to that of the globules of hail in the coronæ, and with more light, on account of their elongated form and their parallelism.

Finally, if we suppose, as is very likely, that the extremities of these cylinders are both rounded, they will produce in this direction the effects resulting from sphericity, and hence may arise the colored coronæ concentric to the real sun. Now Descartes assures us, in his book on Meteors, that he has sometimes observed such cylinders of hail containing an interior nucleus, snowy, opaque, and in like manner cylindrical. Indeed, Huygens has, as it were, imitated this formation by an experiment, placing at different angular distances from his eye, and from the sun, a cylinder of thin glass filled with water, with an opaque cylindrical nucleus in the interior, and he has thus been able to verify by experiment all the phenomena indicated by the calculation. He has also shown how these calculations would faithfully represent the characteristic circumstances of the phenomenon. But in order to arrive at all the minute particulars observed by Hevelius, it was necessary for him to distribute in the atmosphere, in a variety of positions, the cylindrical and globular particles which he had imagined. This complication, which would seem to belong to this kind of phenomena, is no reason for rejecting the idea of Huygens, but rather an inducement to observe their appearances exactly for the purpose of making the comparison. The law of double refraction, so long misunderstood, has taught us that we must not treat lightly the speculations of so great a man; and Newton himself seems to have adopted them, in this case, since in speaking of parhelia, in his Optics, he refers us to the explanation of Huygens.

VII. LIGHTNING-RODS.*

THE most advantageous form that can be given to lightning-rods appears evidently to be that of a very sharpe cone; and the higher it is elevated in

* From a Memoir of M. Gay-Lussac. *Annales de Chimie.*

the air, other circumstances being the same, the more its efficacy will be increased, as is clearly proved by the experiments with electrical kites, made by M. Romas and M. Charles.

It has not been accurately ascertained how far the sphere of action of a lightning-rod extends, but, in several instances, the more remote parts of large buildings on which they have been erected, have been struck by lightning at the distance of three or four times the length of the conductor from the rod. It is calculated by M. Charles, that each lightning-rod will effectually protect a circular space, whose radius is twice the height of the conductor; and they are now attached to buildings according to this principle.

A current of electric matter, whether luminous or not, is always accompanied by heat, the intensity of which depends on the velocity of the current. This heat is sufficient to make a wire red-hot, or to fuse or disperse it, if sufficiently slender; but it scarcely raises the temperature of a bar of metal, on account of its large mass. It is by the heat of the electric current, as well as by that disengaged from the air, condensed by the passage of the lightning through it, when not conveyed by a good conductor, that buildings struck by it are frequently set on fire.

No instance has yet occurred of an iron bar rather more than half an inch square, or of a cylinder of the same diameter, having been fused, or even heated red-hot by lightning. A bar of this size would therefore be sufficient for a lightning-rod; but as its stem ought to rise from 15 to 20 feet above the building, it would not be strong enough to resist the action of the wind, unless the lower part were made much thicker.

An iron bar about three quarters of an inch square, is sufficient for conductors. It might even be made still smaller, and consist merely of a wire, provided it were connected at the surface of the ground with a bar of metal, about half an inch square, immersed in water, or in a moist soil. The wire indeed would pretty certainly be dispersed by the lightning, but it would direct it to the ground, and protect the surrounding objects from the stroke. However, it is always better to make the conductor so large as not to be destroyed by the stroke; and the only motive for substituting a wire for a stout bar is the saving of expense.

The noise of the thunder generally occasions much alarm, although the danger is then passed; it is over, indeed, on the appearance of the lightning, for any one struck by it neither sees the flash nor hears the report. The noise is never heard till after the flash, and its distance may be estimated at so many times 1136 feet as there are seconds between the appearance of the lightning and the sound of the thunder.

Lightning often strikes solitary trees, because, rising to a great height, and burying their roots deep in the soil, they are true lightning-rods; and they are often fatal to the individuals who seek them for shelter, since they do not convey the lightning with sufficient rapidity to the ground, and are worse conductors than men and animals. When the lightning reaches

the foot of the tree, it divides itself amongst the neighbouring conductors, or strikes some in preference to others, according to circumstances. Sometimes it has been known to kill every animal that had sought shelter under the tree; at others, only a single one out of many has perished by the stroke.

A lightning-rod, on the contrary, well connected with the ground, is a certain security against the effects of lightning, which will never leave it to strike a person at its foot; though it would not be prudent to station one's self close to it, for fear of some accidental break in the conductor, or of its not being in perfect communication with the ground.

When the lightning strikes a house, it usually falls on the chimneys, either from their being the most elevated parts, or because they are lined with soot, which is a better conductor than dry wood, stone, or brick. The neighborhood of the fireplace is consequently the most insecure spot in a room during a thunder-storm. It is best to station one's self in a corner opposite the windows, at a distance from every article of iron or other metal of any considerable size.

Persons are often struck by lightning without being killed; and others have been wholly saved from injury by silk dresses, which serve to insulate the body, and prevent the access of the electric matter.

The stem, or part of the rod above the building, should be a square bar of iron, tapering from its base to the summit, in the form of a pyramid. For a height of from 20 to 30 feet, which is the mean length of the stems placed on large buildings, the base should be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square.

Iron being exposed to rust by the action of the air and moisture, the point of the stem is liable to become blunt; to prevent this, a portion is cut off from the upper end, about 20 inches in length, and replaced by a conical stem of brass or copper, gilt at its extremity, or terminated by a small platina needle, two inches long.* The platina needle should be soldered with silver solder to the copper stem; and to prevent its separating from it, which might sometimes happen notwithstanding the solder, it is secured by a small collar of copper. The copper stem is united to the iron one by means of a gudgeon which screws into both. If the gilding of the point cannot easily be performed on the spot, nor the platina be readily obtained, we may dispense with both without any inconvenience, and employ only a plain, conical, copper stem. Copper does not rust in the air to any considerable depth, and even if the point becomes somewhat blunt, the rod will not thereby lose its efficacy.

Below the stem, three inches from the roof, is a cap, soldered to the body of the stem, and intended to throw off the rain-water, which would flow down the stem, and tend to injure the building.

* Instead of a platina needle, one of standard silver may be substituted, composed of nine parts of silver, and one of copper.

Immediately above the cap, the stem is rounded for about two inches to receive a split collar, with a hinge and two ears, between which the extremity of the conductor of the lightning-rod is fixed by a bolt. Instead of the collar, we may make use of a square stirrup, embracing the stem closely. The stem of the lightning-rod is fixed on the roof of buildings, according to circumstances. If it is to be placed above a rafter, the ridge must be pierced with a hole through which the foot of the stem passes, and is steadily fixed against the king-post by means of several clamps. This disposition is very firm, and should be preferred if circumstances admit of it.

If the stem be fixed on the ridge, a square hole must be made through it of the same dimensions as the foot of the stem; and above and below we fix, by means of bolts, or two bolted stirrups, which embrace and draw the ridge together, two iron plates about three-quarters of an inch thick, each having a hole corresponding to that in the woodwork. The stem rests by a small collet on the upper plate, against which it is strongly pressed by a nut, made to screw on the end of the stem against the lower plate.

Lastly, if the lightning-rod is to be fixed on a vaulted roof, it should be terminated by three or four feet, or spurs, which must be soldered into the stone, with lead, in the usual manner.

The lower part of the conductor should be an iron bar or rod about three-quarters of an inch thick, reaching from the bottom of the stem to the ground. It should be firmly united to the stem by means of a collar, screw, or bolt, and its several parts should be connected together in a similar manner. After penetrating into the ground for about two feet it should be bent at right angles to the wall of the building, and after being carried in that direction for twelve or fifteen feet, it should be made to communicate with a well, drain, aqueduct, or permanently moist earth. If the soil be dry, it should extend to the depth of twelve or fifteen feet; and to secure it from rust, it should be surrounded with charcoal, which is indestructible, and which, while it preserves the iron, facilitates the passage of the electricity into the ground by its conducting property.

Both the bottom and top of a lightning-rod are sometimes made to terminate in several branches, and its efficacy is thus increased. It is also recommended to connect with the lightning-rod any large masses of iron that may be in the building, as metal pipes and gutters, iron braces, &c.; without this precaution the lightning might strike from the lightning-rod to the metal, especially if there happened to be any interruptions in the former, and thus occasion serious injury to the building, and danger to its inhabitants.

In the case of powder-magazines, the lightning-rod should not be attached to the building, but to poles eight or ten feet from it. If the building be large, several should be used, arranged according to the rule, that *a lightning-rod may be considered as protecting a circular space whose radius is twice the height of the rod*. If the magazine be in a tower or other very

lofty building, it may be sufficient to defend it by a double copper conductor without any stem. As the influence of this conductor will not extend beyond the building, it cannot attract the lightning from a distance, and yet it will protect the magazine, should the lightning happen to fall upon it.

In the case of a vessel, the stem may consist merely of the copper point already described. It should be screwed on an iron rod rising above the top-gallant mast, and connected, by means of a hook or ring at its other extremity, with a metallic rope extending to the water or copper sheathing of the vessel. Large ships should be provided with two conductors, one on the main-mast, and one on the mizen-mast.

The experience of fifty years demonstrates, that, when constructed with the requisite care, lightning-rods effectually secure the buildings on which they are placed, from being injured by lightning. In the United States, where thunder-storms are more frequent and more formidable than they are in Europe, their use is become general ; a great number of buildings have been struck, and scarcely two are quoted as not having been saved from danger. The apprehension of the more frequent fall of lightning on buildings provided with lightning-rods, is unfounded ; for their influence extends to too small a distance to justify the idea that they determine the lightning of an electric cloud to discharge itself on the spot where they are erected. On the contrary, it appears certain, from observation, that buildings furnished with lightning-rods are not more frequently struck than formerly. Besides, the property of a lightning-rod to attract the lightning must also imply that of transmitting it freely to the ground, and thus no danger can arise as to the safety of the building.

We have recommended the use of sharp points for lightning-rods, as having an advantage over bars rounded at the extremity, by continually pouring off into the air, whilst under the influence of a thunder-cloud, a current of electric matter in a state contrary to that of the cloud, which current must probably have some effect towards neutralizing the state of the cloud. This advantage must by no means be neglected ; for it is sufficient to know the power of points, and the experiments of M. Charles and M. Romas with a kite flown under a thunder-cloud, to be convinced that if sharp-pointed lightning-rods were placed in considerable numbers on lofty places, they would actually diminish the electric matter of the clouds, and the frequency of the fall of lightning on the surface of the earth. However, if the point of a conductor should be blunted by lightning, or any other cause, we are not to suppose, because it has lost the property we have mentioned, that it has also become ineffectual to protect the building. Dr. Rittenhouse relates, that, having often examined the extremities of the lightning-rods in Philadelphia, where they are very general, with an excellent telescope, he observed many whose points had been fused, but he never found that the houses on which they were erected had in consequence been struck by lightning.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC.

PART II.

8*

UNITED STATES.

I. ADDRESS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AT HIS INAUGURATION AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 30, 1789.

WITH EXTRACTS FROM THE ANSWERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,"

"Among the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years : a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and, of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope is, that, if in accepting this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof, of the confidence of my fellow citizens ; and have thence too little consulted my incapacity, as well as disinclination, for the weighty and untried cares before me ; my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

"Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it will be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being, who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human

defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes; and may enable every instrument employed in its administration, to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none, under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

“By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the president to ‘recommend to your consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.’ The circumstances under which I now meet you will acquit me from entering into that subject, farther than to refer to the great Constitutional Charter under which you are assembled, and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism, which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as, on one side, no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality, and the preëminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire; since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists, in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union

between virtue and happiness, — between duty and advantage, — between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity ; — since we ought to be no less persuaded, that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained ; — and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as *deeply*, perhaps as *finally* staked, on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people.

“ Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the Constitution is rendered expedient, at the present juncture, by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good : for I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of a united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience ; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question how far the former can be more impregably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

“ To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will therefore be as brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed. And being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline, as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department ; and must, accordingly, pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

“ Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave ; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that, since he has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity, on a form of government for the security of their union and the advancement

of their happiness ; so his divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures, on which the success of this government must depend.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

In their answer to this speech, the Senate say ; " The unanimous suffrage of the elective body in your favor, is peculiarly expressive of the gratitude, confidence, and affection of the citizens of America, and is the highest testimonial at once of your merit and their esteem. We are sensible, sir, that nothing but the voice of your fellow citizens could have called you from a retreat, chosen with the fondest predilection, endeared by habit, and consecrated to the repose of declining years. We rejoice, and with us all America, that, in obedience to the call of our common country, you have returned once more to public life. In you all parties confide ; in you all interests unite ; and we have no doubt that your past services, great as they have been, will be equalled by your future exertions ; and that your prudence and sagacity as a statesman will tend to avert the dangers to which we were exposed, to give stability to the present government, and dignity and splendor to that country, which your skill and valor as a soldier so eminently contributed to raise to independence and to empire."

" The Representatives of the people of the United States," says their answer, " present their congratulations on the event by which your fellow citizens have attested the preëminence of your merit. You have long held the first place in their esteem. You have often received tokens of their affection. You now possess the only proof that remained of their gratitude for your services, of their reverence for your wisdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the highest, because the truest honor, of being the first magistrate, by the unanimous choice of the freest people on the face of the earth.

" We well know the anxieties with which you must have obeyed the summons from the repose reserved for your declining years, into public scenes of which you had taken your leave for ever. But obedience was due to the occasion. It is already applauded by the universal joy which welcomes you to your station. And we cannot doubt that it will be rewarded with all the satisfaction, with which an ardent love for your fellow citizens must review successful efforts to promote their happiness.

" This anticipation is not justified merely by the past experience of your signal services. It is particularly suggested by the pious impressions under which you commence your administration, and the enlightened maxims by which you mean to conduct it. We feel with you the strongest obligations to adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties ; to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty ; and to seek the only sure means of preserving and

recommending the precious deposit in a system of legislation founded on the principles of an honest policy, and directed by the spirit of a diffusive patriotism.

"In forming the pecuniary provisions for the executive department, we shall not lose sight of a wish, resulting from motives which give it a peculiar claim to our regard. Your resolution, in a moment critical to the liberties of your country, to renounce all personal emolument, was among the many presages of your patriotic services, which have been amply fulfilled; and your scrupulous adherence now to the law then imposed on yourself, cannot fail to demonstrate the purity, whilst it increases the lustre, of a character which has so many titles to admiration.

"Such are the sentiments with which we have thought fit to address you. They flow from our own hearts, and we verily believe, that, among the millions we represent, there is not a virtuous citizen whose heart will disown them.

"All that remains is, that we join in your fervent supplications for the blessing of Heaven on our country; and that we add our own for the choicest of these blessings on the most beloved of her citizens."

II. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

ANDREW JACKSON,	Tennessee,	<i>President,</i>	Salary. \$25,000.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,	South Carolina,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	5,000.

The following are the principal officers in the *executive departments* of the government, who all hold their offices at the will of the President.

Edward Livingston,	Louisiana,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Salary. \$6,000.
Louis McLane,	Delaware,	<i>Secretary of the Treasury,</i>	6,000.
Lewis Cass,	Ohio,	<i>Secretary of War,</i>	6,000.
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	<i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	6,000.
William T. Barry,	Kentucky,	<i>Post-Master General,</i>	6,000.
Roger B. Taney,	Maryland,	<i>Attorney General,</i>	3,500.

The eleventh presidential term of four years began on the 4th of March, 1829; and will expire, with the 22d Congress, on the 3d of March, 1833.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON,	<i>Secretary,</i>	Salary. \$6,000.
Daniel Brent,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000.

Patent Office.

J. D. Craig,	<i>Superintendent,</i>	Salary. \$1,500.
Alexander McIntire,	<i>Clerk,</i>	1,000.

Regulations in relation to Patents.

The Acts of Congress which relate particularly to the granting of Patents for inventions and improvements, are those of February 21st, 1793, and April 17th, 1800.

Patents may be obtained for "any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter; or for any new and useful improvement on any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, not known or used before the application." (*Act of 1793, Sec. 1.*)

All citizens of the United States, and aliens who have resided therein for two years, are entitled to take out patents for their inventions or improvements.

Joint inventors or improvers are entitled to a joint patent, but neither can claim one separately.

If any inventor or discoverer should die intestate before an application be made for a patent, his legal representatives may apply for the patent in trust for the heirs at law, otherwise in trust for the devisees.

The term for which a patent is granted is fourteen years, and may be extended by a special act of Congress; but a patent for an improvement on any thing previously patented, can have no influence on, and, consequently, cannot renew or prolong, the original grant.

In applying for a patent, it is necessary to attend to every legal form. The following is the mode of application.

Every inventor, before he presents his petition, shall pay into the Treasury of the United States, thirty dollars, for which he will be furnished with duplicate receipts, one of which he shall deliver to the Secretary of State, when he presents his petition; and the money thus paid shall be in full for the sundry services to be performed in the office of the Secretary of State, consequent to such petition. This petition must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and may be in the following or a similar style:

To the Hon. ———, Secretary of State of the United States.

The petition of A. B. of ———, in the county of ———, and state of ———, respectfully represents:

That your petitioner has invented a new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, [or a new and useful improvement on any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter,] in ———, not known or used before his application; the advantages of which he is desirous of securing to himself and his legal representatives: he therefore prays that letters patent of the United States may be issued, granting unto your petitioner, his heirs, administrators, or assigns, the full and exclusive right of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his said improvement, [art, invention, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, &c.] agreeably to the acts of Congress in such case made and provided; your petitioner having paid thirty dollars into the Treasury of the United States, and complied with all other provisions of the said act.

A. B.

The *specification* or description of the machine, art, discovery, or invention, must be given in clear and specific terms, distinguishing it from all other inventions; and describing the whole in such a manner, as to comprehend, not only the form and construction, if a machine, but also the mode of using the same; and if it be only an improvement on a certain machine, it ought to be so described; and, as this specification enters into, and forms part of the patent, it must be without any references to a model or drawing, and must be signed by

the applicant or applicants, before two witnesses. Nothing must be added that would defeat the avowed object of the invention; and no more must be claimed than is new, and invented or discovered by the patentee; although it may be proper and necessary to describe the whole machine.

When a patent is to be taken out for the application of an *old* instrument or machine, to some *new* purpose, that fact must be distinctly stated; and where the patent is for the improvement of some machine, previously patented by others.

The following, or a similar oath or affirmation, taken before any person qualified to administer an oath, by the applicant, must be subjoined to the specification, if he be a citizen of the United States.

County of _____ }
State of _____ }

On this _____ day of _____, 18—, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said county, personally appeared the aforementioned A. B. and made solemn oath (or affirmation) according to the law, that he verily believes himself to be the true and original inventor or discoverer of the art, [machine, invention, or improvement, composition of matter, &c.] above specified and described, for _____ (mention here the object or intention) _____ and that he is a citizen of the United States.

Just. Peace.

If he be not a citizen, the following addition must be made to the declaration that he verily believes himself to be the true and original inventor, or discoverer of the art, &c.: "And that the same hath not, to the best of his knowledge or belief, been known or used, either in this or any foreign country." "Also that he has resided in the United States for two years and upwards."

It is not necessary that the time of residence should immediately precede the application.

The specification must be accompanied by a good drawing, in perspective, of the whole machine, or apparatus, where the nature of the case admits of drawings; or with specimens of the ingredients, and of the composition of matter, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, where the invention is of a composition of matter. And such inventor shall, moreover, deliver a model of his machine, provided the Secretary shall deem such model to be necessary. It is requisite in giving a drawing of the machine, to give also sectional drawings of the interior when the machine is complex; and every drawing should be accompanied with explanatory references. If the machine be complex, a model will likewise be necessary, not only to render it plain and comprehensible to a common capacity, but also to prevent infringements of rights.

When there are two applicants at the same time, for a similar patent, the law has provided for the appointment of three arbitrators, one by each party, and one by the Secretary of State. Where there are more than two applicants, and they do not concur in the appointment of arbitrators, the whole may be appointed by the Secretary of State, and their award is "final as respects the granting of the patent." (*Act of 1793, Sect. 9.*) But in order to justify a reference, each party must have complied with all the legal requirements; still, however, the final remedy is that pointed out in the 10th Sec. of the Act of 1793, which provides, that "within three years after issuing the patent, upon an oath or affirmation being made before the judge of the district court, where the patentee, his executors, administrators, or assigns reside, that the patent was obtained *surreptitiously*, or upon *false suggestion*, the court upon motion made, if the matter alleged appears to be sufficient, may grant rule to show cause why process shall not issue to repeal the patent."

All persons violating patent rights, "shall forfeit and pay to the patentee, his

executors, &c. a sum equal to *three times* the actual damage sustained by said patentee, his executors, &c." (*Act. 1800, Sec. 3.*)

For copies of patents, or recording transfers, there is a charge of 20 cents for every hundred words; and the legal allowance for copying a drawing of a machine patented, is \$2. The actual charge is frequently less than this, but in many instances the drawings are so complex that they cannot be executed for this sum.

For *certified* copies of patents, there is an extra charge of 25 cents. These are furnished, as evidence, in litigated cases. All such copies must be paid for previously to their delivery.

Caveats are not known to the law; but any inventor, by sending a correct account of his invention, before he is ready to take out a patent, secures evidence in his favor.

An inventor may transfer his right before a patent has issued, and the assignee may take out a patent; or he may obtain his patent, and afterwards assign it. The assignment in either case, must be recorded in the Patent Office. (*Act of 1793, sec. 4.*)

All communications to and from the Superintendent of the Patent Office are free of postage. The petition to the Secretary of State, the fees to be paid into the treasury, and other matters on the subject of patents, may be addressed directly to the patent office; and all business relating to patents may, in general, be as well done in writing as by a journey to Washington.

Paper money remitted, must be of the U. S. Bank, or its Branches, or some of the Banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or of the District of Columbia.

In future, no patent will be issued for any machine until a good model is furnished. It is requested that all models sent to the office may be labeled with the patentee's name, &c.

Those who are unable to obtain good drawings at home, may have them executed at Washington, by persons unconnected with the office. In some cases a rough sketch, and in all, a good model will serve as a guide. Care will be taken by the Superintendent that the charges shall be moderate.

Copy-Rights.

An Act to amend the several acts respecting Copy-rights.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passing of this act, any person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, who shall be the author or authors of any book or books, map, chart, or musical composition, which may be now made or composed, and not printed and published, or shall hereafter be made or composed, or who shall invent, design, etch, engrave, work, or cause to be engraved, etched, or worked, from his own design, any print or engraving, and the executors, administrators, or legal assigns of such person or persons, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, and vending such book or books, map, chart, or musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in whole or in part, for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title thereof in the manner hereinafter directed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if, at the expiration of the aforesaid term of years, such author, inventor, designer, engraver, or any of them, where the work had been originally composed and made by more than one person, be still living, and a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, or being dead shall have left a widow, or child, or children, either or all them living, the same exclusive right shall be continued to such author, designer, or engraver, or, if dead, then to such widow and child, or children, for the further term

of fourteen years : *Provided*, That the title of the work so secured, shall be a second time recorded, and all such other regulations as are herein required in regard to original copy-rights, be complied with in respect to such renewed copy-right, and that within six months before the expiration of the first term.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of renewal of copy-right under this act, such author or proprietor shall, within two months from the date of said renewal, cause a copy of the record thereof to be published in one or more of the newspapers printed in the United States, for the space of four weeks.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall, before publication, deposit a printed copy of the title of such book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in the clerk's office of the district court of the District wherein the author or proprietor shall reside, and the clerk of such court is hereby directed and required to record the same thereof forthwith, in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the words following, (giving a copy of the title under the seal of the court to the said author, or proprietor, whenever he shall require the same,)

"District of ———, to wit: Be it remembered, that on the ——— day of ——— Anno domini, ——— A. B. of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, (map, chart, or otherwise, as the case may be,) the title of which is in the words following to wit: [Here insert the title:] The right whereof he claims as author, (or proprietor, as the case may be;) in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights. C. D., Clerk of the District of ———"

For which record the Clerk shall be entitled to receive, from the person claiming such right as aforesaid, fifty cents; and the like sum for every copy, under seal, actually given to such person or his assigns. And the author or proprietor of any such book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, shall, within three month from the publication of said book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, deliver, or cause to be delivered, a copy of the same to the clerk of said district. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of each district court, at least once a year, to transmit a certified list of all such records of copy-right, including the titles so recorded, and the dates of record, and also all the several copies of books or other works deposited in his office, according to this act, to the Secretary of State, to be preserved in his office.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall give information of copy-right being secured, by causing to be inserted, in the several copies of each and every edition published during the term secured, on the title-page or the page immediately following, if it be a book, or, if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, by causing to be impressed on the face thereof, or if a volume of maps, charts, music, or engravings, upon the title or frontispiece thereof, the following words, viz: "*Entered according to act of Congress, in the year ———, by A. B., in the Clerk's office of the district court of ———,*" (as the case may be.)

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any other person or persons, from and after the recording the title of any book or books, according to this act, shall, within the term or terms herein limited, print, publish, or import, or cause to be printed, published, or imported, any copy of such book or books, without the consent of the person legally entitled to the copy-right thereof, first had and obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more credible witnesses, or shall, knowing the same to be so printed or imported, publish, sell, or expose to sale, or cause to be published, sold, or exposed to sale, any copy of such book, without such consent in writing, then such offender shall forfeit every copy of such book to the person legally, at the time, entitled to the copy-right

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thereof; and shall also forfeit and pay fifty cents for every such sheet which may be found in his possession, either printed or printing, published, imported, or exposed to sale, contrary to the intent of this act, the one moiety thereof to such legal owner of the copy-right as aforesaid, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt in any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, after the recording the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provisions of this act, shall, within the term or terms limited by this act, engrave, etch or work, sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched, worked, or sold, or copied, either or the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing, the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print or import for sale, or cause to be printed or imported for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof, first obtained in writing, signed in the presence of two credible witnesses; or knowing the same to be so printed or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose to sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart, musical composition, engraving, cut, or print, without such consent as aforesaid, then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving, cut, or print shall be copied, and also all and every sheet thereof so copied or printed, as aforesaid, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, which may be found in his or their possession, printed or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, the one moiety thereof to the proprietor or proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to prohibit the importation, or vending, printing, or publishing of any map, chart, book, or musical composition, print, or engraving, written, composed, or made, by any person not being a citizen of the United States, nor resident within the jurisdiction thereof.

** SEC. 9. And be it further enacted,* That any person or persons, who shall print or publish any manuscript whatever, without the consent of the author or legal proprietor first obtained as aforesaid, (if such author or proprietor be a citizen of the United States, or resident therein,) shall be liable to suffer and pay to the author or proprietor, all damages occasioned by such injury, to be recovered by a special action on the case, founded upon this act, in any court having cognizance thereof; and the several courts of the United States, empowered to grant injunctions to prevent the violation of the rights of authors and inventors, are hereby empowered to grant injunctions, in like manner, according to the principles of equity, to restrain such publication of any manuscript as aforesaid.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That, if any person or persons shall be sued or prosecuted, for any matter, act, or thing done under or by virtue of this act, he or they may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That, if any person or persons, from and after the passing of this act, shall print or publish any book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, not having legally acquired the copy-right thereof, and shall insert or impress that the same hath been entered according to act of Congress, or words purporting the same, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, one moiety thereof to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court of record having cognizance thereof.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That, in all recoveries under this act, either for damages, forfeitures, or penalties, full costs shall be allowed thereon, any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That no action or prosecution shall be maintained, in any case of forfeiture or penalty under this act, unless the same shall have been commenced within two years after the cause of action shall have arisen.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the "Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," passed May thirty-first, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and the Act supplementary thereto, passed April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall be and the same are hereby repealed; saving, always, such rights as may have been obtained in conformity to their provisions.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That all and several the provisions of this act, intended for the protection and security of copy-rights, and providing remedies, penalties, and forfeitures, in case of violation thereof, shall be held and construed to extend to the benefit of the legal proprietor or proprietors of each and every copy-right heretofore obtained according to law, during the term thereof, in the same manner as if such copy-right had been entered and secured according to the directions of this act.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That, whenever a copy-right has been heretofore obtained by an author or authors, inventor, designer, or engraver, of any book, map, chart, print, cut, or engraving, or by a proprietor of the same; if such author or authors, or either of them, such inventor, designer, or engraver, be living at the passage of this act, then such author or authors, or the survivor of them, such inventor, engraver, or designer, shall continue to have the same exclusive right to his book, chart, map, print, cut, or engraving, with the benefit of each and all the provisions of this act, for the security thereof, for such additional period of time as will, together with the time which shall have elapsed from the first entry of such copy-right, make up the term of twenty-eight years, with the same right to his widow, child, or children, to renew the copy-right, at the expiration thereof, as is above provided in relation to copy-rights originally secured under this act. And if such author or authors, inventor, designer, or engraver, shall not be living at the passage of this act, then his or their heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be entitled to the like exclusive enjoyment of said copy-right, with the benefit of each and all the provisions of this act for the security thereof, for the period of twenty-eight years from the first entry of said copy-right, with the like privilege of renewal to the widow, child, or children, of author or authors, designer, inventor, or engraver, as is provided in relation to copy-rights originally secured under this act: *Provided,* That this act shall not extend to any copy-right heretofore secured, the term of which has already expired. [Approved, Feb. 3, 1831.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

		Salary.
LOUIS M'LANE, X	Secretary, - - - - -	\$6,000
Asbury Dickins, .	Chief Clerk, - - - - -	2,000
Joseph Anderson, -	First Comptroller, - - - - -	3,500
James B. Thornton, -	Second Comptroller, - - - - -	3,000
Richard Harrison, -	First Auditor, - - - - -	3,000
William B. Lewis, -	Second Auditor, - - - - -	3,000
Peter Hagner, -	Third Auditor, - - - - -	3,000

Amos Kendall, - -	<i>Fourth Auditor,</i> - - - - -	3,000
Stephen Pleasonton, -	<i>Fifth Auditor,</i> - - - - -	3,000
John Campbell, - -	<i>Treasurer,</i> - - - - -	3,000
Thomas L. Smith, -	<i>Register,</i> - - - - -	3,000
Virgil Maxcy, - -	<i>Solicitor of the Treasury,</i> - - -	3,500

General Land Office.

Elijah Hayward, - -	<i>Commissioner,</i> - - - - -	3,000
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Commissioners of Insolvency.

The Commissioners of Insolvency are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under authority of the act of March 2, 1831, "for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors of the United States." For their powers, duties, and compensation, and the manner prescribed for application for relief by an insolvent debtor, together with the form of proceeding on such application, see the act annexed.

District of Maine.

Joseph Sewall, . .	April 1st, 1831
John D. McCrate, . .	do. do.
William Richardson, . .	do. do.

District of Maryland.

Beale Randall, . .	March 22, 1831
Alexander Cheves, . .	do. do.
M'Clintock Young, . .	do. do.

District of New Hampshire.

Samuel Cushman, . .	March 30, 1831
Daniel P. Drowne, . .	do. do.
Jotham Lawrence, . .	do. do.

District of South Carolina.

Benjamin Elliott, . .	April 1, 1831
Martin Stroble, . .	do. do.
James Jervey, . . .	do. do.

District of Massachusetts.

Alden Bradford, . .	March 29, 1831
William Parmenter, . .	do. do.
Samuel S. Lewis, . .	do. do.

District of Georgia.

Rich'd W. Habersham, . .	April 7, 1831
Richard R. Cuyler, . .	do. do.

District of Connecticut.

John Beach, . . .	April 9, 1831
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Eastern District of Florida.

Wm. H. Simmons, . .	April 25, 1831
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Southern District of New York.

Hector Craig, . .	March 22, 1831
John W. Mulligan, . .	do. do.
Charles G. Dewitt, . .	do. do.

Southern District of Alabama.

George W. Owen, . .	June 1, 1831
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District of New Jersey.

James S. Green, . .	April 25, 1831
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Eastern District of Louisiana.

Henry Lockett, . . .	July 26, 1831
Charles M. Conrad, . .	Oct. 4, 1831
John A. Duncan, . . .	do. do.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

James M. Broom, . .	March 22, 1831
Edward D. Ingraham, . .	do. do.
Henry Shoemaker, . .	April 26, 1831

District of Missouri.

Arthur L. Mageniz, . .	April 20, 1831
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District of Ohio.

John A. Bryan, . . .	April 25, 1831
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An Act for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors of the United States.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who was*

an insolvent debtor on or before the first day of January last, and who is indebted to the United States for any sum of money then due, which he is unable to pay, unless such person be indebted as the principal in an official bond, or for public money received by him, and not paid over or accounted for according to law, or for any fine, forfeiture, or penalty, incurred by the violation of any law of the United States, may make application in writing, under oath or affirmation, to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of obtaining a release or discharge of the said debt; which application shall state, as near as may be, the time when the applicant became insolvent, how soon thereafter he made known his insolvency to his creditors, the cause or causes, and the amount of such insolvency; and, also, all the estate, real and personal, which the said applicant owned at the time of his insolvency, and the manner in which such estate has been disposed of; and what estate, if any, he has since owned and still owns.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to transmit to the District Attorney of the United States for the District or Territory within which the said applicant shall reside, a certificate copy of the said application, with such instructions as he may think proper; and it shall be the duty of the said District Attorney to lay the said copy of such application before the Commissioner or Commissioners of insolvency, to be appointed by virtue of this act, and to appear and act before them as counsel in behalf of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to appoint any number of Commissioners of Insolvency he may think proper, not exceeding three in each Judicial District or Territory of the United States, who, before they enter upon the duties of their appointment, shall severally take an oath or affirmation before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or before any Judge of a District Court of the United States, that they will faithfully execute the trust committed to them; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner or Commissioners to proceed publicly to examine the books, papers, and vouchers of each of the said applicants; and they, or either of them, shall also be authorized to examine each of the said applicants, or any other person or persons, upon oath or affirmation, touching the said application; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner or Commissioners, to make a report, in writing, to the said Secretary, of the result of their examination in each case, therein particularly stating, as near as may be, the time when the applicant became insolvent, how soon thereafter he made known his insolvency to his creditors, the cause or causes and the amount of such insolvency; and, also, all the estate, real and personal, which the said applicant owned at the time of his insolvency, and the manner in which such estate has been disposed of; and what estate, if any, he has since owned and still owns.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, after he shall have received the report of the said Commissioner or Commissioners, shall proceed to examine the circumstances of each case; and if it shall have been proved to his satisfaction that the said debtor is unable to pay the said debt or debts which he owes to the United States; that he has done no act fraudulently to deprive the United States of their legal priority; that he has not been guilty of any fraud, nor made any conveyance of his estate, real or personal, in trust for himself, or with an intent to defraud the United States, or whereby to expect any benefit or advantage to himself or family; then and in that case the said Secretary may compromise with the said debtor, upon such terms and conditions as he may think reasonable and proper, under all the circumstances of the case, and may execute a release to him or her for the amount of the said debt or debts which he or she may owe to the United States; which said

release shall contain a recital that the foregoing particulars have been satisfactorily proved to the said Secretary: *Provided, however,* That the said release shall be rendered null and void, if it shall at any time be ascertained that the said insolvent debtor hath obtained the same upon false suggestions.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if the said insolvent debtor, or any other person, shall falsely take an oath or affirmation under this act, he or she shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the pains and penalties in that case provided.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the said Commissioners of Insolvency shall receive five dollars per day for each day they shall be actually employed in the performance of their duty under this act; which sum, together with the actual expense incurred for office rent and all other contingencies, provided the same shall not, in the whole, exceed two dollars per day, shall be apportioned among the several applicants by the said Commissioner or Commissioners, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, according to the time occupied in the investigation of each case; and each of the said applicants, immediately after the investigation of his or her case shall be completed, by the Commissioner or Commissioners, and before the report shall be transmitted to the said Secretary, shall pay his or her respective proportions of the same; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner or Commissioners to transmit with his or their report, in each case, a statement, under oath or affirmation, to the said Secretary, of the time actually occupied in the investigation thereof, and the amount which they shall have received from the said applicant.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation to be paid to the District Attorney of each District and Territory shall be five dollars for each day he shall be actually employed under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report annually to Congress the names of the applicants under this act, and the nature and amount of the debt or debts due from each to the United States; and also the names of those who shall have obtained releases, together with the terms of compromise in each case.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force for three years and no longer.

[Approved, March 2, 1831.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.

LEWIS CASS,	.	.	.	Secretary;	.	.	salary	\$6,000
John Robb,	.	.	.	Chief Clerk;	.	.	"	2,000

Requisition Bureau.

Lawrence L. Van Kleeck,	.	.	Principal Clerk;	.	salary	\$1,850
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Pension Office.

James L. Edwards,	.	.	Principal Clerk;	.	salary	\$1,600
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The following is a copy of the law lately passed by Congress for the further relief of the survivors of the revolutionary army.

An Act supplementary to the "Act for the Relief of certain Surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, soldiers, and Indian spies, who shall have served in the continental line, or state troops, volunteers, or militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years, during the war of the revolution; and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed the fifteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not exceeding in any case, the pay of a captain in the said line; such pay to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and shall continue during his natural life; and that any such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, as aforesaid, who shall have served in the continental line, State troops, volunteers, or militia, a term or terms in the whole less than the above period, but not less than six months, shall be authorized to receive out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, during his natural life, each according to his term of service, an amount bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the service of two years, as his term of service did to the term aforesaid; to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no person receiving any annuity or pension under any law of the United States providing for revolutionary officers and soldiers, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless he shall first relinquish his further claim to such pension; and in all payments under this act, the amount which may have been received under any other act as aforesaid, since the date at which the payments under this act shall commence, shall first be deducted from such payment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the pay allowed by this act, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, entitled thereto, or his or their authorized attorney, at such places and times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private receive the same, until he furnish the said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay hereby allowed shall not be in any way transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or soldier entitled to the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the said pay as accrued before the approval of this act, shall be paid to the person entitled to the same as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions above mentioned, and the pay which shall accrue thereafter shall be paid semi-annually, in the manner above directed; and in case of the death of any person embraced by the provisions of this act, or of the act to which it is supplementary, during the period intervening between the semi-annual payments directed to be made by said acts, the proportionate amount of pay which shall accrue between the last preceding semi-annual payment and the

death of such person, shall be paid to his widow, or, if he leave no widow, to his children.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, mariners, or marines, who served for a like term in the naval service, during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution. [Approved June 7, 1832.]

Pension Agents.

Jeremiah Mason, Portsmouth, N. H.	Joseph Johnson, Charleston, S. C.
Heman Allen, Burlington, Vermont.	John Cumming, Savannah, Georgia.
Joshua Wingate, Jr. Portland, Maine.	Jonathan Hunt, Mobile, Alabama.
Gardiner Green, Boston, Mass.	Beverly Chew, New Orleans, La.
Enoch Parsons, Hartford, Conn.	J. Nichols, Nashville, Tennessee.
Philip Allen, Providence, R. I.	J. O'Fallon, St. Louis, Missouri.
Isaac Lawrence, New York, N. Y.	Robert King,† Knoxville, Tenn.
Benjamin Knower, Albany, N. Y.	Charles Wilkins, Lexington, Ky.
Thomas L. Woodruff, Trenton, N. J.	James Reynolds, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Nicholas Biddle, Philadelphia, Penn.	A. Brackenridge, Pittsburg, Penn.
James R. Black, New Castle, Del.	James C. Wilkins, Natchez, Miss.
William Patterson, Baltimore, Md.	Thomas Posey,† Corydon, Indiana.
Samuel H. Smith, Washington, D. C.	Daniel Hay,† Carmi, Illinois.
Richard Anderson, Richmond, Va.	Elias Doty,† Detroit, Michigan.
John Huske, Fayetteville, N. C.	

Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Elbert Herring, . . . *Principal Clerk*; . . . salary \$1,600

Bounty-Land Office.

William Gordon, . . . *Principal Clerk*; . . . salary \$1,400

Officers of the General Staff of the Army.

Head Quarters of the Army.

Major General Alexander Macomb,	<i>General-in-Chief.</i>
Lieut. Samuel Cooper,	4th Artillery. <i>Aide-de-Camp.</i>
Lieut. Abraham Van Buren,	2d Artillery. <i>Aide-de-Camp.</i>

Adjutant General's Office.

Col. R. Jones,	<i>Adjutant General.</i>	
Lieut. William B. Davidson,	3d Artillery.	
Brooke Williams,	<i>Clerk</i> ; . . .	salary \$1,150

Engineer Department.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles Gratiot, Corps of Engineers,	<i>Chief Engineer.</i>
Lieut. A. Mordecai,	<i>Assistant Engineer.</i>
Benj. Fowler,	<i>Clerk</i> ; salary \$1,150

† Agents marked thus (†) receive two per cent. on the amount disbursed; the others receive no compensation.

Topographical Bureau.

Brevet Lt. Col. John J. Abert, Topographical Engineers, *Superintendent.*
 Robert Fowler, *Clerk.*

Ordnance Department.

Brevet Col. George Bomford, 1st Artillery, *Chief of Ordnance.*
 Lieut. William H. Bell, 4th Artillery.
 Lieut. A. D'Lagnell, 2d Artillery.
 Lieut. J. Lack, 2d Artillery.
 William Riddall, *Clerk; . . . salary \$1,150*

Quarter-Master's Department.

Gen. Thomas S. Jesup, *Quarter-Master General.*
 Major Trueman Cross, 7th Infantry, *Quarter-Master.*
 Capt. Thomas F. Hunt, 5th Infantry, *Assistant Quarter-Master.*
 William A. Gordon, *Clerk; . . . salary \$1,150*

Purchasing Department.

C. Irvine, . . . *Commissary General of Purchases; . . . salary \$3,000*
 Timothy Banger, *Chief Clerk; " 1,550*

Pay Department.

Nathan Towson, *Pay-Master General; . . . salary \$2,500*
 T. P. Andrews, *Pay-Master.*
 Nathaniel Frye, Jr. *Chief Clerk; " 1,700*

Subsistence Department.

Brevet Brig. Gen. George Gibson, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*
 Major James H. Hook, . . . *Commissary.*
 Captain Thomas Hunt, 5th Infantry.
 Charles G. Wilcox, *Clerk; . . . salary \$1,350*

Medical Department.

Joseph Lovell, . . . *Surgeon General, . . . salary \$2,500*
 John A. Brereton, . . . *Assistant Surgeon.*
 Richmond Johnson, . . . *Clerk; " 1,150*

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

LEVI WOODBURY, . . . *Secretary; . . . salary \$6,000*
 John Boyle, . . . *Chief Clerk; . . . " 2,000*

Board of Navy Commissioners.

	Commissioner, and President of the Board,	Salary.
Charles Stewart,	Commissioner,	\$3,500
Daniel T. Patterson,	do.	3,500
Charles W. Goldsborough,	Secretary,	2,000
William G. Ridgeley,	Chief Clerk,	1,600

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

		Salary.
WILLIAM T. BARRY,	Post-Master General,	\$6,000
Charles K. Gardner,	Senior Assistant Post-Master General,	2,500
Selah R. Hobbie,	Junior Assistant do. do.	2,500
Obadiah B. Brown,	Chief Clerk and Superintendent of the Office } of Mail Contracts,	1,700

		Miles.
Post-Offices in 1790,	75 ;	Extent of Post-Roads, 1,875
Do. do. 1800,	903 ;	Do. do. 20,817
Do. do. 1810,	2,300 ;	Do. do. 36,406
Do. do. 1820,	4,500 ;	Do. do. 72,492
Do. do. 1830,	8,450 ;	Do. do. 115,176
Do. do. 1831,	8,686 ;	Do. do. 115,486

Estimated increase of Post-Roads for 1832, 2,200 miles.

* * The duties of the principal officers in the several Departments of the Executive Government, with the exception of the officers of the General Staff of the Army, are defined in the American Almanac for 1832.

III. CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble, at least, once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each state ; and of course the present regular number is 48. They are chosen by the legislatures of the several states, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several states, elected by the people for the term of two years. The representatives are apportioned among the different states according to population ; and the 22d Congress was elected in accordance with an act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1823, one representative being returned for every 40,000 persons, computed according to the Constitution. The present regular number is 213 representatives and 3 delegates.

The pay of the members of both houses is \$8 for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the seat of government.

THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

John C. Calhoun, *Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

Senators, with the expiration of their respective terms.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
<i>Maine.</i>		<i>North Carolina.</i>	
John Holmes, 1833, Alfred.		Bedford Brown, 1835, Milton.	
Peleg Sprague, 1835, Hallowell.		Wille P. Mangum, 1837, Hillsboro'.	
<i>New-Hampshire.</i>		<i>South Carolina.</i>	
*Samuel Bell, 1835, Chester.		Robert Y. Hayne, 1835, Charleston.	
Isaac Hill, 1837, Concord.		*Stephen D. Miller, 1837, Camden.	
<i>Vermont.</i>		<i>Georgia.</i>	
Horatio Seymour, 1833, Middlebury.		*George M. Troup, 1835, Dublin.	
Samuel Prentiss, 1837, Montpelier.		*John Forsyth, 1837, Augusta.	
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		<i>Alabama.</i>	
Daniel Webster, 1833, Boston.		William R. King, 1835, Selma,	
Nathaniel Silsbee, 1835, Salem.		*Gabriel Moore, 1837, Huntsville.	
<i>Rhode Island.</i>		<i>Mississippi.</i>	
Asher Robbins, 1833, Newport.		*George Poindexter, 1835, Natchez.	
*Nehem. R. Knight, 1835, Providence.		<i>One Vacancy.</i>	
<i>Connecticut.</i>		<i>Louisiana.</i>	
Samuel A. Foot, 1833, Cheshire.		Geo. A. Waggaman, 1835, N. Orleans.	
*Gideon Tomlinson, 1837, Fairfield.		Josiah S. Johnston, 1837, Alexandria.	
<i>New York.</i>		<i>Tennessee.</i>	
Charles E. Dudley, 1833, Albany.		Felix Grundy, 1833, Nashville.	
William L. Marcy, 1837, Albany.		Hugh L. White, 1835, Knoxville.	
<i>New Jersey.</i>		<i>Kentucky.</i>	
*Mahlon Dickerson, 1833, Suckasunna.		George M. Bibb, 1835, Yellow Banks.	
Th. Frelinghuysen, 1835, Newark.		Henry Clay, 1837, Lexington.	
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		<i>Ohio.</i>	
George M. Dallas, 1833, Philadelphia.		Benj. Ruggles, 1833, St. Clairsville.	
William Wilkins, 1837, Pittsburg.		Thomas Ewing, 1837, Fairfield.	
<i>Delaware.</i>		<i>Indiana.</i>	
Arnold Naudain, 1833, Wilmington.		John Tipton, 1833,	
John M. Clayton, 1835, Dover.		*William Hendricks, 1837, Madison.	
<i>Maryland.</i>		<i>Illinois.</i>	
Samuel Smith, 1833, Baltimore.		Jno. M. Robinson, 1835, Jacksonville.	
Ezek. F. Chambers, 1837, Chestertown.		Elias K. Kane, 1837, Kaskaskia.	
<i>Virginia.</i>		<i>Missouri.</i>	
*John Tyler, 1833, Charles City.		Thomas H. Benton, 1833, St. Louis.	
Litt. W. Tazewell, 1835, Norfolk.		Alex. Buckner, 1837, Cape Girardeau.	
<i>Officers of the Senate.</i>			
		Salary.	Salary.
Walter Lowrie, (Penn.) Sec-		Mountjoy Bayley, <i>Sergeant at</i>	
retary,	\$3000	<i>Arms and Door-keeper,</i>	1500
Rev. William Durbin, <i>Chaplain,</i>	500	John Shackford, <i>Assistant Door-</i>	
		<i>keeper,</i>	1450

* Those marked thus (*) have been governors of their respective States.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Representatives of the 22d Congress, with the names of the Post Offices near which they reside, and the Counties in which their places of residence are situated.

Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, *Speaker*.

Maine. 7.

Name.	Residence.	County.
Anderson, John	Portland,	Cumberland.
Bates, James	Norridgewock,	Somerset.
Evans, George	Gardiner,	Kennebec.
Holland, Cornelius	Canton,	Oxford.
Jarvis, Leonard	Ellsworth,	Hancock.
Kavanagh, Edward	Damariscotta Mills,	Lincoln.
McIntire, Rufus	Parsonsfield,	York.

New Hampshire. 6.

Brodhead, John	New Market,	Rockingham.
Chandler, Thomas	Piscataquogville,	Hillsborough.
Hammons, Joseph	Farrington,	Strafford.
Harper, Joseph M.	Canterbury,	Merrimack.
Hubbard, Henry	Charlestown,	Sullivan.
Weeks, John W.	Lancaster,	Coös.

Vermont. 5.

Allen, Heman	Lyndon,	Caledonia.
Cahoon, William	Windsor,	Windsor.
Everett, Horace	Middlebury,	Addison.
Slade, William		
<i>One vacancy.</i>		

Massachusetts. 13.

Adams, John Q.	Quincy,	Norfolk.
Appleton, Nathan	Boston,	Suffolk.
Bates, Isaac C.	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Briggs, George N.	Lanesborough,	Berkshire.
Choate, Rufus	Salem,	Essex.
Dearborn, H. A. S.	Brookline,	Norfolk.
Davis, John	Worcester,	Worcester.
Everett, Edward	Charlestown,	Middlesex.
Grennell, Jr., George	Greenfield,	Franklin.
Hodges, James L.	Taunton,	Bristol.
Kendall, Joseph G.	Leominster,	Worcester.
Reed, John	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
<i>One vacancy.</i>		

Rhode Island. 2.

Burges, Tristram	Providence,	Providence.
Pearce, Dutée J.	Newport,	Newport.

Connecticut. 6.

Barber, Noyes	Groton,	New-London.
Ellsworth, Wm. W.	Hartford,	Hartford.

Name.	Residence.	County.
Huntington, Jabez W.	Litchfield,	Litchfield.
Ingersoll, Ralph J.	New-Haven,	New-Haven.
Storrs, Wm. L.	Middletown,	Middlesex.
Young, Ebenezer	Killingly Centre,	Windham.

New York. 34.

Angel, Wm. G.	Burlington,	Otsego.
Babcock, William	Penn Yan,	Yates.
Barstow, Gam. H.	Nichols,	Tioga.
Beardsley, Samuel	Utica,	Oneida.
Bergen, John T.	Brooklyn,	Kings.
Bouck, Joseph	Middleburg,	Schoharie.
Broadhead, J. C.	Modena,	Ulster.
Cambreleng, C. C.	New-York,	New-York.
Collier, John A.	Binghampton,	Broome.
Cook, Bates	Lewiston,	Niagara.
Dayan, Charles	Lowville,	Lewis.
Dickson, John	West Bloomfield,	Ontario.
Doubleday, U. F.	Auburn,	Cayuga.
Hoffman, Michael	Herkimer,	Herkimer.
Hogan, William	Hogansburg,	Franklin.
Jewett, F. G.	Skaneateles,	Onondago.
King, John	New-Lebanon,	Columbia.
Lansing, G. Y.	Albany,	Albany.
Lent, James	New-Town,	Queens.
Pendleton, Edm. H.	Hyde Park,	Dutchess.
Pierson, Job	Schaghticoke,	Rensselaer.
Pitcher, Nathaniel	Sandy Hill,	Washington.
Reed, Edward C.	Homer,	Cortland.
Root, Erastus	Delhi,	Delaware.
Soule, Nathan	Fort Plain,	Montgomery.
Taylor, John W.	Ballston Spa,	Saratoga.
Tracy, Phineas L.	Batavia,	Genesee.
Verplanck, G. C.	New-York,	New York.
Ward, Aaron	Mount Pleasant,	West Chester.
Wardwell, Daniel	Mansville,	Jefferson.
Wheeler, Grat. H.	Wheeler,	Steuben.
White, Camp. P.	New York,	New York.
Whittlesey, Fred.	Rochester,	Monroe.
Wilkin, Samuel J.	Goshen,	Orange.

New Jersey. 6.

Condict, Lewis	Morristown,	Morris.
Condit, Silas	Newark,	Essex.
Cooper, Richard M.	Camden,	Gloucester.
Hughes, Thomas H.	Cold Spring,	Cape May.
Randolph, James F.	New-Brunswick,	Middlesex.
Southard, Isaac	Somerville,	Somerset.

Pennsylvania. 26.

Allison, Robert	Huntingdon,	Huntingdon.
Banks, John	Mercer,	Mercer.

Name.	Residence.	County.
Bird, George	Bedford,	Bedford.
Bucher, John C.	Harrisburgh,	Dauphin.
Coulter, Richard	Greensburg,	Westmoreland.
Crawford, Th. H.	Chambersburg,	Franklin.
Denny, Harmer	Pittsburgh,	Alleghany.
Dewart, Lewis	Sunbury,	Northumberland.
Evans, Joshua	Paoli,	Chester.
Ford, James	Lawrenceville,	Tioga.
Gilmore, John	Butler,	Alleghany.
Heister, William	New-Holland,	Lancaster.
Horn, Henry	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Ihrie Jr., Peter	Easton,	Northampton.
King, Adam	York,	York.
King, Henry	Allentown,	Lehigh.
Mann, Joel K.	Jenkinson,	Montgomery.
McCoy, Robert	Carlisle,	Cumberland.
McKenna, T. M.	Washington,	Washington.
Muhlenburgh, H. A.	Reading,	Berks.
Potts Jr., David	Pottstown,	Chester.
Smith, Samuel A.	Doylestown,	Bucks.
Stephens, Philander	Montrose,	Susquehanna.
Stewart, Andrew	Uniontown,	Fayette.
Sutherland, Joel B.	Philadelphia,	South Dist.
Watmough, John G.	Philadelphia.	Philadelphia.

Delaware. 1.

Milligan, John J.	Wilmington,	Newcastle.
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Maryland. 9.

Howard, Benj. C.	Baltimore,	Baltimore.
Jenifer, Daniel	Allen's Fresh,	St. Mary's.
Kerr, John Leeds	Easton,	Talbot.
Mitchell, George E.	Elkton,	Cecil.
Semmes, Benedict J.	Piscataway,	Prince George.
Spence, John S.	Berlin,	Worcester.
Thomas, Francis	Frederick,	Alleghany.
Washington, G. C.	Rockville,	Montgomery.
Worthington, J. T. H.	Golden P. O.	Baltimore.

Virginia. 22.

Alexander, Mark	Lombardy Grove,	Mecklenburg.
Allen, Robert	Mount Jackson,	Shenandoah.
Archer, William S.	Elkhill,	Amelia.
Armstrong, William	Romney,	Hampshire.
Barbour, John S.	Culpeper C. H.	Culpeper.
Bouldin, Thomas T.	Charlotte C. H.	Charlotte.
Chinn, Joseph W.	Nuttsville,	Lancaster.
Claiborne, Nat. H.	Rocky Mount,	Franklin.
Coke Jr., Richard	Williamsburg,	James City.
Craig, Robert	Montgomery,	Montgomery.
Davenport, Thomas	Meadsville,	Halifax.
Doddrige, Philip	Wellesburg,	Brooke.
Gordon, William F.	Linsey's Store,	Albemarle.

Name.	Residence.	County.
Mason, John Y.	Hicksfield,	Greensville.
Maxwell, Lewis	Weston,	Lewis.
McCoy, William	Franklin,	Pendleton.
Mercer, Charles F.	Leesburg,	Loudoun.
Newton, Thomas	Norfolk,	Norfolk.
Patten, John M.	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania.
Roane, John J.	Rumford Acad.	King William.
Stevenson, Andrew	Richmond,	Richmond City.
<i>One vacancy.</i>		

North Carolina. 13.

Barringer, Dan. L.	Raleigh,	Wake.
Bethune, Laughlin	Fayetteville,	Cumberland.
Branch, John	Enfield,	Halifax.
Carson, Samuel P.	Pleasant Garden,	Burke.
Connor, Henry W.	Sherrilsford,	Lincoln.
Hall, Thomas H.	Tarborough,	Edgecomb.
Hawkins, M. T.	Oxford,	Granville.
McKay, James J.	Elizabeth,	Bladen.
Rencher, Abraham	Pittsborough,	Chatham.
Shepard, Wm. B.	Elizabeth City,	Pasquotank.
Shepperd, Aug. H.	Germantown,	Stokes.
Speight, Jesse	Stantonsburg,	Greene.
Williams, Lewis	Panther Creek,	Surry.

South Carolina. 9.

Barnwell, Robert W.	Beaufort,	Beaufort.
Blair, James	Lynchwood,	Kershaw.
Davis, Warren R.	Fendleton,	Anderson.
Drayton, William	Charleston,	Charleston.
Felder, John M.	Orangeburg,	Orangeburg.
Griffin, John R.	Milton,	Newberry.
McDuffie, George	Edgefield C. H.	Edgefield Dis.
Mitchell, Thomas R.	Georgetown,	Georgetown.
Nuckolls, Wm. T.	Hancockville,	Union.

Georgia. 7.

Clayton, Aug. S.	Athens,	Clark.
Foster, Thomas F.	Greensborough,	Greene.
Lamar, Henry G.	Macon,	Bibb.
Newman, Daniel	McDonough,	Henry.
Thompson, Wiley	Elberton,	Elbert.
Wayne, James M.	Savannah,	Chatham.
Wilde, Richard H.	Augusta,	Richmond.

Alabama. 3.

Clay, Clement C.	Huntsville,	Madison.
Lewis, Dixon H.	Montgomery,	Montgomery.
Mardis, Samuel W.	Montevalla,	Shelby.

Mississippi. 1.

Plummer, Franklin E.	Westville,	Simpson.
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Louisiana. 3.

Name.	Residence.	County.
Bullard, Henry A.	Alexandria,	Rapides.
Thomas, Philemon	Baton Rouge,	E. Baton Rouge
White, Edward D.	Donaldsonville,	Ascension.

Tennessee. 9.

Arnold, Thomas D.	Campbell's Station,	Knox.
Bell, John	Nashville,	Davidson.
Blair, John	Jonesboro',	Washington.
Fitzgerald, William	Dresden,	Weakly.
Hall, William	Green Garden,	Summer.
Isacks, Jacob C.	Winchester,	Franklin.
Johnson, Cave	Clarksville,	Montgomery.
Polk, James K.	Columbia,	Maury.
Standifer, James	Mount Airy,	Bledsoe.

Kentucky. 12.

Adair, John	Harrodsburgh,	Mercer.
Allan, Chilton	Winchester,	Clark.
Daniel, Henry	Mount Sterling,	Montgomery.
Gaither, Nathan	Columbus,	Adair.
Hawes, Albert G.	Hawesville,	Hancock.
Johnson, R. M.	Great Crossings,	Scott.
Lecompte, Joseph	Newcastle,	Henry.
Letcher, Robert P.	Lancaster,	Garrard.
Lyon, Chittenden	Eddyville,	Caldwell.
Marshall, Thomas A.	Paris,	Bourbon.
Tompkins, Christopher	Glasgow,	Barren.
Wickliffe, Charles A.	Bardstown,	Nelson.

Ohio. 14.

Cook, Elutheros	Sandusky City,	Huron.
Corwin, Thomas	Lebanon,	Warren.
Crane, Joseph H.	Dayton,	Montgomery.
Creighton, Jr., William	Chillicothe,	Ross.
Findlay, James	Cincinnati,	Hamilton.
Irvin, William W.	Lancaster,	Fairfield.
Kennon, William	St. Clairsville,	Belmont.
Leavitt, H. H.	Steubenville,	Jefferson.
Russell, William	West Union,	Adams.
Stanberry, William	Newark,	Licking.
Thompson, John	New-Lisbon,	Columbiana.
Vance, Joseph	Urbanna,	Champaigne.
Vinton, Samuel F.	Gallipolis,	Gallia.
Whittlesey, Elisha	Canfield,	Trumbull.

Indiana. 3.

Boon, Ratliff	Boonville,	Warwick.
Carr, John	Charleston,	Clarke.
McCarty, Jonathan	Connersville,	Fayette

Illinois. 1.

Duncan, Joseph	Jacksonville,	Morgan.
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Missouri. 1.

Names.	Residence.	County.
Ashley, William H.	St. Louis,	St. Louis.

Florida. 1 Delegate.

White, Joseph M.	Monticello,	Jefferson.
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Michigan. 1 Delegate.

Wing, Austin E.	Monroe,
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Arkansas. 1 Delegate.

Sevier, Ambrose H.	Little Rock,	Pulaski.
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NEW APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By the law passed in 1832 for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, it is enacted, that from and after the third day of March, 1833, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members, elected agreeably to a ratio of one Representative for every 47,700 persons in each State, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

The following Table exhibits the Representative Population of each State, the Number of Representatives to which each State will be entitled, and the Fractions which remain after dividing the Representative Population of each State by 47,700; and also the number to which each State was entitled in the 22d Congress.

	Rep. Pop.	No. Rep.	No. in 22d Con.		Rep. Pop.	No. Rep.	No. in 22d Con.
Me.	399,454	8 ¹⁷⁸⁵⁴ ₄₇₇₀₀	7	N. C.	639,747	13 ¹⁹⁶⁴⁷ ₄₇₇₀₀	13
N. H.	269,327	5 ³⁹⁸²⁷ ₄₇₇₀₀	6	S. C.	455,025	9 ³⁵⁷²⁵ ₄₇₇₀₀	9
Vt.	280,652	5 ⁴²¹⁵² ₄₇₇₀₀	13	Ga.	429,811	9 ⁵¹¹¹ ₄₇₇₀₀	7
Mass.	610,408	12 ³⁸⁰⁰⁸ ₄₇₇₀₀	2	Ala.	262,507	5 ⁴⁰⁰⁰⁷ ₄₇₇₀₀	3
R. I.	97,192	2 ¹⁷⁸² ₄₇₇₀₀	6	Miss.	110,357	2 ¹⁴⁰⁵⁷ ₄₇₇₀₀	1
Con.	297,665	6 ¹¹⁴⁶⁵ ₄₇₇₀₀	5	La.	171,904	3 ³³⁹⁰⁴ ₄₇₇₀₀	3
N. Y.	1,918,578	40 ¹⁰⁵⁷⁸ ₄₇₇₀₀	34	Ten.	625,263	13 ⁵¹⁶³ ₄₇₇₀₀	9
N. J.	319,921	6 ³³⁷²¹ ₄₇₇₀₀	6	Ky.	621,832	13 ¹⁷³² ₄₇₇₀₀	12
Pa.	1,348,072	28 ¹²⁴⁷² ₄₇₇₀₀	26	Ohio,	937,901	19 ³²⁰⁰¹ ₄₇₇₀₀	14
Del.	75,431	1 ²⁷³¹ ₄₇₇₀₀	1	Ind.	343,030	7 ⁹¹³⁰ ₄₇₇₀₀	3
Md.	405,842	8 ²⁴²⁴² ₄₇₇₀₀	9	Ill.	157,146	3 ¹⁴⁰⁴⁶ ₄₇₇₀₀	1
Va.	1,023,502	21 ²¹⁸⁰² ₄₇₇₀₀	22	Mo.	130,419	2 ⁵⁰¹⁹ ₄₇₇₀₀	1
				Total		240	213

IV. PUBLIC LANDS.

SURVEYORS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Surveyors.	Districts.	Office.	Salary.
Micajah T. Williams	for Ohio, Ind. and Mich.	Cincinnati,	\$ 2000
Gideon Fitz	for Mississippi,	Washington,	2000
Robert Butler	for Florida,	Tallahassee,	2000
John Coffee	for Alabama,	Florence, Ala.	2000
William McRee	for Illin., Mo., & Ark. Ter.	St. Louis, Mo.	2000
Henry B. Trist	for Louisiana,	Donaldsonville,	2000

LAND OFFICES,

with the Names of the Registers and Receivers of Public Moneys.

Office.	Registers.	Receivers of Public Moneys.
Steubenville, Ohio,	David Hodge,	Samuel S. Stokely.
Marietta, do.	Joseph Wood,	David C. Skinner.
Cincinnati, do.	Peyton S. Symmes,	Morgan Neville.
Chillicothe, do.	Thomas Scott,	Isaiah Ingham.
Zanesville, do.	Thomas Flood,	Bernard Van Horne.
Wooster, do.	Joseph S. Lake,	Samuel Quinby.
Piqua, do.	Thomas B. Van Horne,	Robert I. Skinner.
Tiffin, do.	Thomas Gillispie,	Joseph H. Larwill.
Jeffersonville, Indiana,	William Lewis,	James G. Reed.
Vincennes, do.	John Badollet,	John D. Wolverton.
Indianapolis do.	Arthur St. Clair,	James P. Drake.
Crawfordsville, do.	Samuel Milroy,	Israel T. Canby.
Fort Wayne, do.	Robert Brackenridge,	John Spencer.
Kaskaskia, Illinois,		Edward Humphreys.
Shawneetown, do.	James C. Sloo,	John Caldwell.
Edwardsville, do.	William P. McKee,	Benjamin F. Edwards.
Vandalia, do.	Charles Prentiss,	William Linn.
Palestine, do.	Joseph Kitchell,	Guy W. Smith.
Quincy, do.	Samuel Alexander,	Thomas Carlin.
Danville, do.	Francis Prince,	Samuel McRoberts.
Springfield, do.	William L. May,	John Taylor.
Detroit, Mich. Ter.	John Biddle,	Jonathan Kearsley.
Monroe, do.	Abraham Edwards,	Th. C. Shelden.
St. Louis, Missouri,	William Christy,	Bernard Pratte.
Franklin, do.	Hampton L. Boon,	Uriel Sebre.
Jackson, do.	George Bullit,	John Hays.
Lexington, do.	Finis Ewing,	Edwin M. Ryland.
Palmyra, do.	William Wright,	Willis M. Green.
Batesville, Ark. Ter.	Hartwell Boswell,	John Redman.
Little Rock, do.	Bernard Smith,	Archibald Yell.
Ouachita, Louisiana,	Charles F. Morehouse,	Joseph Friend.
Opelousas, do.	Valentine King,	Benj'n Robert Rogers.
New Orleans, do.	Hilary B. Cenas,	William L. Robeson.
St. Helena, C. H.	Thomas G. Davidson,	Alex. Gordon Penn.
Washington, Mississippi,	B. L. C. Wailes,	Thomas Lewis.
Augusta, do.	William Howze,	George B. Dameron.
Mount Salus, do.	Stokely D. Hays,	G. B. Crutcher.
St. Stephens, Alabama,	John B. Hazard,	John Henry Owen.
Huntsville, do.	Benjamin S. Pope,	Samuel Cruse.
Tuscaloosa, do.	John H. Vincent,	William G. Parish.
Cahawba, do.	Gurdon Saltonstall,	Uriah G. Mitchell.

Office.	Registers.	Receivers of Public Moneys.
Sparta, Alabama,	Wade H. Greening,	John S. Hunter.
Tallahassee, Flor. Ter.	George W. Ward,	Richard K. Call.
St. Augustine, do.	Charles Downing,	William H. Allen.

PUBLIC LANDS.

State or Territory.	Estimated amount of acres <i>unsold</i> of lands to which the Indian or foreign title has been extinguished.	Estimated amount of acres to which the Indian title has not been extinguished.	Quantity of land in each State, &c. to which the Indian title has been extinguished, or which has been purchased from foreign Governments.
Ohio,	5,242,221	344,613	24,428,745
Indiana,	12,699,096	3,681,040	19,872,880
Illinois,	28,237,859	3,158,110	35,188,480
Missouri,	34,547,152	3,744,000	39,119,018
Mississippi,	21,211,465	6,529,280	24,691,840
Alabama,	20,167,725	7,760,890	25,998,880
Louisiana,	25,198,234		31,463,040
Michigan,	17,883,681	82,905,536	19,580,160
Arkansas,	31,912,381	288,000	34,209,286
Florida,	30,195,030	5,166,400	31,589,440
Aggregate	227,294,844	113,577,869	*286,141,763

Costs of the Public Lands, and Amount paid for and on account thereof.

Payment on account of the purchase of Louisiana :

Principal, - -	14,984,872 28
Interest on 11,250,000	8,529,353 43
	<u>23,514,225 71</u>

Same. Purchase of Florida :

Principal, - -	4,985,599 82
Interest to 30th Sept. 1831,	1,265,416 67
	<u>6,251,016 49</u>

Same. Compact with Georgia, - - - - 1,065,484 06

Same. Settlement with the Yazoo claimants, - 1,830,808 04

Same. Contracts with the *several Indian tribes*, (all *expenses* on account of Indians,) 11,852,182 56

Same. Commissioners, clerks, surveyors, and other officers, employed by the United States for the management and sale of the Western domain, 3,563,834 54

Total to the 30th September, 1831, - - 48,077,551 40

Amount of money received at the Treasury as the proceeds

of sales of the public lands, to the 30th Sept. 1831, - 37,273,713 31

* On this item, the cost per acre is to be calculated.

Statement rendered in pursuance of a Resolution of the House of Representatives, January 25, 1832.

State or Territory.	Estimated amount of acres sold of lands to which the Indian and for not been extinguished titles have been extinguished.	Appropriated for internal improvements, education, or charitable institutions.			Lands appropriated for seats of Government.	Saltine reservations.	Aggregate appropriations for each State and Territory.
		Number of acres for internal improvements.	No. of acres for colleges, academies, and universities.	The one-thirty-sixth part of public lands appropriated for common schools.			
Ohio	5,242,221	922,937	*92,800	678,576			1,737,838
Indiana	12,699,096	384,728	46,080	1556,184	2,560	23,040	1,012,592
Illinois	28,237,839	480,000	46,080	977,457	2,560	206,128	1,712,225
Missouri	34,547,152		46,080	1,086,639	2,449	46,080	1,181,248
Mississippi	21,211,465		46,080	685,884	1,280		733,244
Alabama	20,167,725	400,000	46,560	722,190	1,620	23,040	1,216,450
Louisiana	25,198,234		46,080	873,973			920,053
Michigan	17,883,681		46,080	543,893	10,000		599,973
Arkansas	31,912,381		46,080	950,258			996,338
Florida	30,194,070		46,080	877,484	1,120		947,724
Aggregate†	227,283,884	2,187,665	508,000	7,952,538	21,589	298,288	11,057,685

* Including salt spring reservations, which are authorized to be sold by the State, and the proceeds applied to literary purposes.

† Including lands appropriated for schools in Clark's grant.

‡ Section No. 29, appropriated for religious purposes, in the purchases made by John C. Symmes and the Ohio Company.

§ For the benefit of the Connecticut Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

|| For the benefit of the Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

¶ The aggregate of unsold lands is to the 31st December, 1831.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, April 2, 1832.

V. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

Foreign States.	Ministers Plenipotentiary.	State.	Date	Salary.	Secretaries of Legation.	Salary.
France,	Wm. C. Rives,	Va.	1829.	9000.	Nathaniel Niles. Vt.	2000.
Russia,	James Buchanan,	Pa.	1831.	9000.	J. Randolph Clay, Pa.	2000.
Spain,	C. P. Van Ness,	Vt.	1829.	9000.	Charles S. Walsh, Md.	2000.
Colombia,	Th. P. Moore,	Ken.	1829.	9000.	J. C. Pickett. Kon.	2000.
	<i>Ch'gés d'Affaires.</i>					
Great Britain,	Aaron Vail,	N. Y.	1832	4500.		
Portugal,	Th. L. L. Brent,	Vt.	1825.	4500.		
Netherlands,	Augusto Davizac,	La.	1831.	4500.		
Sweden & Norway,	Christo. Hughes,	Md.	1830.	4500.		
Denmark,	Henry Wheaton,	N. Y.	1827.	4500.		
Roman States and Kingdom of the Two Sicilies,	J. Nelson,		1831.	4500.		
Turkey,	David Porter,			4500.		
Mexico,	A. Butler,			4500.		
Brazil,	Ethan A. Brown,	Ohio.		4500.		
Rep. Cent. Am.	Francis Baylies,	Mass.		4500.		
Buenos Ayres,	John Hamm,	Ohio.		4500.		
Chili,	Samuel Larned,			4500.		
Peru,						

Consuls and Commercial Agents where there are no Ministers or Chargés d'Affaires.

Switzerland,	John G. Baker, Consul General.			
Austria,	Charles Barnet,	Consul		at Venice.
Germany,	Fred. Kahl,	do.		at Darmstadt.
Prussia,	Wm. Troost Simmons,	do.		at Elbervelt.
"	Fred. Schillow,	do.		at Stettin.
Saxony,	E. F. Goehring,	do.		at Leipsic.
Hanseatic Towns,	John Cuthbert,	do.		at Hamburg.
"	Fred. J. Wilkehausen,	do.		at Bremen.
"	Joseph H. Clarke,	do.		at Lubec.
"	Ernest Schwendler,	do.		at Frankfort.
Baden,	Frederick List,	do.		
Bavaria,	Robert Roedoffer,	do.		at Munich.
Italian States,	Thomas Appleton,	do.		at Leghorn.
"	James Ombrosi,	do.		at Florence.
"	B. Campbell,	do.		at Genoa, Sardinia.
"	V. A. Sasserno,	do.		at Nice, "
Barbary Powers,	Geo. F. Brown, Commercial Agent at Algiers.			
"	Samuel D. Henp,	Consul		at Tunis.
"	D. S. McCauley,	do.		at Tripoli.
"	S. J. Carr,	do.		at Tangier, Morocco.
Rep. Cent. Amer.	Charles Savage,	do.		at Guatemala.
Hayti, (St. Dom.)	F. M. Dimond,	Commercial Agent		at Port au Prince.
"	Joshua Webb,	do. do.		at Aux Cayes.
"	Samuel Israel,	do. do.		at Cape Haytien.
Sandwich Islands,	John C. Jones, Jr.	do. do.		
China,	John H. Grosvenor,	Consul		at Canton.

VI. THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

	Residence.		Salary.
John Marshall,	Richmond, Va.	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$5,000.
William Johnson,	Charleston, S. C.	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	4,500.
Gabriel Duvall,	Marietta, Md.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Smith Thompson,	New York, N. Y.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
John M'Lean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburg, Pa.	<i>do.</i>	4,500.
Roger B. Taney,	Washington, D. C.	<i>Attorney General,</i>	3,500.
William T. Carroll,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees, &c.
Henry Ashton,	<i>do.</i>	<i>Marshal.</i>	

The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session, commencing on the 2d Monday in January.

* * For an account of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the District Courts, see the American Almanac for 1831.

		DISTRICT COURTS:— JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,			
<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Attorneys.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>
Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	\$1,800	Ether Shepley,	\$200 & fees.
N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Hopkinton,	1,000	D. M. Durell,	200 do.
Vermont,	Elijah Paine,	Williamstown,	1,200	David Kellogg,	200 do.
Massachusetts,	John Davis,	Boston,	2,500	Andrew Dunlap,	Fees, &c.
Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	1,500	R. W. Greene,	200 & fees.
Connecticut,	William Bristol,	New Haven,	1,500	Asa Childs,	200 do.
N. Y. { N. Dist.	A. Conkling,	Albany,	2,000	Nat. S. Benton,	200 do.
{ S. Dist.	S. R. Betts,	New York,	3,500	J. A. Hamilton,	200 do.
New Jersey,	William Rossel,	Mt. Holly,	1,500	G. D. Wall,	200 do.
Pa. { E. Dist.	Jos. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	2,500	H. D. Gilpin,	Fees.
{ W. Dist.	Thomas Irwin,	Pittsburg,	1,800	G. W. Buchannan,	200 & fees.
Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Belmont,	1,500	Geo. Read, Jun.	200 do.
Maryland,	Elias Glenn,	Baltimore,	2,000	N. Williams,	Fees, &c.
Va. { E. Dist.	P. P. Barbour,	Gordonsville,	1,800	Th. E. Burfort,	200 & fees.
{ W. Dist.	Alex. Caldwell,	Clarksburg,	1,600	W. A. Harrison,	200 do.
North Carolina,	H. Potter,	Fayetteville,	2,000	T. P. Devereaux,	200 do.
South Carolina,	Thomas Lee,	Charleston,	2,500	R. B. Gilchrist,	Fees, &c.
Georgia,	Jer. Cuyler,	Savannah,	2,500	M. H. M'Allister,	200 & fees.
Ala. { S. Dist.	Wm. Crawford,	Mobile,	2,500	John Elliot,	200 do.
{ N. Dist.	Powhatan Ellis,	Winchester,	2,000	Byrd Brandon,	200 do.
Mississippi,				George Adams,	200 do.
La. { E. Dist.	S. H. Harper,	New Orleans,	3,000	John Slidell,	600 do.
{ W. Dist.				B. F. Linton,	200 do.
Ten. { E. Dist.	J. McNairy,	Nashville,	1,500	J. A. M'Kinney,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.				J. Collinsworth,	200 do.
Kentucky,	John Boyle,	Harrodsburg,	1,500	Th. B. Monroe,	200 do.
Ohio,	J. W. Campbell,	West Union,	1,000	N. H. Swayne,	200 do.
Indiana,	Benj. Parke,	Salem,	1,000	Samuel Judah,	200 do.
Illinois,	Nathaniel Pope,	Vandalia,		David J. Baker,	200 do.
Missouri,	James H. Peck,	St. Louis,	1,200	George Shannon,	200 do.
D. Columbia,	William Cranch,	Washington,	2,700	E. H. Lee,	Fees, &c.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the seven following judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District, in which the Court sits.

Present Judges.

1st Circuit, Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass., and R. Island,	Mr. Justice Story.
2d do. Vermont, Connecticut, and New York,	Mr. Justice Thompson.
3d do. New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	Mr. Justice Baldwin.
4th do. Delaware and Maryland,	Mr. Justice Duvall.
5th do. Virginia and North Carolina,	Mr. Chief Jus. Marshall.
6th do. South Carolina and Georgia,	Mr. Justice Johnson.
7th do. Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio,	Mr. Justice McLean.

In the other six states, viz. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and the territories of Florida, Michigan, and Arkansas, no Circuit Court sits, but the District Court in these several states and territories possesses the powers and jurisdiction of a Circuit Court.

There is a local Circuit Court held by three Judges in the District of Columbia, specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.					
<i>Marshals.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Clerks.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pay.</i>
Albert Smith,	Portland,	Fees, &c.	John Mussey,	Portland,	Fees, &c.
Pearson Cogswell,	Gilmanton,	\$200 & fees.	C. W. Cutter,	Portsmouth,	do.
Heman Lowry,	Burlington,	200 & fees.	Jesse Gove,	Rutland,	do.
S. D. Harris,	Boston,	Fees, &c.	J. W. Davis,	Boston,	do.
B. Anthony,	Providence,	do.	Benj. Cowell,	Providence,	do.
N. Wilcox,	New Haven,	do.	C. A. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	do.
J. W. Livingston,	Skanateles,	200 & fees.	R. R. Lansing,	Utica,	do.
W. C. H. Waddell,	New York,	Fees, &c.	F. J. Betts,	New York,	do.
Zeph. Drake,	N. Germantown,	do.	W. Pennington,	Newark,	do.
B. S. Bonsall,	Philadelphia,	do.	D. Caldwell,	Philadelphia,	do.
John M. Davis,	Pittsburg,	200 & fees.	E. J. Roberts,	Pittsburg,	do.
D. C. Wilson,	Wilmington,	200 do.	T. Witherspoon,	Wilmington,	do.
Thomas Finley,	Baltimore,	Fees, &c.	Philip Moore,	Baltimore,	do.
E. Christian,	Richmond,	do.	Richard Jeffries,	Richmond,	do.
James Points,	Clarksburg,	200 & fees.	John Webster,	Clarksburg,	do.
Beverly Daniel,	Raleigh,	Fees, &c.	W. H. Haywood,	Raleigh,	do.
M. A. Waring,	Charleston,	do.	James Jarvey,	Charleston,	do.
J. H. Morel,	Savannah,	do.	George Glenn,	Savannah,	do.
R. L. Crawford,	Mobile,	do.	D. Files,	Mobile,	do.
B. Patten,	Huntsville,	do.			
Anthony Campbell,	Natchez,	200 & fees.	Wm. Burns,	Natchez,	do.
J. Nicholson,	New Orleans,	200 do.	F. W. Lee,	New Orleans,	do.
F. H. Duperier,	New Iberia,	Fees, &c.			
William Lyon,	Knoxville,	200 & fees.	W. C. Mynatt,	Knoxville,	do.
S. B. Marshall,	Murfreesboro',	200 do.	N. A. McNairy,	Nashville,	do.
J. M. McCalla,	Lexington,	200 do.	J. H. Hanna,	Frankfort,	do.
John Patterson,	Columbus,	200 do.	Wm. Minot,	Columbus,	do.
William Marshall,	Brownstown,	200 do.	Henry Hurst,	Corydon,	do.
Charles Slade,	St. Louis,	200 do.	W. H. Brown,	Vandalia,	do.
Augustus Jones,	Carlyle,	200 do.	Joseph Gamble,	Jefferson City,	do.
Henry Ashton,	Washington,	Fees, &c.	E. J. Lee,	Alexandria,	do.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT
COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

District Courts.

MAINE.	{ <i>Wiscasset</i> —Last Tuesday in Feb. and 1st Tuesday in Sept. ;— <i>Portland</i> —First Tuesday in June and Dec.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	{ <i>Portsmouth</i> —3d Tuesday in March and Sept. ;— <i>Exeter</i> —3d Tuesday in June and Dec.
VERMONT.	<i>Rutland</i> —6th of October ; <i>Windsor</i> —24th of May.
MASSACHUSETTS.	{ <i>Boston</i> —3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in Sept., and 1st Tuesday in Dec.
RHODE ISLAND.	{ <i>Newport</i> —2d Tuesday in May, and 3d in October ;— <i>Providence</i> —1st Tuesday in Aug. and February.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> —4th Tuesday in Feb. and Aug. ;— <i>Hartford</i> —4th Tuesday in May and Nov.
NEW YORK, S. DISTRICT.	{ <i>New York</i> —1st Tuesday of each month.
NEW YORK, N. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Albany</i> —3d Tuesday in Jan. ;— <i>Utica</i> —Last Tuesday in August.
NEW JERSEY.	{ <i>New Brunswick</i> —2d Tuesday in March and Sept. ;— <i>Burlington</i> —3d Tuesday in May and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Philadelphia</i> —3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Pittsburg</i> —1st Monday in May and 3d Monday in October.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle & Dover</i> —alternately, on the 4th Tuesday in Nov. 1789 ; and three other sessions progressively, on the 4th Tuesday of every 3d calendar month.
MARYLAND.	{ <i>Baltimore</i> —on the 1st Tuesday in March, June, Sept., and December.
COLUMBIA.	<i>Washington</i> —1st Monday in June and December.
VIRGINIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Richmond</i> —15th of May and 15th of November ;— <i>Norfolk</i> —1st of May and 1st of November.
VIRGINIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Staunton</i> —1st day of May and 1st day of October ;— <i>Wythe Court House</i> —3d Monday in April and Sept. ;— <i>Lewisburg</i> —4th Monday in April and Sept. ;— <i>Clarksburg</i> —4th Monday in May and Oct.
N. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Edenton</i> —3d Monday in April and Oct. ;— <i>Newbern</i> —4th Monday in April and Oct. ;— <i>Wilmington</i> —1st Monday after the 4th Monday in April and Oct.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> —3d Monday in March and Sept. ;—1st Monday in July and 2d Monday in Dec. ;— <i>Laurens Court House</i> —the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.
GEORGIA.	<i>Savannah</i> —2d Tues. in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
ALA., N. DISTRICT.	<i>Huntsville</i> —2d Monday in April and October.
ALA., S. DISTRICT.	<i>Mobile</i> —1st Monday in May and December.

MISSISSIPPI.	<i>Adams Co. Court House</i> —4th Mond. in Jan. & June.
LA., E. DISTRICT.	<i>New Orleans</i> —2d Monday in December.
LA., W. DISTRICT.	<i>Opelousas Court House</i> —2d Monday in June.
TENNESSEE, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Knoxville</i> —3d Monday in April and 2d Monday in October.
TENNESSEE, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Nashville</i> —4th Monday in May and November.
KENTUCKY.	<i>Frankfort</i> —1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	{ <i>Columbus</i> —3d Monday in July and 4th Monday in December.
INDIANA.	<i>Indianapolis</i> —last Monday in May and November.
ILLINOIS.	<i>Vandalia</i> —1st Monday in May and Dec.
MISSOURI.	<i>Jefferson</i> —1st Monday in March and September.

Circuit Courts.

MAINE.	<i>Portland</i> —1st May ;— <i>Wiscasset</i> —1st October.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	<i>Portsmouth</i> —8th May ;— <i>Exeter</i> —8th October.
VERMONT.	<i>Windsor</i> —21st May ;— <i>Rutland</i> —3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS.	<i>Boston</i> —15th May and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND.	<i>Newport</i> —15th June ;— <i>Providence</i> —15th November.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> —last Wednesday in April ;— <i>Hartford</i> —17th September.
NEW YORK.	{ <i>New York</i> —last Monday in Feb., the first Monday in April, the last Monday in July, and October.
NEW JERSEY.	<i>Trenton</i> —1st April and 1st October.
PENNSYLVANIA.	<i>Philadelphia</i> —11th April and 11th October.
DELAWARE.	<i>Newcastle and Dover</i> , alternately, 3d June & 27th Oct.
MARYLAND.	<i>Baltimore</i> —8th April and 1st November.
VIRGINIA.	<i>Richmond</i> —22d May, and 22d November.
N. CAROLINA.	<i>Raleigh</i> —12th May and 12th November.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> —2d Tuesday in April ;— <i>Columbia</i> —4th Monday in November.
GEORGIA.	{ <i>Savannah</i> —Thursday after the first Monday in May ; — <i>Milledgeville</i> —Thursday after the first Monday in November.
TENNESSEE.	{ <i>Nashville</i> —1st Monday in March and Sept ;— <i>Knoxville</i> —2d Monday in October.
KENTUCKY.	<i>Frankfort</i> —1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	<i>Columbus</i> —2d Monday in July and 3d Monday in Dec.
D. OF COLUMBIA.	{ <i>Washington</i> —4th Monday in March and November ; — <i>Alexandria</i> —1st Monday in May and October.

VII. COMMERCE.

Statement, exhibiting the Value of Every Description of Imports from, and Exports to, each Foreign Country, during the Year ending 30th September, 1830. [From "The National Calendar."]

	Countries.	Commerce.			
		Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1	Russia	\$ 1,621,899	35,461	381,114	416,575
2	Prussia	16,605	16,501		16,501
3	Sweden and Norway	1,168,110	181,353	189,949	371,302
4	Swedish West Indies	230,530	552,700	37,727	590,427
5	Denmark	5,384	76,292	29,048	105,340
6	Danish West Indies	1,665,834	1,688,022	220,723	1,908,745
7	Netherlands	888,408	3,354,551	675,527	4,030,078
8	Dutch East Indies	181,848	63,273	107,293	170,566
9	Dutch West Indies	286,509	319,495	42,293	361,793
10	England	22,755,040	23,773,020	826,946	24,599,966
11	Scotland	1,382,841	1,465,211	2,488	1,467,699
12	Ireland	381,333	261,687		261,687
13	Gibraltar	90,028	513,248	370,150	883,398
14	British East Indies	1,373,297	93,731	553,126	646,857
15	British West Indies	168,579	140	1,761	1,901
16	Newfoundland				
17	British American Colonies	650,303	3,650,031	136,342	3,786,373
18	British African Ports	2,300			
19	Other British Colonies	1,263			
20	Hanse Towns	1,873,278	1,549,732	725,148	2,274,880
21	France on the Atlantic	6,831,015	9,183,894	661,925	9,845,819
22	France on the Mediterranean	891,183	717,252	430,888	1,148,140
23	French West Indies	518,687	792,241	13,528	805,769
24	French African Ports		5,931	579	6,510
25	Spain on the Atlantic	461,267	538,956	61,327	600,283
26	Spain on the Mediterranean	543,271	145,556		145,556
27	Tenorioffe, and other Canaries	99,878	19,040	610	19,650
28	Manilla, and Philippine Islands	384,687	39,129	54,539	93,668
29	Cuba	5,577,230	3,439,060	1,477,675	4,916,735
30	Other Spanish West Indies	1,307,148	245,636	27,523	273,159
31	Portugal	165,321	43,408	1,803	45,211
32	Madeira	239,652	155,719	12,358	168,077
33	Fayal, and other Azores	32,912	6,649	1,524	8,173
34	Cape de Verd Islands	33,758	50,560	7,778	58,338
35	Italy	940,254	326,239	414,121	740,360
36	Sicily	3,740			
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic Ports	132,093	300,859	293,261	594,120
38	Ragusa, and the Seven Islands				
39	Turkey, &c.	417,392	75,801	337,539	413,340
40	Hayti	1,597,140	714,791	108,387	823,178
41	Mexico	5,235,241	985,764	3,851,694	4,837,458
42	Central Republic	302,833	138,456	111,662	250,118
43	Colombia	1,120,095	316,732	180,258	496,990
44	Honduras	1,472	25,132	5,432	30,564
45	Brazil	2,491,460	1,600,999	242,239	1,843,238
46	Argentine Republic	1,431,883	425,220	204,667	629,887
47	Cisplatine Republic				
48	Chili	182,585	915,718	620,396	1,536,114
49	Peru	972,884	32,400	39,402	71,802
50	South America, generally	40,269	9,190	170	9,360
51	China	3,878,141	156,290	585,903	742,193
52	Asia, generally	98,451	56,312	229,290	285,608
53	West Indies, generally	7,386	242,114	5,010	247,124
54	East Indies, generally				
55	Europe, generally	394	16,090	22,653	38,743
56	Africa, generally	172,861	90,867	52,236	149,103
57	Cape of Good Hope				
58	South Seas	20,748	21,178	6,764	27,942
59	Northwest Coast of America		28,392	24,698	53,090
	Total	\$ 70,876,920	59,462,029	14,387,479	73,849,508

Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st Day of October, 1829, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1830. [From "The National Calendar."]

States and Territories.	Value of Imports.			Domestic Produce.			Foreign Produce.			Total Value of Domestic and Foreign Produce.
	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	
Maine,	\$ 555,036	17,630	572,666	640,146	3,289	643,435	27,087	.	27,087	670,522
New Hampshire,	130,828	.	130,828	93,499	.	93,499	2,685	.	2,685	96,184
Vermont,	140,059	.	140,059	658,256	.	658,256	.	.	.	658,256
Massachusetts,	10,345,947	107,597	10,453,544	3,548,910	51,042	3,599,952	3,566,137	47,105	3,613,242	7,213,194
Rhode Island,	488,756	.	488,756	206,965	.	206,965	71,985	.	71,985	278,950
Connecticut,	269,533	.	269,583	385,610	.	385,610	3,901	.	3,901	389,511
New York,	33,432,098	2,191,972	35,624,070	12,277,553	1,340,725	13,618,278	5,130,189	949,516	6,079,705	19,697,983
New Jersey,	13,444	.	13,444	8,224	.	8,224	100	.	100	8,324
Pennsylvania,	8,594,297	107,825	8,702,122	2,763,229	161,223	2,924,452	1,303,115	64,226	1,367,341	4,291,793
Delaware,	26,062	512	26,574	52,258	.	52,258	.	.	.	52,258
Maryland,	4,358,473	165,393	4,523,866	2,829,177	246,808	3,075,985	680,099	35,398	715,497	3,791,482
Dist. of Columbia,	163,550	.	168,550	746,591	.	746,591	7,382	.	7,382	753,973
Virginia,	383,719	20,020	403,739	4,557,667	231,137	4,788,804	1,767	713	2,480	4,791,644
North Carolina,	213,841	8,151	221,992	363,219	35,331	398,550	783	.	783	399,333
South Carolina,	747,789	306,830	1,054,619	5,517,708	2,063,113	7,580,821	24,290	21,920	46,210	7,627,031
Georgia,	164,598	117,838	282,436	4,566,910	769,716	5,336,626	.	.	.	5,336,626
Alabama,	83,908	60,915	144,823	1,822,069	469,756	2,291,825	3,129	.	3,129	2,294,954
Mississippi, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana,	5,973,970	1,725,113	7,599,083	10,059,640	2,983,100	13,042,740	1,953,380	492,072	2,445,952	15,488,692
Ohio,	78	84	162	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,588
Michigan Territory,	20,944	411	21,315	1,588	.	1,588	.	.	.	7,570
Florida Territory,	21,799	10,890	32,689	6,970	600	7,570	.	.	.	.
Total,	\$ 66,035,739	4,841,181	70,876,920	51,106,189	8,355,840	59,462,029	12,776,529	1,610,950	14,387,479	73,849,508

Abstract of the Exports and Imports of the United States for 1830 and 1831.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	1830.	1831.
Fisheries, including whale-oil, whale-bone, and sperm-candles,	\$1,725,270	\$1,889,472
Agriculture,	46,977,332	47,261,433
Products of the Forest,	4,192,047	4,263,477
Manufactures of Cotton,	1,318,183	1,126,313
Other manufactures,	4,002,797	3,962,577
Gold and Silver Coin,	937,151	2,058,474
Unmanufactured articles not enumerated,	309,249	715,311
Total of Domestic Exports,	\$59,462,029	\$61,277,057
Of the products of Agriculture, the article of Cotton amounted to	\$29,674,883	\$25,289,492
Tobacco	5,586,365	4,892,353
Wheat-Flour and Biscuit,	6,320,603	9,935,458
Total value of Foreign goods exported,	\$14,337,479	\$20,033,526
Total, Domestic, as above,	59,462,029	61,277,057
Total value of Exports,	\$73,849,508	\$81,310,583

Of the foreign goods exported in 1831, \$11,720,781 were entitled to drawback.

IMPORTS.

	1830.	1831.
Articles free of duty,	\$12,746,245	\$13,456,625
Do. paying ad valorem duties,	35,835,450	61,534,966
Do. paying specific duties,	22,295,225	28,199,533
Total of Imports,	\$70,876,920	\$103,191,124

Total of Imports and Exports for several successive Years.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1824	\$80,549,007	\$75,936,657
1825	96,340,075	99,535,388
1826	84,974,477	77,595,322
1827	79,484,068	82,321,827
1828	88,509,824	72,264,686
1829	74,492,527	72,358,671
1830	70,876,920	73,849,508
1831	103,191,124	81,310,583

STATEMENT OF THE FLOUR AND MEAL TRADE.

[From the "Philadelphia Price Current."]

Inspections of Wheat and Rye Flour, and Corn Meal in the Principal Ports of the United States, for the year 1831, compared with the preceding Ten Years.

Places.	Wheat Flour. Bbls.	Rye Flour. Bbls.	Corn. Hhds.	Meal. Bbls.
Albany, N. Y.	48,653			
New York,	928,290	9,222	9,951	24,076
Philadelphia,	474,076	24,757	7,970	23,015
Baltimore,	555,136	3,318	416	7,092
Georgetown, D. C.	194,975	30		
Alexandria, D. C.	193,735	72		
Fredericksburg, Va.	74,227			
Falmouth, Va.	51,309			
Richmond, Va.	183,768			
Petersburg, &c.	52,386			
New Orleans, year ending Sep- tember 30, }	360,580			2,313
Total, 1831,	3,117,125	37,399	17,337	56,496
1830,	2,851,876	41,351	18,372	35,070
1829,	2,255,132	77,945	17,891	51,666
1828,	2,245,257	55,239	19,178	78,958
1827,	2,061,459	34,487	16,869	51,192
1826,	2,031,558	27,282	18,619	36,979
1825,	1,882,611	57,419	14,781	51,297
1824,	1,714,410	68,380	17,192	70,415
1823,	1,557,724	75,620	14,705	36,863
1822,	1,599,973	59,363	15,157	32,274
1821,	1,707,350	43,976	17,449	40,693

Comparative Inspections of Wheat Flour in the Principal Districts, for Seven Years.

Years.	Albany and New York.	Philadel- phia.	Baltimore.	Virginia and Dist. Col.	N. Orleans.
1831,	976,933	474,076	555,136	750,400	360,580
1830,	870,585	473,876	597,804	775,911	133,700
1829,	705,175	297,206	473,604	621,824	157,323
1828,	686,704	333,764	546,450	425,646	152,593
1827,	652,032	351,517	572,759	*381,055	131,096
1826,	527,700	342,250	596,348	436,168	129,094
1825,	446,611	294,289	510,425	490,740	140,546

* Falmouth omitted.

Quantities of Flour and Grain exported from the United States, from October 1st, 1821, to September 30th, 1831, inclusive.

Years.	Wheat Flour. Bbls.	Rye Flour. Bbls.	Corn Meal. Bbls.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.
1831, . . .	1,805,205	19,049	204,206	405,384	566,761
1830, . . .	1,225,881	26,298	145,301	45,289	444,107
1829, . . .	837,385	34,191	173,775	4,007	897,656
1828, . . .	860,809	22,214	174,639	8,906	704,902
1827, . . .	865,491	13,345	131,041	22,182	978,664
1826, . . .	857,820	14,472	158,625	45,166	505,381
1825, . . .	813,906	29,545	187,285	17,960	869,644
1824, . . .	996,792	31,879	152,723	20,373	779,297
1823, . . .	756,702	25,665	141,501	4,272	749,034
1822, . . .	827,865	19,971	148,238	4,418	509,098
1821, . . .	1,056,119	23,523	131,669	25,812	607,277

Statement of the Quantity and Destination of Wheat Flour exported from the United States, commencing 1st October, 1821, and ending 30th September, 1831.

YEARS.	America.			Europe.					Africa.		Asia.		T total. Barrels.
	British N. Am. Prov.	West Indies.	South Amer.	Great Brit. & Ireland	France	Spain and Portug.	Ma- deira.	Other parts of Europe	All parts.	All parts.	All parts.		
1831,	150,645	371,876	319,616	879,430	23,991	364	12,811	35,416	2,751	8,305	8,305	1,806,205	
1830,	149,966	281,256	347,290	326,182	56,590	10,222	9,628	36,924	2,609	8,214	8,214	1,225,881	
1829,	91,088	248,236	235,591	221,176	17,464	509	3,779	14,959	221	4,362	4,362	837,385	
1828,	86,680	370,371	308,110	23,269	6,266	294	4,061	54,371	1,737	5,662	5,662	860,809	
1827,	107,430	362,674	271,924	53,129	19	4,293	5,171	52,114	4,909	7,238	7,238	865,491	
1826,	72,904	423,094	285,563	18,357	275	504	6,119	27,716	5,403	7,885	7,885	857,820	
1825,	30,780	429,760	252,786	27,272	102	730	3,697	55,318	7,623	15,438	15,438	813,906	
1824,	39,191	434,359	357,372	70,873	426	939	25,851	47,449	3,883	6,439	6,439	996,792	
1823,	29,681	442,468	198,256	4,292	61	62,387	4,752	2,088	903	11,864	11,864	756,702	
1822,	89,840	436,849	211,039	12,096	228	25,104	21,375	976	3,929	26,429	26,429	827,865	
1821,	131,035	551,296	156,888	94,541	1,175	71,958	26,572	9,074	3,123	10,257	10,257	1,056,119	

COTTON CROP.

[From the New York "Shipping and Commercial Register."]

Growth.

Total crop of 1824-5	560,000 bales.
Do. 1825-6	710,000
Do. 1826-7	937,000
Do. 1827-8	712,000
Do. 1828-9	857,744
Do. 1829-30	976,845
Do. 1830-31	1,038,847

Consumption.

To estimate the quantity manufactured in the United States, we take the growth of the year,	1,038,847 bales.
<i>Add</i> — Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year, (1st October, 1830,) — In the Southern ports,	20,898
Northern ports,	13,997
	<u>34,895</u>
	1,073,742
<i>Deduct therefrom</i> — The export to foreign ports,	772,783
Stocks on hand at the close of the year, (1st October, 1831) — In Southern ports	42,956
In Northern ports,	76,467
	<u>119,423</u>
	892,206
<i>Less</i> — Foreign cotton, included in the export,	606
	<u>891,600</u>

Quantity consumed and in the hands of the manufacturers, 1830-31,	182,142
Consumption of 1829-30,	126,512
Do. 1828-9,	118,853
Do. 1827-8,	120,593
Do. 1826-7,	103,483

The crops, as received or produced, are thus put down for the years 1830 and 1831, ending 30th Sept.

	1830.	1831.
New Orleans,	354,024	426,485
Florida,	5,787	13,073
Alabama,	102,684	113,188
Georgia,	253,117	230,502
South Carolina,	188,871	185,166
North Carolina,	36,862	36,540
Virginia,	35,500	33,895
	<u>976,845</u>	<u>1,038,847</u>
		976,845
Increase,		<u>62,002</u>
Export to Great Britain,	595,713	618,718
Do. France,	200,791	127,029
Do other European States,	42,212	27,036
	<u>838,716</u>	<u>772,783</u>

Statement of the Tonnage of American and Foreign Vessels arriving from, and departing to, each Foreign Country, during the Year ending 30th September, 1830. [From "The National Calendar."]

	Countries.	Navigation.			
		American Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.	
		Entered into U. S.	Departed from U. S.	Entered into U. S.	Departed from U. S.
1	Russia	13,681	3,492	264	264
2	Prussia	372	232		
3	Sweden and Norway	15,144	3,502	2,935	2,023
4	Swedish West Indies	10,406	19,960	965	984
5	Denmark	877	1,923		
6	Danish West Indies	38,767	52,535	600	849
7	Netherlands	42,998	35,220	793	4,515
8	Dutch East Indies	662	1,501		220
9	Dutch West Indies	12,047	11,043	248	124
10	England	199,972	192,714	61,355	58,589
11	Scotland	5,784	6,913	12,560	7,707
12	Ireland	5,494	4,594	6,949	2,570
13	Gibraltar	3,346	13,450		
14	British East Indies	4,806	4,029		
15	British West Indies	22,423	2,395	275	
16	Newfoundland	452	1,523		
17	British American Colonies	130,527	117,171	4,002	14,267
18	British African Ports		510		
19	Other British Colonies	396			
20	Hanse Towns	17,259	14,728	8,488	10,262
21	France on the Atlantic	79,459	82,521	4,061	6,014
22	France on the Mediterranean	15,406	18,967	205	1,074
23	French West Indies	25,928	47,129	5,945	4,325
24	French African Ports		106		
25	Spain on the Atlantic	16,288	9,387		
26	Spain on the Mediterranean	10,920	3,017		
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	1,762	796		
28	Manilla, and Philippine Islands	2,774	458	123	
29	Cuba	97,644	114,054	12,954	11,356
30	Other Spanish West Indies	19,031	8,734	625	489
31	Portugal	12,287	2,343		184
32	Madeira	3,212	6,080	114	
33	Fayal, and other Azores	634	244	137	137
34	Cape de Verd Islands	1,253	2,628		
35	Italy	5,062	6,626		418
36	Sicily	1,697	135		
37	Trieste, and other Adriatic Ports	4,332	4,662		282
38	Ragusa, and the Seven Islands	345			
39	Turkey, &c.	3,668	2,887		
40	Hayti	18,513	19,395	1,633	1,748
41	Mexico	22,062	27,295	4,362	3,551
42	Central Republic	4,560	3,044		
43	Colombia	13,514	5,955	1,076	62
44	Honduras	68	1,042		
45	Brazil	38,005	44,450	248	601
46	Argentine Republic	6,584	9,565	225	116
47	Cisplatine Republic	236	1,373		
48	Chili	304	2,287		
49	Peru	3,276	732		
50	South America, generally	394	679		155
51	China	8,598	3,501		
52	Asia, generally	1,679	3,697		
53	West Indies, generally	2,288	7,417		260
54	East Indies, generally		424		
55	Europe, generally	1,904	911	141	
56	Africa, generally	2,730	2,560	618	290
57	Cape of Good Hope		580		
58	South Seas	15,392	28,222		
59	Northwest Coast of America		522		
	Total	967,227	971,760	131,900	133,436

VIII. TARIFF OF DUTIES,

Or Rates of Duties upon Goods imported into the United States after the 3d of March, 1833, as established by Act of Congress, July 14, 1832.

A.

Acetate of lead, 5 cents a lb.
 Acids, muriatic and tartaric, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Adzes, 30 per cent. Provided, that said article shall not be imported at a less rate of duty than would have been chargeable on the material constituting its chief value if imported in an unmanufactured state.
 Alcornouque, free.
 Ale. See Beer.
 Almonds, and Oil of, free.
 Alum, \$2.50 for 112 lbs.
 Amber, free.
 Amber beads, 15 per cent.
 Ambergris, free.
 Aloes, free.
 Anatomical preparations, free.
 Anchors, 2 cents a lb.
 Angora goat's wool or hair, free.
 Animals, imported for breed, free.
 Do. not do. 15 per cent.
 Anise seed, and Oil of, free.
 Annotto, free.
 Antimony, regulus of, free.
 Antiquities, all collections of, specially imported, free.
 Do. not do., according to the material.
 Anvils, 2 cents per lb.
 Apparatus, philosophical, specially imported by order, for societies, colleges, schools, etc., free.
 Apparel, wearing, and other personal baggage in actual use, free.
 Apples, pine, free.
 Aquafortis, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Arabic, gum, free.
 Argol, free.
 Arrowroot, free.
 Articles not free, and not subject to any other rates of duty, 15 per cent.
 Articles, all composed wholly, or chiefly of gold, silver, pearl, and precious stones, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Articles, imported for the use of the United States, free.
 Articles, used principally for dyeing, not otherwise specified, free. See Drugs.
 Artificial flowers, 25 per cent.

Assafœtida, free.

Ava root, free.

Axes, same as adzes.

B.

Bacon, 3 cents per lb.
 Baggage. See Apparel.
 Bagging, cotton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a square yard.
 Baizes. See Wool.
 Balsams, 15 per cent.
 Balsam Tolu, free.
 Bandanas. See Silk.
 Barilla, free.
 Bark of cork tree, unmanufactured, free.
 Barley, 15 per cent.
 Baskets, grass or straw, 15 per cent.; wood or osier, 25 per cent.
 Beads, composition, wax, or amber, and all others not otherwise specified, 15 per cent.; of gold, silver, or precious stones, $12\frac{1}{2}$ pr. ct.
 Beam knives, 30 per cent.
 Beans, vanilla, free.
 Beef, 2 cents per lb.
 Beer, ale, and porter, imported in bottles, 20 cents a gal.; otherwise imported, 15 cents a gallon.
 Bed ticking, flax or cotton, 25 pr. ct.
 Bellows, 25 per cent.
 Bells, 25 per cent.
 Berries, used in dyeing, and juniper, free.
 Bindings, of wool and worsted, 25 per cent.
 Birds, 15 per cent.
 Black, ivory and lamp, 15 per cent.
 Black lead pencils, 25 per cent.
 Black lead, unmanufactured, 15 pr. ct.
 Bladders, 15 per cent.
 Blankets, woollen. See Wool.
 Blue vitriol, 4 cents per lb.
 Boards and plank, 25 per cent.
 Bobbin wire. See Wire.
 Bole, ammoniac, free.
 Bolting cloths, 25 per cent.
 Bombazines, 10 per cent.
 Bone, whale, not of American fisheries, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Bonnets, chip, grass, Leghorn or straw; and braids, flats, and plaits, 30 per cent. Wire for. See Wire.
 Books, specially imported, free.

Books, all printed previous to the year 1775, and also all books printed in other languages than the English, except Latin and Greek, 4 cents per vol.
 Do., Latin and Greek when bound, 15 cents a lb.
 Do., do. do., not bound, 13 cents a lb.
 Do., all others when bound, 30 cents a lb.
 Do., do., in sheets or boards, 26 do.
 Do., blank, 30 per cent.
 Boots or bootees, \$1,50 a pair.
 Borax, free.
 Botany, specimens in, free.
 Bottles. See Glass.
 Box boards, paper, 3 cents a lb.
 Boxes, shell or paper, 15 per cent.
 Do., Japan dressing, 25 do.
 Braces, cotton, 25 per cent; leather, 30 do.
 Bracelets, hair, 15 per cent.
 Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, 53 cents a gallon.
 Do., 3d proof, 57 cents a gallon.
 Do., 4th proof, 63 cents a gallon.
 Brandy, comfits and sweatmeats preserved in, 25 per cent.
 Brass, all manufactures of, not otherwise specified, or of which it is a component material, 25 per cent.
 Brass, in pigs, bars, plates, or old, fit only to be manufactured, free.
 Brass, wire, nails, and handles, 25 per cent.
 Brazil paste, free.
 Bricks, 15 per cent.
 Bridles, 30 per cent. Bitts, 25 do.
 Brimstone or sulphur, free.
 Bristles, 3 cents a lb.
 Brooms, of hair or palm leaf, 15 pr. ct.
 Brown sugar, and syrup of sugar cane in casks, 2½ cents a lb.
 Brushes, of all kinds, 25 per cent.
 Buckram, 25 per cent.
 Bullion, free.
 Burgundy pitch, free.
 Burlaps, 15 per cent.
 Burr stones, not manufactured, free.
 Busts, of marble, metal, or plaster, free.
 Butter, 5 cents a lb.
 Buttons, of gold, silver, and precious stones, 12½ per cent.; of iron, steel, pewter, brass, and tin, 25 do.

C.

Cabinet ware, 30 per cent.
 Cabinets of coins, free.
 Cables and cordage, tarred, 4 cents a lb.; untarred, 5 do.
 Cables, made of grass or bark, 5 cents a lb.; of iron, 3 cents a lb.
 Calomel, 15 per cent.
 Camphor, free.
 Candles, tallow, 5 cents a lb.; spermaceti, 8 do.; wax, 6 do.
 Canella alba, free.
 Canes or walking sticks, 25 per cent.
 Cantharides, free.
 Cap wire. See Wire.
 Capers, free.
 Caps, of fur, leather, or wool, 30 per cent. See Hats.
 Caps, for women, 25 per cent.
 Cards, playing, 30 cents a pack; visiting, 15 cents a lb.
 Cards, wool and cotton, 25 per cent.
 Carpets and Carpeting. See Wool and Matting.
 Carpeting of oil cloth, 43 cents a square yard.
 Carriages, and parts of, 30 per cent.; furniture for, same as adzes.
 Cascarilla, free.
 Casement rods, slit or rolled, 3 cents a lb.
 Cashmere shawls (real), 15 per cent.
 Cassia, free.
 Castanas, free.
 Cast iron vessels not otherwise specified, 1½ cents a lb.
 Castings of iron, all other not specified, 1 cent a lb.
 Castor oil, 40 cents a gallon.
 Casts, of bronze or plaster, free.
 Caulking mallets, 30 per cent.
 Chains or cables, iron, 3 cents a lb.
 Chairs, 30 per cent.
 Chalk, free.
 Champagne wine. See Wine.
 Charts, specially imported, free.
 Cheese, 9 cents a lb.
 Chemical preparations, 15 per cent.
 China ware, 20 per cent.
 Chip hats and bonnets, 30 per cent.
 Chisels (socket), same as adzes.
 Chloride of lime, 15 per cent.
 Chocolate, 4 cents a lb.
 Cider, same as Beer.
 Cigars, \$2,50 a 1000.

Cinnamon, free.
 Clay, unmanufactured, free.
 Clocks, 25 per cent.
 Cloth, rags of, any kind, free.
 Clothing, ready made, 50 per cent.
 Cloves and oil of, free.
 Coach laces, 35 per cent.
 Coaches. See Carriages.
 Coal, 6 cents a bushel.
 Coal hods, 25 per cent.
 Cochineal, free.
 Cocoa, cocoa nuts and shells, free.
 Codfish, dry, \$1.00 a quintal.
 Coffee, free.
 Coffee mills, 25 per cent.
 Coccus Indicus, free.
 Cologne, water, 15 per cent.
 Colombo root, free.
 Colors, water, 15 per cent.
 Combs, horn and shell, 15 per cent.;
 iron, lead, copper, and brass, 25
 do.; wood, 30 do.
 Comfits and sweetmeats of all kinds
 preserved in sugar or brandy, 25
 per cent.
 Coney, wool of, free.
 Copper, bars, cakes, pig, for sheath-
 ing ships, free; braziers, 15 per
 cent.; copper vessels, and all ma-
 nufactures of copper not otherwise
 specified, 25 per cent.
 Copperas, \$2.00 per 112 lbs.
 Coral, free.
 Cordage. See Cables.
 Cordials, 53 cents a gallon.
 Coriander seed, free.
 Corks, 12 cents a lb.; bark, free.
 Corrosive sublimate, 15 per cent.
 Cotton, 3 cents a lb.
 Cotton bagging, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a square
 yard.
 Cotton, all manufactures of, or of
 which cotton shall be a compo-
 nent part, 25 per cent; excepting
 cotton twist, yarn, and thread,
 (which see). Provided, that all
 manufactures of cotton, or of which
 cotton shall be a component part,
 not dyed, colored, printed, or
 stained, not exceeding in value 30
 cents a square yard, shall be va-
 lued at 30 cents a square yard,
 and, if dyed, colored, printed, or
 stained, in whole or in part, not
 exceeding in value 35 cents a
 square yard, shall be valued at 35

cents a square yard. Nankeens
 imported direct from China, 20
 per cent.
 Cotton yarn, twist, and thread, un-
 bleached and uncolored, 25 per
 cent. All unbleached and unco-
 lored cotton yarn, twist and thread,
 the original cost of which shall be
 less than 60 cents a lb., shall be
 deemed and taken to have cost 60
 cents a lb., and shall be charged
 with duty accordingly, 25 pr. cent.
 Cotton yarn, twist, or thread, bleach-
 ed or colored, 25 per cent. All
 bleached or colored cotton yarn,
 twist, or thread, the original cost
 of which shall be less than 75
 cents a lb., shall be deemed and
 taken to have cost 75 cents a lb.
 and be charged accordingly 25
 per cent.
 Crapes, silk. See Silk.
 Cummin seed, free.
 Currants, free.
 Cutting knives, same as adzes.
 Cutlery, 25 per cent.

D.

Dates, free.
 Demijohns, 25 cents each.
 Diamonds, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Diaper, linen and hemp, 25 per cent.
 Down of all kinds, 15 per cent.
 Drawings and paintings, free.
 Drawing knives, same as adzes.
 Duck, sail, 15 per cent.
 Drugs, dyeing, not otherwise speci-
 fied, free, except bichromate of
 potash, prussiate of potash, chro-
 mate of potash, nitrate of lead,
 aqua fortis, and tartaric acid.
 Drugs, medicinal, not otherwise spe-
 cified, free.
 Dye woods, free.

E.

Earth, brown, red, blue, and yellow,
 being considered as ochre, 1 cent
 a lb.; in oil, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a lb.
 Earthen ware, 20 per cent.
 Elephants' teeth. See Ivory.
 Embroidery done with a needle with
 thread of gold or silver, $12\frac{1}{2}$ pr. ct.
 Emery, 15 per cent.
 Engravings, 15 per cent.
 Epaulettes of gold or silver, free.
 Epsom salts, 4 cents a lb.

F.

Fans, 25 per cent.
Feathers, ornamental, 25 per cent, bed, 15 do.
Felts, or hat bodies made wholly or in part of wool, 18 cents each.
Fiddles, 30 per cent.
Figs, and **Filberts**, free.
Filtering stones, free.
Fire arms not enumerated, 30 pr. ct.
Fish, foreign caught, \$1 per quint.
 Mackerel, \$1.50 pr. bbl.; **Salmon** \$2 per bbl.: all other pickled, \$1 do. Dry or smoked, \$1 per 112 lbs.; pickled in kegs, 15 per cent.
Flannels, 16 cts. per sq. yard. See **Wool**.
Flax unmanufactured, free.
Flax and hemp, manufactures of, not otherwise specified, except yarn, and cordage tarred or untarred, ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and bur-laps, 25 per cent.
Flints, free.
Floor cloths, patent, stamped, printed, or painted, 43 cents per square yd.
Flour, wheat, 50 cents per cwt.
Flowers, artificial, 25 per cent. **Chamomile**, free.
Fossil and crude mineral salt, 15 per cent.
Frames or sticks for umbrellas and parasols, 25 per cent.
Frankincense, free.
Furs, dressed, 12½ pr. ct.; undressed, free.
Fur hats. See **Hats**.

G.

Gamboge, free.
Gilt ware, 25 per cent.
Gin, 1st proof, 57: 2d 60: 3d 63: 4th 67: 5th 75: above 5th. 90 cts. a gal.
Ginger, free.
Glass, window, not above 8 by 10 inches, \$3.00 per 100 sq. feet; not above 10 by 12, \$3.50, per do; above 10 by 12, \$4.00 pr. do.;—window glass imported in plates uncut is charged with the highest rates of duty; apothecaries' vials and bottles exceeding the capacity of 6 oz. and not above 16 oz. each, \$2.25 per gross; perfumery and fancy vials and bottles not above the capacity of 4 oz. each,

\$2.50 per gross; above 4 oz. and not above 16 oz. each, \$3.25 pr. gross.

Do. bottles, black, not above 1 quart each, \$2.00 per gross; above 1 qt. \$2.50; demijohns, 25 cts. each.
Do. all wares of cut glass not specified, 3 cents a lb. and 30 per ct. ad val.
Do. all other articles of glass not specified, 2 cts. a lb. and 20 per ct. ad val.
Glauber salts, 2 cents a lb.
Gloves, woollen and worsted, 25 pr. ct.
Glue, 5 cents a lb
Goat's hair, wool, or raw skins, free.
Gold dust and coin, free.
Grapes, free.
Grindstones, 15 per cent.
Gum, arabic and senegal, free.

H.

Hair, not made up for head dresses, 15 per cent.
Hair, unmanufactured, and hair pencils, free.
Hair cloth and seating, 15 per cent.
Hair powder, 15 per cent.
Hammers, blacksmiths, 2½ cts. a b., all others, 25 per cent.
Hams, 3 cents a lb.
Harlem oil and hartshorn, free.
Harness, 30 per cent; furniture for, same as adzes.
Hatchets, same as adzes.
Hats, fur, leather and wool, 30 per ct.
Hats or bonnets. See **Bonnets**.
Head dresses, ornaments for, 25 per ct.
Hemp, unmanufactured, \$40 a ton, all manufactures of, not otherwise specified, 25 per cent.
Henbane, free.
Hides, raw, free.
Hoes, 25 per cent.
Honey, 15 per cent.
Hooks, reaping, iron or steel, same as adzes.
Horn plates, for lanthorns, free.
Horns, ox, other horns and tips, free.
Hosiery, woollen and worsted, 25 per ct.; cotton, 25 per ct.; silk. See **Silk**.

I.

Implements of trade, of persons arriving in the United States, free.
India rubber, free.
Indigo, 1 per cent.
Ink and ink powder, 15 per cent.

Ipecacuanha, free.

Iris or orris root, free.

Iron, anvils and anchors and parts of, 2 cts. a lb.; in bars or bolts not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, 90 cts. per 112 lbs.

Do. bar or bolt iron made wholly or in part by rolling, \$30 a ton. Provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, and loops, or other form, less finished than iron in bars or bolts and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolts, and pay duty accordingly.

Do. cables or chains, or parts of, 3 cents a lb.

Do. cannon, 20 per cent.

Do. cast iron vessels not otherwise specified, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a lb.

Do. all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, 1 cent a lb.

Do. mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, 4 cents a lb.

Do. round iron or braziers' rods of 3-16 to 8-16 of an inch diameter inclusive, nail or spike rods, nail plates, slit, rolled or hammered, and iron in sheets, hoop iron, and iron slit, rolled, or hammered for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, 3 cents a lb.

Do. square wire used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, 12 per cent.

Do. in pigs, 50 cents per 112 lbs.

Do. old iron, \$12.50 a ton.

Do. wire. See Wire.

Do. all manufactures of, not otherwise specified, or of which iron is a component material, 25 per cent.

Do. all articles of which any particular kind of iron constitutes the whole or the greater part of the weight, and not otherwise specified, pay the same duty pr. lb. as such kind of iron, — these rates of duty not to be less than 25 per cent.

Isinglass, 15 per cent.

Ivory, unmanufactured, free; manufactures of, 15 per cent.

Japanned wares of all kinds, 25 pr. ct.

Jewelry, gold, set or not set, $12\frac{1}{2}$ pr. cent; false or gilt, 25 per cent.

Juniper berries, and oil of, free.

K.

Kermes and kelp, free.

Knobs, iron, brass, steel, or copper, 25 per cent.

L.

Lac dye, free.

Lace of thread, silk, gold, or silver, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Lampblack, 15 per cent.

Lamps, excepting glass, 25 per cent.

Lard, 3 cents a lb.

Laudanum, free.

Lead, old and scrap, 2 cents a lb.; pigs, bars, or sheet, 3 cents a lb.; red and white, 5 cents do.

Do. manufactures of, not otherwise specified, 25 per cent.

Leather and all manufactures of, not otherwise specified, 30 per cent.

Leghorn hats and bonnets. See Bonnets.

Lemons and Limes, free.

Lime, 15 per cent.

Linens, bleached and unbleached, 15 per cent.

Lines, fishing, 25 per cent.

Liquors or cordials, 53 cents pr. gal.

Loaf sugar, 12 cents a lb.

Locks, 25 per cent.

Logwood, free.

Looking glasses, not silvered, 2 cts. a lb. and 20 per ct. ad val.; silvered, 20 per ct.; frames of gilt on wood, 30 per cent.

Lump sugar, 10 cents a lb.

M.

Mace, free.

Machinery of iron and brass, 25 pr. ct.

Madder and madder root, free.

Mahogany wood, free.

Malt, 15 per cent.

Manganese, 15 per cent.

Manna, free.

Manufactured tobacco, other than snuff and cigars, 10 cents a lb.

Manufactures of the United States and its Territories, free.

Maps, specially imported, free.

Marble, unmanufactured and busts of, free; manufactures of, 30 pr. ct.

Materials for composing dyes, not otherwise enumerated, free.

Matting, floor, made of flags or other materials, 5 per cent.

Medical preparations of anatomy, free.

Mercury or quicksilver, free.

Mits, woollen or worsted, 25 per ct.

Mill cranks and mill irons of wrought iron, 4 cts. a lb., mill saws, \$1 ea.

- Millinery of all kinds, 25 per cent.
 Mineralogy, specimens in, free.
 Mohair, manufactured, 15 per cent.
 Molasses, 5 cents a gallon.
 Morocco skins, 30 per cent.
 Mother of Pearl, free.
 Musk, free.
 Muskets, \$1.50 a stand.
 Musical instruments of brass or copper, 25 pr. ct.; of wood, 30 pr. ct.
 Mustard, 15 per cent.
 N.
 Nail rods. See Iron.
 Nails, iron, cut or wrought, 5 cts. a lb.; brass, 25 pr. ct.; copper, 4 cts. a lb.
 Nankeens, 20 per cent.
 Natural history, specimens in, free.
 Needles, free.
 Nitrate of potash, 3 cents a lb.
 Nitrate of lead, 12½ per cent.
 Noyeau, 53 cents a gallon.
 Nuts used in dyeing, free.
 Nutmegs, free.
 Nuts of all kinds, free.
 Nux vomica, free.
 O.
 Oakum and junk, 15 per cent.
 Oats, 10 cents a bushel.
 Ochre. See Earths.
 Oil cloths of all kinds, other than those usually denominated patent floor cloths, 12½ cents a sq. yd.
 Oil of vitriol, 3 cents a pound.
 Oil, sperm, 25, whale and other not sperm, of foreign fisheries, 15 cts. a gal.; oil, olive, in casks, 20 cts. a gal.; Juniper do. free, linseed 25 cents a gal.
 Olives, free.
 Onions, 15 per cent.
 Opium, free.
 Oranges, 15 per cent.
 Osnauburgs, 15 per cent.
 P.
 Packthread, 5 cents a pound.
 Paint brushes, 25 per cent.
 Paintings, free.
 Paints, red and white lead dry or ground in oil, 5 cents a lb.
 Paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, foolscap, imperial, medium, pot, pith, royal, and writing, 17 cts. a lb.; bank post, folio and quarto post of all kinds, 20 do.; blotting, cartridge, copying, fancy colored, fuller's boards, glass, gold leaf, paper maker's boards, morocco, pasteboards, pressing do., sand or tissue, 15 do.; binders' boards, box boards, mill boards, sheathing or wrapping, 3 do.
 Paper hangings, 40 per cent.
 Parasols of all kinds, and frames for, 25 per cent.
 Parchment, 25 per cent.
 Paste, imitations of precious stones, 15 per cent.
 Pastel, free.
 Pencils, black lead, 25 pr. ct.; hair do. free.
 Penknives. See Cutlery.
 Pens of metal, 25 per cent.
 Pepper, black, free; Cayenne, 15 pr. ct.
 Perfumery, 15 per cent.
 Perry, 53 cents a gallon.
 Persons arriving in the United States, their wearing apparel, tools and implements of trade, free.
 Peruvian bark, free.
 Pewter, all manufactures of, not otherwise specified, 25 per cent.
 Piano fortes, 30 per ct.
 Pickles, 15 per cent.
 Pimento, free.
 Pine Apples, free.
 Pins, free.
 Pipes, clay for smoking, 15 per cent.
 Pistols, 30 per cent.
 Plaids, Scotch, 10 per cent.
 Plains and paddings. See Wool.
 Plaster, busts of, free. Plaster of Paris, free.
 Plated wares of all kinds, 25 pr. cent.
 Platina, free.
 Plane irons, 25 per cent.
 Planks, 25 per cent.
 Plats for hats or bonnets. See Bonnets.
 Ploughs, 25 per cent.
 Pocket books, leather, 30 per cent.
 Porcelain, 20 per cent.
 Porter. See Beer.
 Potash, bichromate of, prussiate of, chromate of, 12½ per cent.
 Potatoes, 10 cents a bushel.
 Powder, gun, 8 cents a lb.
 Precious stones, set or not, and all articles composed wholly or chiefly of, 12½ pr. ct.; glass imitation of, 2 cts. a lb., and 20 per ct. ad val.; other imitations of, 15 per ct.
 Preserves. See Comfits.
 Printing types, 25 per cen.

Prunes, free.

Prussiate of potash, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Q.

Quadrants, 25 per cent.

Quicksilver, free.

Quills, prepared, 25 per cent.; unprepared, free.

R.

Rags of cloth, free.

Railroads, iron for, if actually employed for the purpose, there is a drawback equivalent to the duty.

Raisins of all kinds, free.

Rattans, unmanufactured, free.

Raw silk, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Razors, 25 per cent.

Reaping hooks, same as adzes.

Red lead, 4 cents a pound.

Reeds, unmanufactured, free.

Rhubarb, free.

Rice, 15 per cent.

Rifles, \$2.50 each.

Rochelle salts, 15 per cent.

Roots, bulbous, free.

Ropes, grass or bark, 5 cts. a pound.

Rotten stone, free.

Rum, 1st and 2d proof, 53; 3d, 57; 4th, 63 cents per gallon.

S.

Saddlery, plated, brass, and polished steel, same as adzes; common tinned and japanned of all descriptions, 10 per cent.

Saddles, 30 per cent.

Saffron, free.

Sago, free.

Sail duck, 15 per cent.

Salt, 10 cents for 56 lbs.

Saltpetre, crude, free; refined, 3 cts. a pound.

Salts, Rochelle, 15 per ct.; glauber, 2 cents a pound.

Sandal wood, free.

Sarsaparilla, free.

Saws, mill, \$1 each, all other, 25 pr. ct.

Scale beams, same as adzes.

Screws, wood, (so called, but of iron) same as adzes.

Sculpture, specimens of, specially imported, free.

Scythes, same as adzes.

Segars, \$2.50 for 1000.

Senna, free.

Sheeting, Russia, 25 per cent.

Sheetings. See Cotton.

Shoes, of silk, 30 cts. a pair; nankeen, prunella stuff, and leather

25 do.; for children, 15 do.

Shellac, free.

Shells, tortoise, free.

Shovels, of iron or steel, same as adzes.

Shovels and fongs, 25 per cent.

Sickles, same as adzes.

Silk, all manufactures of, or of which silk shall be a component part, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, 10 pr. ct.; all other, 5 pr. ct. except sewing silk, which is 40 do.

Silk, raw, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Skins, undressed, free.

Slates of all kinds, 25 per cent.

Sledges, blacksmith's, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a lb.

Slippers, silk, 30, leather 25, and children's do., 15 cents a pair.

Snuff, 12 cents a pound.

Soap, 4 cts. a lb., perfumed, 15 pr. ct.

Spades, iron or steel, same as adzes.

Spectacles, gold or silver mounted, $12\frac{1}{2}$; shell, 15; metal 25 per cent.

Spikes, 4 cents a lb.

Spoons, not silver, 25 per cent.

Spirits distilled from grain, 1st proof 57; 2d, 60; 3d, 63; 4th, 67; 5th, 75; above 5th, 90 cents a gal.

Spirits, distilled from other materials than grain, 1st and 2d proof, 53; 3d, 57; 4th, 63; 5th, 72; above 5th, 85 cents a gallon.

Sponges, free.

Squares of iron or steel, same as adzes.

Starch, 15 per cent.

Steel, \$1.50 for 112 lbs.; all manufactures of, not otherwise specified, 25 per cent.

Steelyards, same as adzes.

Strings, for musical instruments, free.

Stone, load, 15 per cent.

Stone-ware, 20 per cent.

Stones, precious, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Stuff goods, worsted, 10 per cent.

Sugar, brown, and syrup of sugar cane, in casks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cts. a lb.; white clayed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ do.; lump, 10 do.; loaf and candy, 12 do.

Sugar of lead, 5 cents a pound.

Sulphur or brimstone, free.

Sulphuric acid, 3 cents a pound.

Sumach, free.

Sweetmeats preserved in sugar or brandy, 25 per cent.

Swords and swordblades, 30 per ct.

T.

Table knives and forks, 25 per cent.
Tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. to the 1000, 5 cents a 1000; exceeding 16 oz., 5 cents a lb.

Tallow, 1 cent a lb.

Tamarinds, free.

Tapioca, free.

Tartar emetic, 15 per cent.; crude, free.

Teas, of all kinds imported from China or other places east of the Cape of Good Hope, and in vessels of the United States, free; Teas, of all kinds imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, or in vessels other than those of the United States, 10 cents a lb.

Thread, sewing, floss, cotton, and shoe, 25 per cent.; pack, 5 cents a lb.

Ticklenburgs, 15 per cent.

Tiles, paving, 15 per cent.

Tin, in foil, plates, sheet, bars, pigs, or blocks, free.

Tin, all manufactures of, or of which tin is a component material, not otherwise specified, 25 per cent.

Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars, 10 cents a lb.; unmanufactured, 15 do.

Tongues and sounds, 15 per cent.

Tortoise shell, free.

Toys, paper, 15; brass, iron, steel, tin, lead, pewter, or copper, 25; wood, 30 per cent.

Turmeric, free.

Turtles, 15 per cent.

Twine, tarred, 4; untarred, 5 cents a lb.

Twist, cotton. See Cotton, manufactures of.

Types, printing, 25 per cent.

U.

Umbrellas, of whatever material, 25 per cent. Frames or sticks for, 25 per cent.

V.

Vanilla beans, free.

Varnishes, 15 per cent.

Vegetables, used for dyeing and in composing dyes, not otherwise specified, free; others, 15 per cent.

Veils, lace, 12½ per cent.

Vellum, 25 per cent.

Vessels, copper, 25 per cent.; cast iron, not otherwise specified, 1½ cents a lb.

Vices and screws of iron, called wood screws, same as adzes.

Vinegar, 8 cents a gallon.

Vitriol, blue, 4 cents a lb.

W.

Wafers, 25 per cent.

Walking sticks or canes, 25 per cent.

Watches, and parts of, 12½ per cent.

Water colors, 15 per cent.

Wax bees', 15 per cent.

Wearing apparel in actual use of persons arriving in United States, free.

Webbing, worsted, 10; silk, 5; all other kinds, 25 per cent.

Weld, free.

Whalebone, product of foreign fishing, 12½ per cent.

Wheat, 25 cents a bushel; flour, 50 cents a cwt.

Whetstones, 15 per cent.

Whips, 30 per cent.

White lead, dry or ground in oil, 5 cents a lb.

Window glass. See Glass.

Wine lees, free.

Wines, of France, in casks, red, 6 cents, and white, 10 cents a gallon; in bottles, 22 cents a gallon. Madeira and Sherry, in casks, cases, or bottles, 50 cents a gallon; wines of France, Germany, Spain, and Mediterranean, not specially enumerated, in casks, 15 cents a gallon; red wines of Spain and Austria, in casks, 10 cents a gallon. Wines of all countries in bottles or cases, unless specially enumerated, and all wines not enumerated, 30 cents a gallon. These rates will continue till March 3d, 1834; afterwards one half of these rates will be the duties.

Wire, silver or plated, 5 per cent; cap or bonnet covered with silk, cotton or flaxen yarn or thread, manufactured abroad, 12 cents a lb.; iron or steel, exceeding No. 14, 9 cents a lb.; not exceeding No. 14, 5 cents a lb.

Woad, free.

Wood, unmanufactured, and for dyeing, free; manufactures of wood unless otherwise specified, 25 p. ct.

Wool, Angora goats' or camels', free.
 Wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the place of exportation not above 8 cents a lb., free; exceeding 8 cents a lb., 4 cents a lb., and 40 per cent. ad valorem. Wool imported on skins is estimated, as to weight and value, as other wool.
 Wool, manufactures of, all milled and fulled cloth, known by the name of plain kerseys or Kendal cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof does not exceed 35 cents a square yard, 5 per cent.; worsted stuff goods, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted, 10 per cent.; worsted yarn, 20 per cent.; woollen yarn, 4 cents a lb., and 50 per cent. ad valorem; mits, gloves, bindings, blankets, hosiery, carpets and carpetings, 25 per cent., except Brussels, Wilton, and treble ingrained carpeting, which is at 63 cents a

square yard; all other ingrained and Venetian carpeting, 35 cents a square yard, and except blankets the value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 75 cents each, the duty levied upon which is 5 per cent.; flannels, stockings, and baizes, 16 cents a square yard; coach laces, 35 per cent.; merino shawls made of wool, all other manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, and on ready made clothing, 50 per cent.

Y.

Yams, 15 per cent.

Yarn, cotton. See manufactures of cotton; worsted, 20 per cent.; woollen, 4 cents a lb., and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Z.

Zinc, unmanufactured, free; in sheets or nails, 15 per cent.

IX. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Philadelphia, *President.*

SAMUEL JUDSON, *Cashier.*

A Bill rechartering this Bank was passed by both Houses of Congress in the summer of 1832, but was rejected by the President. The following statement respecting the Shares, the Stockholders, the Discounts, and the Specie of the Bank, is extracted from a communication made to the Secretary of the Treasury by the President of the Bank, in January, 1832.

It appears that the amount of stock held by foreigners is 84,055 shares; equal to \$8,400,500, without including the premium. The greatest foreign stockholders or shareholders are as follows:—

	Shares.		Shares.
Baring, Brothers, & Co.	7915	John Martin & Co.	924
John Marshall,	3878	Don Jose Xafre,	900
Charles Dixon,	2500	Samuel Sherwood,	875
Thomas Coterall et al. trustees,	1829	James Pierson,	864
Sparks & Co.	1236	Cropper, Benson, & Co.	815
Benjamin Heywood,	1784	Robert Phillips,	800
Jonathan Austin,	1200	Gen. Sir Wm. Keppel,	722
The Most Hon. Francis C. S.	1003	Ann Redfeen,	716
Conway, Marquis of Hertford,		Maj. Gen. Macdonald,	649
James Drake, Havan	1000	Mrs. Condelaria Bell,	637
Abel Smith,	1000	Lord Erie Reery,	600
		John Van Halze,	593

	Shares.		Shares.
James H., William P., & Wm.	550	E. Stoth,	500
H. Anderson,	540	John Overend,	500
Thos. P. Ackland,	538	Hudson Gurney,	500
Thomas Sexton,	537	R. & J. T. Barclay,	500
James Brown Leeds,	510	Sir Colin and Sir Richard } Campbell,	371
Edward Ball Hughes,	502	Rev. George Gordon, D. D. } Dean of Lincoln,	311
Sir Edward Tucker,	500	James Dunlop,	300
J. L. Lane,	500		
Lt. Gen. Sir Marmaduke W. } Peacocke,	500		

There are 30 or 40 others, besides those above enumerated, holding each from 300 to 500 shares. The whole number of foreign stockholders is 470.

The domestic stockholders of the Bank are 3602 in number, residing in the following States. The number of shares held in each State, is given in the second column.

States.	No. of Stockholders.	No. of Shares.
Maine,	14	498
New Hampshire,	24	*511
Vermont,	2	27
Massachusetts, { Besides Boston, 53 } Boston, 158 }		11,175
Connecticut,	60	1,539
Rhode Island,	36	1,218
New York, { Besides the city, 69 } City, 373 }		30,881
New Jersey,	75	2,787
Pennsylvania,	872	51,028
Delaware,	42	1,531
Maryland, { Besides Baltimore, 119 } Baltimore, 505 }		34,225
District of Columbia,	61	2,725
Virginia,	268	11,617
North Carolina,	36	2,391
South Carolina, { Besides Charleston, 176 } Charleston, 554 }		40,242
Georgia,	42	1,981
Louisiana,	17	119
Tennessee,	5	258
Kentucky,	22	252
Ohio,	14	556
Indiana,	2	50
Illinois,	2	167
Arkansas,	1	42
Domestic Shareholders,	3602	195,830
Foreign Shareholders,	470	84,055
United States,		70,000
In transitu between the different Transfer Offices,		115
Total,		350,000

* This number is 301 in the printed report of Mr. Biddle, which is said to be incorrect in this particular. In correcting this, the totals that are affected by it have also been altered.

These, at \$100 each, make the amount of capital, viz. \$35,000,000. Some of the largest domestic stockholders are as follows:—

	Shares.		Shares.
Stephen Girard,	6331	Robert Gilmore, Md.,	703
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,	2683	Mrs. Ann Donnell, do.,	700
Robert Ralston, of Philadelphia,	2026	Prime, Ward, & King, N. Y.	683
Wm. J. Barksdale, Virginia,	1500	William Coleman, Pa.	680
Bernard M. Carter, Penn.	1417	John Gibbs, do.,	650
John Potter, S. Carolina,	1400	Brown, Brothers, & Co., N. Y.	650
Wm. G. Bucknor, N. York,	1168	Thomas C. Vanderhout, S. C.	633
Don Francis Layzier, do.,	1150	James de Wolf,	632
Peter Harmony, do.,	957	William Brown, Pa.	630
Lewis Kershaw & Co. S. C.	942	Gardiner Greene, Boston,	600
John G. Coster, N. York,	900	Col. Wm. Alston, S. C.	600
Mills Smith, do.	875	Wm. Wightman, do.,	600
Lemuel Taylor, Maryland,	860	Isaac Smythe, Md.	581
Clendening, N. York,	850	Coster & Carpenter, N. Y.	531
Don Francis de Lazua, do.	850	Thomas P. Cope, Pa.	520
B. & J. Bohlen, Pa.	839	Paul Beck, Jr. do.	513
Daniel C. Verplanck, New York,	805	Mrs. Mary Ann Gilmore, S. C.	510
Stephen Bulkley, S. C.	800	Robert F. Stockton, N. J.	500
P. Brown, N. C.	787	Wm. Aikin, Charleston,	500
Wm. Patterson, Md.	730		

The amount of bills discounted by the Bank and its branches on personal securities, is \$48,758,570.54; Bills discounted on funded debt, 18,850.00; Do. on Bank stock, 731,157.53; Domestic bills of exchange, 16,691,129.34; Mortgages, 205,396.66; Total, \$66,405,103.87; Due from the State Banks, \$3,944,847.74.

The amount of specie on hand at the Bank of the United States, and its several Branches, on the 1st of Jan. 1832, was as follows:—

Bank of the United States,	\$2,811,640.83
Office, Portland,	70,452.22
Do. Portsmouth,	50,110.78
Do. Burlington,	72,422.48
Do. Boston,	328,377.58
Do. Providence,	102,627.74
Do. Hartford,	23,094.00
Do. New York,	664,636.64
Do. Utica,	67,750.66
Do. Buffalo,	105,232.46
Do. Pittsburgh,	31,809.84
Do. Baltimore,	228,000.00
Do. Washington,	54,610.54
Do. Richmond,	197,212.02
Do. Norfolk,	112,159.38
Do. Fayetteville,	18,943.75
Do. Charleston,	271,468.80
Do. Savannah,	376,642.24
Do. Mobile,	153,671.72
Do. Natchez,	57,825.83
Do. New Orleans,	510,346.06
Do. Nashville,	167,866.36
Do. Louisville,	217,431.25
Do. Lexington,	91,513.28
Do. Cincinnati,	111,028.17
Do. St. Louis,	136,897.51
Total,	\$7,038,823.12

X. PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 1, 1832.

Statement of the Funded Debt; exhibiting also the Dates of the Acts under which the several Stocks were constituted, and the Periods at which they are Redeemable. [From "The National Calendar."]

Stocks.	Date of Acts constituting the stocks.	When redeemable.	Amount.
3 p.c. (Revolutionary debt)	4 Aug. 1790	At pleasure of gov't	13,296,626 21
5 per cent.	3 Mar. 1821	After 1st Jan. 1835	4,735,296 30
Do., exchanged,	20 Apr. 1822	1-3 after 31 Dec 1830	56,704 77
		1-3 after 31 Dec 1831	
		1-3 after 31 Dec 1832	
4 1-2 per cent.	24 May, 1824	After 1st Jan. 1832	4,792,001 07
Do., exchanged,	26 May, 1824	1-2 after 31 Dec 1832	4,454,727 95
		1-2 after 31 Dec 1833	
			6,194,251 96
		<i>Total,</i>	24,282,879 24

Amount of the funded debt, 1st January, 1831, 39,082,461 88

Add 3 per cent. stock, issued for interest on the Revolutionary Debt,
per act of the 12th June, 1798, 228 64

39,082,690 62

Deduct payments from 1st January to 30th September, 1831, viz.

5 per cent. stock, residue of bank subscription, 4,000,000 00

4 1-2 per cent. stock, per act of 3d Mar. 1825, 1,539,336 16

On acc. of 5,000,000 loan, per act 26 May, 1824, 91,88 92

On acc. of 5,000,000 loan, per act 24 May, 1824, 3,260,475 99

8,891,001 07

Also, payments made in 4th quarter of 1831, viz.

5 per cent. stock, per act of 15th May, 1830, 999,999 13

4 1-2 per cent. per act of 26th May, 1824, residue of the 5,000,000 loan, 4,908,810 21

5,908,810 21

14,799,811 28

Amount of Funded Debt, January 1, 1832, \$24,282,879 24

Statement of the Unfunded Debt.

Registered Debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798,
for services and supplies during the revolutionary war,

Treasury notes, viz. Notes bearing interest, 5,010 00

Small notes, 2,106 00

7,116 00

Mississippi stock. Amount outstanding, including awards not
applied for,

4,320 09

9,355 95

Amount of unfunded debt, 1st January, 1831,

40,729 80

Deduct registered debt, issued in 3 per cent. stock,

228 64

Paid in money, 399 22

627 86

Treasury notes paid off, 61 00

Mississippi stock, 685 00

746 00

1,373 86

Amount of Unfunded Debt, 1st January, 1832, \$39,355 64

XI. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE U. STATES.

The American Almanac for 1831, pp. 156 — 159, contains a Statement of the Receipts, Expenditure, and Appropriations, from 1789 to 1829, inclusive. The following is a continuation of the Statement for 1830, with the total amounts from 1789.

Receipts.

	In 1830.	From 1789 to 1830.
Customs,	\$21,922,391 39	\$542,219,338 28
Internal Revenue,	12,160 62	22,216,696 63
Direct Taxes,	16,980 59	12,719,591 46
Postage,	55 13	1,090,417 64
Public Lands,	2,329,356 14	34,793,054 41
Loans and Treasury Notes, &c.,		156,181,578 57
Dividends and sales of Bank Stock,	490,000 00	9,903,506 30
Miscellaneous,	73,172 64	4,746,053 14
Total Receipts, 1830,	<u>24,844,116 51</u>	<u>783,870,236 45</u>

Expenditure.

	In 1830.	From 1789 to 1830.
Civil List,	1,599,724 64	33,983,533 58
Foreign Intercourse,	294,067 27	23,519,847 26
Miscellaneous,	1,363,624 13	28,351,164 36
Military Establishment—		
Military Service, including Fortifications, Arsenals, Armories, Ordnance, Internal Improvements, &c.	4,767,128 83	180,250,772 78
Revolutionary Pensions,	1,067,947 33	15,239,221 66
Other Pensions,	295,349 98	6,414,280 25
Indian Department,	622,262 47	11,130,030 37
Naval Establishment,	3,239,428 63	104,891,379 87
Public Debt,	11,355,748 22	374,025,516 57
Total of Expenditure in 1830,	<u>24,585,281 55</u>	<u>777,855,746 70</u>
Balance in the Treasury,	\$6,014,539 75	

Appropriations.

	In 1830.	From 1789 to 1830.
Civil List,	1,558,445 59	35,539,334 09
Foreign Intercourse,	269,748 49	29,073,985 65
Miscellaneous,	1,436,201 06	32,405,209 11
Military Establishment—		
Military Services, including, &c.	5,082,843 98	189,760,966 39
Revolutionary Pensions,	1,068,180 00	15,242,454 50
Other Pensions,	212,562 06	6,573,958 09
Indian Department,	1,032,490 15	3,077,580 52
Naval Establishment,	4,316,000 47	110,152,507 99
Public Debt,	11,355,748 22	374,354,236 94
Total of Appropriations, 1830,	<u>26,832,220 02</u>	<u>806,180,233 28</u>
Amount carried to Surplus fund,	621,845 21	22,874,152 40
Balance of Appropriations,	5,450,334 18	

XII. ESTIMATED RECEIPTS IN 1831.

From Customs, Lands, Bank Dividends, Incidental Receipts, and the Indemnity under the Danish Convention, \$28,000,412 87

Expenditure in 1830, viz.

Civil List, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, \$3,237,416 04
 Military Service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, & internal improvements, 6,752,688 66
 Naval Service, 3,239,428 63
 Public Debt, 11,355,748 32

Total, \$24,585,281 65
 Estimated Expenses in 1831, including \$16,189,289 67 paid off 30,967,201 25

Estimated Revenue for 1832, viz.

Customs, \$26,500,000 00
 Public Lands, 3,000,000 00
 Bank Dividends, 490,000 00
 Incidental Receipts 110,000 00

The estimated Expenditure for the year 1832, exclusive of the public debt, are 30,100,000 00
 13,365,202 16

Estimated Surplus Revenue . . \$16,734,797 84

Balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1830, \$5,755,704 79
 Ditto, as estimated Jan. 1, 1831, 6,014,539 75

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The amount of Imports into the United States for the year ending 30th Sept., 1831, is estimated at \$97,032 358
 Exports, for the same period; viz.
 Domestic products \$62,048,233
 Foreign ditto 18,324,333
 \$80,372,566

XIII. MINT.

[From "The National Calendar."]

	Salary.		Salary.
Samuel Moore, <i>Director</i> ,	\$2,000	J. Cloud, <i>Melter & Refiner</i> ,	\$1,500
Wm. Findlay, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,200	William Kneass, <i>Engraver</i> ,	1,200
Ad. Eckfeldt, <i>Chief Coiner</i>	1,500	John S. Benezet, <i>Clerk</i> ,	850
John Richardson, <i>Assayer</i> ,	1,500	J. Eckfeldt, <i>Assist. Assayer</i> ,	600

The Mint of the United States, for the purpose of a national coinage, was established by the act of 2nd April, 1792, in the city of Philadelphia, where it has since been continued. For conducting the business of the Mint, the same act directed that the following officers should be appointed :

a Director, an Assayer, a Chief Coiner, an Engraver, and a Treasurer. By the act of 3d March, 1795, an additional officer, by the name of the Melter and Refiner, was authorized.

The *Director* of the Mint has the chief management of the business thereof, and superintends all other officers and persons employed therein. It is the duty of the *Treasurer* to receive and give receipts for all metals which may be lawfully brought to the Mint to be coined; and for the purpose of ascertaining their respective qualities, he shall deliver, from every parcel so received, a sufficient number of grains to the *Assayer*, who shall assay all such of them as require it. It is also the duty of the *Treasurer* to deliver such metals to the *Chief Coiner*, to be coined, in such quantities as the *Director* may prescribe. The *Engraver* is required to sink and prepare the necessary dies for the coinage, with proper devices and inscriptions. The *Melter and Refiner* is required to take charge of all copper and silver or gold bullion, delivered out by the *Treasurer*, after it has been assayed, and to reduce the same into bars or ingots fit for the rolling mills, and then to deliver them to the *Coiner* or *Treasurer*, as the *Director* shall judge expedient. The *Assayer*, the *Chief Coiner*, and the *Melter and Refiner* are required to give bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury for the faithful and diligent performance of their several duties.

It is lawful for any person or persons to bring to the Mint gold and silver bullion to be coined; and the bullion so brought is there assayed and coined, as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof; and if of the standard of the United States, free of expense to the person or persons by whom it shall have been brought. But the Treasurer of the Mint is not obliged to receive, for the purpose of refining and coining, any silver bullion below the standard of the United States, in a smaller quantity than two hundred ounces, nor gold bullion below the said standard, in a smaller quantity than twenty ounces. And there must be retained from every deposit of bullion below the standard, such sum as shall be equivalent to the expense incurred in refining the same; an accurate account of which expense, on every deposit, is kept, and of the sums retained on account of the same, which is accounted for by the Treasurer of the Mint, with the Treasurer of the United States.

Operations of the Mint.

The coinage effected within the year 1830 amounts to \$3,155,620, comprising \$643,105 in gold coins, \$2,495,400 in silver, \$17,115 in copper, and consisting of 8,357,191 pieces of coin, viz :

Half Eagles, . . .	126,351	pieces, making . . .	\$631,755
Quarter Eagles, . . .	4,540	" " . . .	11,350
Half Dollars, . . .	4,764,800	" " . . .	2,382,400
Dimes, . . .	510,000	" " . . .	51,000
Half Dimes, . . .	1,240,000	" " . . .	62,000
Cents, . . .	1,711,500	" " . . .	17,115
	<hr/>		
	8,357,191		\$3,155,620

The coinage effected within the year 1831, amounts to \$3,923,473 60, comprising \$714,270 in gold coins, \$3,175,600 in silver, and \$33,603 60 in copper, and consisting of 11,792,284 pieces of coin, viz :

Half Eagles, . . .	140,594	pieces, making . . .	\$702,970 00
Quarter Eagles, . . .	4,520	" " . . .	11,300 00
Half Dollars, . . .	5,873,660	" " . . .	2,936,830 00
Quarter Dollars, . . .	398,000	" " . . .	99,500 00
Dimes, . . .	771,350	" " . . .	77,135 00
Half Dimes, . . .	1,242,700	" " . . .	62,135 00
Cents, . . .	3,359,260	" " . . .	33,592 60
Half Cents, . . .	2,200	" " . . .	11 00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		11,792,284	\$3,923.473 60

Of the amount of gold coined within 1831, about 130,000 dollars were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, 27,000 dollars from Africa, 518,000 dollars from the gold region of the United States, and about 39,000 dollars from sources not ascertained.

Of the amount of gold of the United States, above mentioned, about 26,000 dollars may be stated to have been received from Virginia, 294,000 dollars from North Carolina, 22,000 dollars from South Carolina, and 176,000 from Georgia. Gold has also been received within the past year from Tennessee and Alabama, not exceeding, however, 1000 dollars from each of these states ; an amount meriting little regard, except as indicating the progressive development of the gold region.

The first notice of gold of the United States on the records of the Mint, occurs in the transactions of the year 1814. From that year to 1823 inclusive, the average annual amount received at the Mint, did not exceed 2,500 dollars. Since the latter period, the progressive increase has been remarkable. The amount received within the succeeding years, to the present time may be stated as follows, viz :

In 1824, . . .	\$5,000	In 1828, . . .	\$46,000
1825, . . .	17,000	1829, . . .	134,000
1826, . . .	20,000	1830, . . .	466,000
1827, . . .	21,000	1831, . . .	518,000

Previously to the year 1829, the State of North Carolina alone had furnished gold to the Mint. Within that year it was received also from Virginia and South Carolina ; from the former, 2,500 dollars, and from the latter, 3,500 dollars. Early in 1830, gold began to be received from Georgia. The amount received during that year from the various sections of the gold region, was as follows, viz : — from Virginia, 24,000 dollars, North Carolina, 204,000 dollars, South Carolina, 26,000 dollars, and from Georgia, 212,000 dollars.

Silver bullion has been supplied, throughout the year, in quantities amply sufficient for the present power of the Mint. The coinage of silver alone has exceeded the whole amount of coinage in any former year, and the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, has exceeded that of any previous year by nearly one million of dollars.

The employment of copper coins in circulation is becoming obviously more general than heretofore. They are transmitted, at the public expense and risk, to all parts of the United States, within the range of ordinary means of transportation, and their use and value are becoming familiar and acknowledged, where, until recently, they have been in little estimation.

The profit on the copper coinage of the past year will somewhat exceed 10,000 dollars. This profit is regularly accounted for to the Treasury of the United States, thereby refunding so much of the sum appropriated for the expenses of the Mint establishment. The whole effective expense of the Mint, for the past year, will thus be reduced to less than 28,000 dollars.

XIV. RATES OF POSTAGE.

On a single Letter composed of One Piece of Paper.

For any distance, not exceeding 30 miles,	6 cents.
Over 30, and not exceeding 80	" 10 "
Over 80, and not exceeding 150	" 12½ "
Over 150, and not exceeding 400	" 18¾ "
Over 400 miles	25 "

A letter composed of two pieces of paper, is charged with *double* these rates; of three pieces, with *triple*; and of four pieces, with *quadruple*. "One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing *one ounce*, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate, should the weight be greater."

Newspaper Postage.

For each Newspaper, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or, if carried out of the State, not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent.
Over 100 miles, and out of the State in which it is published, 1½ cents.

Magazines and Pamphlets.

If published periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 miles,	1½ cents pr. sheet.
Ditto do. distance over 100	" 2½ " "
If not pub. periodically, dist. not exceeding 100	" 4 " "
Ditto do. distance over 100	" 6 " "

"Every printed pamphlet or magazine which contains more than twenty-four pages, on a *royal* sheet, or any sheet of *less* dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet; and small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet, of royal or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet."

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

Privilege of Franking.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

The President and Vice-President of the United States; Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney General; Post-master General and Assistant Post-master General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of the General Land Office; Commissioners of the Navy Board; Commissary General; Inspectors General; Quartermaster General; Paymaster General; Superintendent of Patent Office; Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives; President and Secretary of the Senate; and any individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces, (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, during and sixty days before and after each session of Congress.

Post-masters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Post-master General may provide.

XV. THE COFFEE TRADE.

[From Niles's Register.]

Estimated Annual Production.

Java now produces	lbs. 37,000,000
Sumatra and other parts of India	12,000,000
Brazils	60,000,000
Spanish Main	5,000,000
Cuba	48,000,000
Porto Rico	10,000,000
St. Domingo	25,000,000
British West Indies	28,000,000
Dutch West Indies	10,000,000
French West and East Indies	15,000,000
Total yearly production	lbs. 250,000,000

Estimated Annual Consumption.

Holland and the Netherlands consume	lbs. 88,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	22,000,000

Germany and the Baltic - - - - -	85,000,000
France, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean - -	60,000,000
The United States - - - - -	50,000,000

Present yearly consumption - - - - -	lbs. 305,000,000
The stocks of coffee in Europe, Dec. 31, 1830, were	lbs. 80,000,000
Do. do. in the United States, less than	10,000,000

	Together	90,000,000
Whole growth of 1831 - - - - -	- - -	250,000,000

	lbs. 340,000,000
Consumption in Europe and America, 1831 - - -	- - - 305,000,000

Estimated stocks in Europe and America at end of year -	35,000,000
Of which there will be locked up in the United States -	20,000,000

Leaving in all Europe, 31st Dec. 1831, only - - -	lbs. 15,000,000
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The growth of coffee has yearly decreased from five to eight million pounds since 1828 (when it was greatest), and must continue to decrease two or three years more. It cannot be much increased until three or four years after the price reaches 10 or 12 dollars in the West Indies. The very low price of sugar in all countries adds to the increase of coffee consumption.

	Import.	Consumed.
Import of coffee in Europe*	1826 153,000,000	141,000,000
	1827 202,000,000	181,000,000
	1828 210,000,000	205,000,000
	1829 202,000,000	214,000,000
	1830 198,000,000	228,000,000

The increase of production of coffee from 1826 to 1830, was 30 per cent.

The increase of consumption from 1826 to 1830, was 60 per cent.

The increase of production has stopped, while the increase of consumption goes on and will go on, till checked by high prices.

In 1816 coffee in Hamburg was 6mk. bco. per lb. being 12 cents per lb.

1817 it rose in Hamburg to 8 being 16 cts.

1818 it rose in Hamburg to 16 being 33 cts.

It thence gradually fell to 12 being 25 cts.

And did not go below 10 (till after 1824) being 20 cts.

Coffee continued to fall in Hamburg till 1830, when it was worth 3½ mk. bco. per lb. being about 7 cents per lb.

In February 1831, it was worth 4½mk. bco. about 9 cents.

And had not then reached by 30 per cent. the price from which it started in 1816.

Estimated Stocks of Coffee in Europe.

In 1825 December 31st, were - - - - -	lbs. 74,000,000
1826 - - - - -	87,000,000
1827 - - - - -	107,000,000
1828 - - - - -	121,500,000
1829 - - - - -	109,700,000
1830 - - - - -	80,000,000
And as shown in the foregoing will be in 1831, only -	15,000,000

* By Europe is meant the Netherlands, England, France, Hamburg, Bremen, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, and Trieste.

XVI. COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Founded.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick, Me.	William Allen, D. D.	1794
2	Waterville,	do.	Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D.	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover, N. H.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1770
4	Univ. of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	James Marsh, D. D.	1791
5	Middlebury,	do.	Joshua Bates, D. D.	1800
6	Harvard University,	Cambridge, Mass.	Josiah Quincy, LL. D.	1638
7	Williams,	Williamstown, do.	Edward D. Griffin, D. D.	1793
8	Amherst,	Amherst, do.	Heman Humphrey, D. D.	1821
9	Brown University,	Providence, R. I.	Francis Wayland, D. D.	1764
10	Yale,	New Haven, Conn.	Jeremiah D. D.	1700
11	Washington,	Hartford, do.	Nathaniel S. Wheaton, A. M.	1826
12	Wesleyan University,	Middletown, do.	Wilbur Fisk, D. D.	1831
13	Columbia,	New York, N. Y.	William A. Duer, LL. D.	1754
14	Union,	Schenectady, do.	Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	1795
15	Hamilton,	Clinton, do.	Spencer	1812
16	Geneva,	Geneva, do.	Richard S. Mason, D. D.	1823
17	College of New Jersey,	Princeton, N. J.	James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
18	Rutgers,	N. Brunswick, do.	Philip Milledoller, D. D.	1770
19	University of Pennsylv.	Philadelphia, Penn.	W. H. De Lancey, D. D.	1755
20	Dickinson,	Carlisle, do.	Samuel B. How, D. D.	1783
21	Jefferson,	Canonsburg, do.	Matthew Brown, D. D.	1802
22	Western University,	Pittsburg, do.	Robert Bruce, D. B.	1820
23	Washington,	Washington, do.	David McConaughy,	1806
24	Allegheny,	Meadville, do.	Timothy Alden, D. D.	1815
25	Madison,	Union Town, do.	Henry B. Bascom,	1829
26	St. Mary's,*	Baltimore, Md.	Samuel Eccleston,	1799
27	University of Maryland,	Do. do.	Charles Williams, D. D.	1812
28	St. John's,	Annapolis, do.	Hector Humphreys, A. M.	1784
29	Mount St. Mary's,*	Near Emmitsburg, do.	John B. Purcell,	1830
30	Columbian,	Washington, Ca.	Stephen Chapin, D. D.	1821
31	Georgetown,*	Georgetown, D. C.	Thomas F. Mulledy,	1799
32	William and Mary,	Williamsburg, Va.	Adam Empie, D. D.	1693
33	Hampden-Sydney,	Prince Ed. Co. do.	J. P. Cushing, A. M.	1774
34	Washington,	Lexington, do.	Marshall, M. D.	1812
35	University of Virginia,	Charlottesville, do.	Prof. Patterson, <i>Chairman</i> ,	1819
36	Randolph Macon College	Boydton, do.	John Emory, D. D.	1831
37	Univ. of North Carolina,	Chapel Hill, N. C.	Joseph Caldwell, D. D.	1791
38	Charleston,	Charleston, S. C.	Jasper Adams, D. D.	1785
39	College of S. Carolina,	Columbia, do.	Thomas Cooper, M. D.	1804
40	University of Georgia,	Athens, Ga.	Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
41	Alabama University,	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Alva Woods, D. D.	1828
42	Jefferson,	Washington, Mi.	E. B. Williston, A. M.	1802
43	Louisiana,	Jackson, La.	Jeremiah Chamberlain, D. D.	.
44	Greenville,	Greenville, Tenn.	Henry Hoss, Esq.	1794
45	University of Nashville,	Nashville, do.	Philip Lindsley, D. D.	1806
46	East Tennessee,	Knoxville, do.	Charles Coffin, D. D.	.
47	Transylvania,	Lexington, Ken.	.	1798
48	Centre,	Danville, do.	John C. Young,	1822
49	Augusta,	Augusta, do.	Martin Ruter, D. D.	1823
50	Cumberland,	Princeton, do.	F. R. Cossit,	1825
51	St. Joseph's,*	Bardstown, do.	George A. M. Elder,	1819
52	Georgetown,	Georgetown, do.	Joel S. Bacon,	1830
53	University of Ohio,	Athens, Ohio.	Robert G. Wilson, D. D.	1802
54	Miami University,	Oxford, do.	R. H. Bishop, D. D.	1824
55	Western Reserve,	Hudson, do.	Charles B. Storrs,	1826
56	Kenyon,	Gambier, do.	Philander Chase, D. D.	1828
57	Franklin,	New Athens, do.	William M. Millan, A. M.	1824
58	Indiana,	Bloomington, Ind.	Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1827
59	Illinois,	Jacksonville, Il.	Edward Beecher, A. M.	1830
60	St. Louis,*	St. Louis, Mo.	P. J. Verhaegen,	1829

* *Catholic Colleges*: a large part of the students in these belong to the preparatory department. There is a Catholic College at Mobile, and one at Cincinnati, of which no statistics have been received.

UNITED STATES.

	Instruct- ers.	No. of Alumni	No. of Minis- ters.	Stud- ents.†	Vols. in College Library.	Vols. in Studt's Librari.	Commencement.
1	6	415	39	156	8,500	5,500	First Wednesday in Sept.
2	5	70	35	59	2,500	600	Last Wednesday in July.
3	10	2,303	530	178	6,000	8,000	Last Wed. but one in August.
4	4	182	.	36	1,000	500	First Wednesday in August.
5	5	546	205	99	1,846	2,322	Third Wednesday in August.
6	24	5,685	1,424	236	35,000	4,600	Last Wednesday in August.
7	7	721	215	115	2,550	2,000	Third Wednesday in August.
8	10	208	52	197	2,380	4,515	Fourth Wednesday in August.
9	6	1,122	442	114	6,100	6,000	First Wednesday in September.
10	15	4,470	1,267	346	8,500	9,000	Third Wednesday in August.
11	9	25	.	70	5,000	1,200	First Wednesday in August.
12	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	9	1,100	.	100	8,000	6,000	First Tuesday in August.
14	9	1,373	268	205	5,150	8,450	Fourth Wednesday in July.
15	6	189	20	93	2,900	3,000	Fourth Wednesday in August.
16	6	15	6	31	500	900	First Wednesday in August.
17	10	1,930	406	105	8,000	4,000	Last Wednesday in September.
18	5	.	.	70	.	.	Third Wednesday in August.
19	9	.	.	125	.	.	Last day, not Sunday, in July.
20	4	.	.	21	2,000	5,000	Fourth Wednesday in September.
21	7	341	136	120	700	1,800	Last Thursday in September.
22	4	45	13	53	.	50	Last Friday in June.
23	4	143	26	47	400	525	Last Thursday in September.
24	3	9	.	6	8,000	.	First Wednesday in July.
25	5	.	.	70	.	.	July 15th.
26	18	.	.	147	10,000	.	Third Tuesday in July.
27	11	.	.	.	.	.	Third Wednesday in July.
28	5	636	.	76	2,100	.	Second Wednesday in February.
29	25	12	.	130	7,000	.	Last week in June.
30	4	.	.	50	4,000	.	Fourth Wednesday in December.
31	19	.	.	140	7,000	.	Near the last of July.
32	7	.	.	60	3,600	600	July 4th.
33	6	.	.	54	.	.	Fourth Wednesday in September.
34	.	380	9	23	700	1,500	Third Wednesday in April.
35	9	538	.	130	8,000	.	.
36	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	9	434	.	69	1,800	3,000	Fourth Thursday in June.
38	7	27	3	61	3,000	1,000	Last Tuesday in October.
39	9	490	11	111	8,000	.	3d Monday after 4th Mon. in Nov.
40	7	256	16	114	2,000	2,250	First Wednesday in August.
41	6	.	.	103	1,000	.	Third Wednesday in December.
42	10	.	.	160	.	.	.
43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
44	.	.	.	32	3,500	.	Third Wednesday in September.
45	4	93	.	95	2,500	750	First Wednesday in October.
46	2	.	.	21	340	200	First Wednesday in October.
47	6	.	.	141	2,350	1,500	Last Wednesday in September.
48	4	19	9	66	1,253	108	July 4th.
49	7	.	.	98	1,500	550	Thursday after 1st Wed. in Aug.
50	3	13	5	57	1,000	600	Second Thursday in September.
51	15	37	.	150	1,300	.	1st August.
52	7	.	.	75	500	.	.
53	4	60	26	57	1,000	1,000	Wed. after 3d Tuesday in Sept.
54	11	51	9	82	1,000	1,200	Last Wednesday in September.
55	4	.	.	25	1,000	100	Fourth Wednesday in August.
56	4	.	.	80	.	.	.
57	3	.	.	40	.	.	Fourth Wednesday in September.
58	3	4	.	51	182	50	Last Wednesday in September.
59	3	.	.	35	600	.	.
60	6	.	.	125	1,200	.	.

† Undergraduates, not including medical, theological, and law students.

VACATIONS IN COLLEGES.

Bowdoin.	1. Com., 3 weeks ;—2. Friday after 3d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks ;—3. Friday after 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Waterville.	1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. Last Wed. Nov., 9 weeks.
Dartmouth.	1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. last Mon. Dec., 6 1-2 weeks ;—3. Thursday preceding the last Wed. May, 2 1-2 weeks.
Vermont Univ. Middlebury.	1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 8 weeks.
Harvard.	1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 7 weeks ;—3. 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Williams.	1. Wed. preceding 25th Dec., 2 weeks ;—2. 1st Wed. April, 2 weeks ;—3. preceding Commencement, 6 weeks.
Amherst.	1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. Wed. after 4th Wed. Dec. 6 weeks ;—3. 3d Wed. May, 8 weeks.
Brown.	1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. 4th Wed. Dec., 6 weeks ;—3. 2d Wed. May, 3 weeks.
Yale.	1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. last Friday in Dec., 6 weeks ;—3. 2d Friday in May, 3 weeks.
Washington.	1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks ;—3. 1st Wed. May, 4 weeks.
Columbia.	1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. Thurs. before Christmas, 2 weeks ;—3. Thursday before 20 April, 3 weeks.
Union.	1. Com. to the 1st Monday in October.
Hamilton.	1. Com., 7 weeks ;—2. in Dec. 3 or 4 weeks ;—3. in April, 3 weeks.
Geneva.	1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 3 weeks ;—3. 2d Wed. May, 4 weeks.
College of N. J. Rutgers.	1. Com., 5 weeks ;—2. at Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks ;—3. in April, 3 weeks.
Penn. University.	1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. 1st Thurs. after 2d Tues. April, 6 weeks.
Dickinson.	1. Com. to Sept. 15 ;—2. Dec. 21 to Jan. 7 ;—3. April 7 to May 1.
Jefferson.	1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. 2 weeks ;—3. 2 weeks.
Madison.	1. In Sept. and Oct., 5 weeks ;—2. in April and May 5 weeks.
Washington.	1. Month of October ;—2. Month of May.
Western Univ.	1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. Dec. 25th to Jan 15.
Univ. Maryland.	1. Month of October ;—2. Month of May.
Mt. St. Mary's.	1. July and August.
Columbian.	1. Com. to 2d Mond. Sept. ;—2. Dec. 24 to Jan. 2. ;—3. Wed. before Easter to 1st Wed. after.
William and Mary.	1. Com. to the 15th August.
Hamp. Sydney.	1. Com. to 2d Wed. Jan. ;—2. 2d Wed. June to 2d July.
Washington.	1. Com. to the last Monday in October.
Univ. Virginia.	1. Month of October ;—2. Month of May.
Univ. N. Carolina.	1. Com. to 3d Wed. May ;—2. 3d Wed. Oct. to 3d Wed. Nov.
Charleston.	1. July 20 to September 1.
Coll. S. Carolina.	1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. Dec. 15, 4 weeks.
Univ. of Georgia.	1. Month of December ;—2. in April, 3 weeks.
Univ. Alabama.	1. July 1 to the 1st Monday in October.
Groenville.	1. Com., 1 week ;—2. Wed. before 2d Mond. Nov. to Jan. 1 ;—3. April 1 to April 15.
Nashville.	1. 4th Wednesday in July to 1st Wednesday in October.
E. Tennessee.	1. Com., 5 weeks ;—2. 3d Wed. March, 5 weeks.
Transylvania.	1. Com., 5 1-2 weeks ;—2. 1st Wed. April, 5 1-2 weeks.
Centre.	1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. 1st Thursday April, 4 weeks.
Augusta.	1. Com. to 1st Mond. Nov. ;—2. 2d Mond. March, 6 weeks.
Cumberland.	1. Com. to 1st Mond. Sept. ;—2. a recess in March.
St. Joseph's.	1. Com. 6 weeks ;—2. in Feb. 21 weeks from 1st vacation, 4 weeks.
University of Ohio.	1. Com. to the last day of October.
Miami.	1. 1st August till 15th September.
Western Reserve.	1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. 2d Tues. April, 4 weeks.
Indiana.	1. Com. to 1st Mo. Nov. ;—2. last Wed. March to 1st Monday in May.
	1. Com., 5 weeks ;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks.
	1. Month of May ;—2. Month of October.

EXPLANATION. Vacations of Bowdoin College ; 1st, from Commencement, 3 weeks ;—2d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in December, 8 weeks ;—3d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

XVI. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Name.	Place.	Denomina- tion.	Com. oper- at on	No. edu- cated	Stud. in 1831.	Vols. in Lib.	No. Prof.
Bangor Theol. Sem.	Bangor, Me.,	Cong.	1816	50	14	1,200	
Theol. Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Cong.	1808	514	139	10,000	4
Theological School,	Cambridge, do.	Con. Unit.	1824	87	33		4
Mass. Epis. Th. Sch.	Do. do.	Episcopal,	1831				4
Theol. Instit.	Newton, do.	Baptist,	1825	25	22	1,020	2
Theol. Dep. Yale Col.	New Haven, Ct.	Cong.	1822	70	48		3
Theol. Ins. Epis. Ch.	New York, N.Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819	134	28	3,600	4
Th. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, do.	Presbyt.	1821	157	51	4,000	3
Hamilton Lit. & Th. In.	Hamilton, do.	Baptist,	1820	100	80	1,600	4
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, do.	Lutheran,	1816				
Th. Sem. Du. Ref. Ch.	N. Br'wick, N.J.	Dutch Re.			24		
Th. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton, do.	Presbyt.	1812	537	111	6,000	3
Sem. Luth. Ch. U. S.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. L.	1826		43	6,200	2
German Reformed,	York, do.	G. Ref. Ch.	1825	11	14		2
West. Th. Seminary,	Alleg'ny, T. do.	Presbyt.	1828		22	3,964	2
Epis. Th. School Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.	Prot. Epis.			19	1,500	3
Union Th. Seminary,	Pr. Ed. Co. do.	Presbyt.	1824	30	42	3,000	3
South Th. Seminary,	Columbia, S.C.	Do.	1829		9		2
South West. Th. Sem.	Maryville, Ten.	Do.	1821	41	22	5,500	3
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Oo.	Do.	1829				
Rock Spring Sem.,	Rock Spring, Il.	Baptist,	1827		5	1,200	1

There are *Roman Catholic* Theological Seminaries at *Baltimore* and near *Emmitsburg*, Md., at *Charleston*, S. C., at *Bardstown*, and in *Washington County*, Ky., in *Perry County*, and *St. Louis*, Mo., and at *Cincinnati*, Ohio.

XVII. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Lectures com.	Prof.	Stud.
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick,	February,	4	99
Waterville Medical School,	Waterville,	1st Th., March,	4	28
N. Hampshire Med. School,	Hanover,	2 weeks aft. Com.	3	98
Vermont Med. School, Univ. Vt.	Burlington,	2d Wed. Sept.,	3	40
Vt. Academy of Medicine,	Castleton,	3d Thurs. in Aug.	6	62
Mass. Med. School, Harv. Univ.	Boston,	3d Wed., Oct.,	5	95
Berkshire Med. Inst., Wms. Col.	Pittsfield,	1st Thurs., Sept.,	6	85
Medical School, Yale College,	New Haven,	last week in Oct.,	5	69
Coll. Phys. & Surgeons, N. Y.,	New York,	1st Mond., Nov.,	7	180
Col. Phys. & Surg., West. Dist.,	Fairfield,		5	170
Med. Dep. Jef. Col., Canonsburg,	Philadelphia,	1st Mond., Nov.,	5	121
Medical Dep. Univ. Penn.	Philadelphia,		9	410
Med. Dep. Univ. Md.	Baltimore,	last Mond., Oct.,	7	
Med. Dep. Columbian College,	Dist. Col.	1st Mond., Nov.,	7	
Medical Dep. Univ. Va.,	Charlott'sville	September,	3	
Medical Col., Charleston, S C.,	Charleston,	2d Mond., Nov.,	7	150
Medical Col. Trans. Univ.	Lexington,		6	211
Medical College of Ohio,	Cincinnati,	1st Mond., Nov.,	8	113

XVIII. LAW SCHOOLS.

At *Cambridge*, Mass., 2 professors and 41 students; at *New Haven*, Ct., 2 professors and 44 students; at *Litchfield*, Ct.; at *Philadelphia*, Pa.; at *Baltimore*, Md., 22 students; at *Williamsburg* and *Staunton*, Va.; and at *Lexington*, Ken. 24 students.

[From the "Annals of Education."]

XIX. TABULAR VIEW OF EDUCATION

IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

The number of *Academical* Students in the United States is here estimated at 3,475; Theological Students, 663; Legal, 88; Medical, not far from 2,000. They belong to the several States as here apportioned. For want of data, however, the Medical and Legal Students were divided among the various States according to their respective population.

<i>American States.</i>				<i>European Countries.</i>			
	No. of Stud.	Proportion to Inhab.			No. of Stud.	Proportion to Inhab.	
Massachusetts,	770	1	792	Scotland,	3,249	1	683
Connecticut,	327	1	960	Baden,	1,399	1	816
New Hampshire,	241	1	1,118	Saxony,	1,360	1	1,040
				England,	10,549	1	1,132
				Hanover,	1,203	1	1,303
				Bavaria,	2,593	1	1,312
				Tuscany,	909	1	1,402
				Spain,	9,867	1	1,414
				Prussia,	6,236	1	1,470
Vermont,	186	1	1,509				
Maine,	238	1	1,611	Wurtemberg,	887	1	1,731
New Jersey,	193	1	1,661	Sweden and Norway,	2,687	1	1,732
South Carolina,	325	1	1,789	Portugal,	1,604	1	1,879
Pennsylvania,	688	1	1,928				
New York,	986	1	1,940	Netherlands,	2,998	1	1,979
Rhode Island,	50	1	1,944	Sardinia,	1,722	1	2,420
Maryland,	175	1	2,554				
Virginia,	457	1	2,650	Switzerland,	767	1	2,655
Kentucky,	249	1	2,766				
Georgia,	173	1	2,985				
Mississippi,	45	1	3,040				
North Carolina,	233	1	3,170				
Tennessee,	211	1	3,245				
Ohio,	235	1	3,290				
Louisiana,	46	1	3,335				
Delaware,	23	1	3,336				
Alabama,	84	1	3,634	Denmark,	578	1	3,342
Missouri,	28	1	5,003	Naples and Sicily,	2,065	1	3,590
Indiana,	65	1	5,101	Austria,	8,584	1	3,760
Illinois,	28	1	5,624	France,	6,196	1	5,140
				Ireland,	1,254	1	5,767
				Russia,	3,626	1	15,455
<i>Sections of the United States.</i>				<i>European Countries.</i>			
Eastern States,	1,748	1	1,118	England,	10,549	1	1,132
Middle States,	1,995	1	1,844	Portugal,	1,604	1	1,879
Southern States,	1,485	1	2,612	Switzerland,	767	1	2,655
Western States,	957	1	3,516	Naples and Sicily,	2,065	1	3,590
United States,	6,185	1	2,078	Western Europe,	69,634	1	2,285

In reviewing this Table, we shall perceive, that in accordance with an opinion often expressed, Scotland gives more of her youth a collegiate education than any other country in the world. Baden, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, fall little short of this standard; and these are the only countries in the world, according to these estimates, which have one collegiate pupil for less than 1,000 inhabitants. New Hampshire, according to the calculation of the American Quarterly Register, is the only American State besides, in which there is more than one for 1,500; while in Europe, Saxony, England, Hanover, Bavaria, Tuscany, Spain, and Russia, all have a proportion greater than this. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Universities and Colleges of Spain furnish nothing which deserves to be called a truly liberal education. Vermont, Maine, New Jersey, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, and Rhode Island, comprising the rest of the Eastern and three of the Middle States and one of the Southern, have one student for less than 2,000 inhabitants, in which they are rivalled by Wurtemberg, Sweden, Portugal, and the Netherlands. Most of the Southern and Western States have from 2,000 to 4,000 inhabitants to a student. In this proportion, the highest compare with Switzerland, and the rest with Denmark, Naples, and Austria. The most recent Western States have only one to every 5,000 inhabitants; and still are placed on a level with France and Ireland. Russia, stands alone among the civilized countries of the world, and only gives a liberal education to one person in 15,000 of her population.

As a mass, it would appear that the Eastern States provide the advantages of a collegiate education, such as they are in the United States, for a greater proportion of their population than England, or any European countries except Scotland, Baden, and Saxony. The Middle States are as well provided as Wurtemberg, Sweden and the Netherlands. The Southern States will compare with Switzerland in this respect; and the Western States, with all their destitution, are as well supplied with liberally educated men, so far as *numbers* are concerned, as Denmark and Austria.

The comparative state of Common School Instruction is very different from that of Collegiate Instruction. In this, the United States have the preëminence, whether we compare them with the mass of European countries, or select individual examples. The Edinburgh Review admitted many years since, that "The great body of the American people is better educated than the mass of *any European community*." The following table derived from the best sources, shows the proportion of children who receive Common School Instruction to the whole population, in several European countries, and in several of the United States, and furnishes statistical evidence of the truth of this remark.

Proportion of Pupils in Common Schools to the whole Population.

	Pupil. Inhab.		Pupil. Inhab.
Wurtemberg,	1 to 6	New York,	1 to 3.9
Canton Vaud, Switzerland, 1 to	6.6		

Bavaria,	1 to 7	Massachusetts, Maine, }	
Prussia,	1 to 7	Connecticut, esti- }	. 1 to 4
Netherlands,	1 to 9.7	mated	
Scotland,	1 to 10		
Austria,	1 to 13	All New England, at }	. 1 to 5
England,	1 to 15.3	at least	
France,	1 to 17.6		
Ireland,	1 to 18	Pennsylvania, New Jersey, 1 to 8	
Portugal,	1 to 88	Illinois,	1 to 13
Russia,	1 to 367	Kentucky,	1 to 21

NOTE.—The preceding table and remarks are printed, without alteration, from the "Annals of Education"; but it may be remarked, that from the want of information, and from the difficulty of digesting such information as may be had, on any common principles, no accurate comparative view of the state of education in the different countries above enumerated, can be presented. But a small part of the law students in the United States pursue the study of their profession in the public law schools; and the number above given (88) comprises only a part of those who belong to the law schools. In England, for example, many receive a good classical and professional education who never become members of a university; and of the numbers inserted as belonging to the universities, the greater part are not students. In 1832, the number of members on the books in the University of Oxford, in England, was 2,741; and in that of Cambridge 5,364; but the number of undergraduates in the former was only 1,419, and in the latter, about 1,700.

XX. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denominations.	Min.	Ch. or Cong.	Communi- cants.	Population. Estimate.
Calvinistic Baptists,	2,914	4,384	304,827	2,743,458
Methodist Episcopal Church,	1,777		476,000	2,600,000
Presbyterian, General Assembly,	1,801	2,253	182,011	1,800,000
Congregationalists, Orthodox,	1,000	1,381	140,000	1,260,000
Protestant Episcopal Church,	558	922		600,000
Universalists,	150	300		500,000
Roman Catholics,			784	800,000
Lutherans,	205	1,200	44,000	400,000
Christians,	200	800	25,000	275,000
German Reformed,	84	400	17,400	200,000
Friends, or Quakers,			462	200,000
Unitarians, Congregationalists,	160	193		176,000
Associate and other Methodists,	350		35,000	175,000
Free-will Baptists,	300	400	16,000	150,000
Dutch Reformed,	159	602	17,888	125,000
Mennonites,	200		30,000	120,000
Associate Presbyterians,	74	144	15,000	100,000
Cumberland Presbyterians,	50	75	8,000	100,000
Tunkers,	40	40	3,000	30,000
Free Communion Baptists,	30		3,500	30,000
Seventh-day Baptists,	30	40	2,000	20,000
Six-Principle Baptists,	25	30	1,800	20,000
United Brethren or Moravians,	23	23	2,000	7,000
Millennial Church, or Shakers,	45	15		6,000
New Jerusalem Church,	30	28		5,000
Emancipators, Baptists,	15		600	4,500
Jews and others not mentioned,		150		50,000

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	M.	Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	M.
Vermont,	J. H. Hopkins, D. D.	.	12				
E. Diocese,	A. V. Griswold, D. D.	1811	52	Virginia, {	R. C. Moore, D.D.	1814	56
Connect,	Th. C. Brownell, D. D.	1819	60		Wm. Meade, D.D.	1829	
New York,	B. T. Onderdonk, D. D.	1830	143	S. Carolina,	N. Bowen, D. D.	1813	35
N. Jersey,			21	Georgia,	.	.	3
Pennsylv., {	William White, D. D.	1787	59	Louisiana,	.	.	4
	H. U. Onderdonk, D.D.	1827		Mississippi,	.	.	3
Delaware,			7	Tennessee,	.	.	6
Maryland,	Wm. M. Stone, D. D.	1830	58	Kentucky,	B. B. Smith, D. D.	.	8
N. Carol.,	Levi S. Ives, D. D.	1831	14	Ohio,	C. McIlvaine, D.D.	.	20

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dioceses.		Bishops.
Boston,	comprising the whole of New England,	B. J. Fenwick, D. D.
New York,	State of New York and a part New Jersey,	J. Dubois, D. D.
Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania, a part of New Jersey and Delaware,	H. Crowell, D. D.
Baltimore,	Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia,	T. F. Kenrick, D. D. <i>Coad.</i>
Charleston,	N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia,	James Whitefield, D. D. <i>Abp.</i>
Mobile,	Florida and Alabama,	J. England, D. D.
New Orleans,	Louisiana and Mississippi,	Michael Portier, D. D.
Bardstown,	Kentucky and Tennessee,	De Neckere, D. D.
Cincinnati,	Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan,	J. B. Flaget, D. D.
St. Louis,	Missouri & adjoining Territories,	J. Davide, D. D. <i>Coad.</i>
		E. Fenwick, D. D. x
		Joseph Rosati, D. D.

The number of ministers in each Diocese is not accurately known: in the Boston Diocese there are 16; and the number of congregations is 23.

The Catholic population of Boston is estimated at 10,000; of New England, 20,000; of the United States, 800,000. Of the Catholic congregations in New England, 6 are in Maine; 2 in New Hampshire; 1 in Vermont; 9 in Massachusetts; 3 in Rhode Island; 2 in Connecticut.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

William McKendree, R. H. Roberts, Joshua Soule, and Elijah Hedding.

XXI. CENSUS OF 1830.

Fifth Census of the United States, as corrected at the Department of State from the original returns of the Marshals.

FREE WHITE POPULATION.

States and Territories.	under 5 years old.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	over 100.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Total.
Maine, { Males, 34,053 Females, 32,471	28,742 27,676	25,522 24,007	22,400 22,348	34,965 35,506	21,701 22,659	14,547 14,183	9,228 9,330	5,956 5,904	2,437 2,498	823 911	133 138	2	2	200,689	197,574	398,263
N. Hampshire, { M. 19,428 F. 18,538	17,521 16,730	16,737 15,525	14,847 14,823	21,191 21,534	14,696 16,090	10,772 11,806	7,218 8,448	5,050 5,838	2,786 3,110	840 1,085	85 174	4	6	131,184	137,537	268,721
Vermont, { M. 18,538 F. 21,700	17,406 19,406	17,527 15,782	15,753 15,753	21,307 23,180	15,773 16,204	10,405 11,034	7,051 7,152	5,303 5,008	2,303 2,427	618 5,575	48 87	3	4	139,996	139,775	279,771
Massachusetts, { M. 21,634 F. 40,644	18,632 34,679	16,870 32,801	15,753 32,801	23,180 53,021	35,433 35,433	23,083 26,084	15,008 18,456	10,319 12,989	4,727 7,173	1,760 2,525	173 347	1	4	294,685	308,674	603,359
Rhode Island, { M. 39,533 F. 6,733	34,537 5,786	33,326 5,400	34,439 5,434	60,495 8,495	38,163 5,379	26,084 3,512	18,456 2,157	12,989 1,444	7,173 854	2,525 961	347 98	4	4	45,333	48,288	93,621
Connecticut, { M. 6,023 F. 19,033	5,642 17,891	5,213 17,788	5,384 16,599	9,203 25,166	5,756 16,608	4,024 11,595	2,826 7,851	1,039 3,485	1,038 3,154	376 871	44 81	5	5	143,047	146,556	289,603
New York, { M. 18,270 F. 158,077	16,943 137,071	16,575 118,523	15,978 101,712	26,540 170,734	17,937 113,132	13,214 68,871	9,245 40,503	6,707 23,000	3,700 10,044	1,228 2,501	156 255	3	35	931,441	916,620	1,868,061
New Jersey, { M. 151,868 F. 95,071	133,084 91,204	115,166 19,745	105,196 17,123	168,897 97,001	104,522 17,231	44,315 11,943	38,344 7,053	22,580 4,458	9,445 2,021	2,673 534	304 63	17	4	152,529	147,737	300,266
Pennsylvania, { M. 23,837 F. 117,853	20,479 96,199	18,267 82,375	16,784 75,113	92,817 121,359	16,623 75,172	11,007 40,090	7,307 28,032	4,705 16,085	2,100 6,979	581 1,775	43 228	2	42	665,812	644,088	1,309,900
Delaware, { M. 111,947 F. 4,744	92,719 4,089	80,087 3,919	75,976 3,184	115,898 5,508	69,004 3,206	44,485 2,036	27,832 1,286	16,221 609	7,084 202	1,929 43	215 9	21	9	98,845	98,756	197,601
Maryland, { M. 23,737 F. 65,793	19,438 18,693	17,886 17,327	15,778 16,020	3,484 27,248	3,179 18,215	2,047 11,072	1,397 6,565	630 3,492	2,933 3,623	563 1,541	6 53	1	7	147,340	143,768	291,108
Virginia, { M. 63,411 F. 63,411	49,964 41,936	43,987 41,936	36,947 40,479	60,911 62,044	53,589 36,456	53,381 23,750	15,261 15,447	8,971 8,705	3,674 5,847	1,108 1,098	184 188	26	28	347,887	346,413	694,300

North Carolina,	M.	46,749	35,950	30,527	25,452	39,495	23,042	14,998	10,536	5,968	2,489	649	138	98	235,954	236,889	472,843
South Carolina,	F.	43,775	34,264	28,842	27,398	41,686	21,534	16,428	10,601	5,980	2,496	747	158	30	130,590	127,973	257,863
Georgia,	M.	25,132	19,043	16,497	15,122	22,164	13,969	8,634	5,644	3,042	1,210	268	66	17	153,986	143,518	296,806
Alabama,	F.	33,027	29,709	18,584	15,18	26,844	16,153	8,427	5,089	2,664	987	200	63	10	100,846	89,560	190,406
Mississippi,	M.	30,958	22,590	17,988	16,432	14,663	13,974	8,427	5,089	2,664	987	200	63	10	100,846	89,560	190,406
Louisiana,	F.	22,764	15,482	12,129	9,509	17,440	11,399	6,623	3,593	1,741	591	147	29	10	100,846	89,560	190,406
Tennessee,	M.	21,340	14,891	11,092	9,361	14,457	8,530	4,935	2,721	1,319	482	144	29	10	100,846	89,560	190,406
Kentucky,	F.	7,918	5,572	4,501	3,623	7,237	4,632	2,495	1,355	682	189	47	11	2	38,406	31,977	70,443
Ohio,	M.	7,319	5,165	4,103	3,633	5,211	3,690	1,739	983	486	149	34	7	9	49,715	39,516	89,231
Indiana,	F.	7,928	6,402	5,134	4,325	10,458	7,777	4,304	2,623	896	317	78	24	9	49,715	39,516	89,231
Illinois,	M.	7,803	6,193	5,140	4,709	6,840	4,201	2,310	1,257	680	222	73	17	1	275,066	260,080	535,746
Missouri,	F.	59,576	46,366	36,044	29,247	44,982	23,111	13,108	11,188	5,543	2,107	637	105	22	275,066	260,080	535,746
Michigan Ter.	M.	39,780	28,092	22,872	17,633	25,183	17,904	10,366	6,004	3,160	1,059	212	25	4	163,514	163,514	339,399
Arkansas,	F.	37,605	27,313	21,972	18,087	26,762	15,763	9,028	4,808	2,275	780	212	25	4	163,514	163,514	339,399
Florida,	M.	17,429	12,000	9,246	8,054	12,461	6,850	3,750	2,047	1,172	384	90	6	4	82,048	73,013	155,061
D. of Columbia,	F.	13,631	9,617	7,469	5,689	11,147	7,084	3,642	1,939	927	334	60	14	2	61,405	53,390	114,795
Total, Males,	M.	12,551	9,077	6,794	5,765	8,791	5,121	2,718	1,499	768	227	60	9	2	18,168	13,178	31,346
Do., Females,	F.	3,023	2,426	1,905	1,533	4,389	2,739	1,232	638	264	64	20	4	1	14,195	11,476	25,671
Total,		929,980	789,075	609,734	573,19	956,487	592,535	307,840	230,284	135,082	57,772	15,803	2,041	301	5,355,133	5,171,115	10,526,948
		921,934	750,741	638,556	596,254	918,411	565,331	356,046	223,504	131,307	58,336	17,434	2,523	238			
		1,894,914	1,539,816	1,208,590	1,169,450	1,874,898	1,148,066	723,886	452,788	266,389	116,108	33,240	4,564	539			

CENSUS OF 1830, Continued.

FREE COLORED PERSONS.			SLAVES.									
States and Territories.	{ Males, Females,		Total.	under 10 years old.	10 to 24.	24 to 36.	36 to 55.	55 to 100.	over 100.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Total.
Maine, N. Hampshire,	163 143	172 175	1,190	610	680	1,190	610	680	2	1,190	680	2,870
Vermont,	67 68	78 80	604	275	329	604	275	329	1	604	329	933
Massachusetts,	121 121	131 131	881	426	455	881	426	455	2	881	455	1,336
Rhode Island,	808 812	887 815	7,048	3,358	3,690	7,048	3,358	3,690	2	7,048	3,690	10,738
Connecticut,	337 355	501 507	3,561	1,548	2,013	3,561	1,548	2,013	3	3,561	2,013	5,574
New York,	1,019 1,051	1,223 1,233	8,047	3,850	4,197	8,047	3,850	4,197	6	8,047	4,197	12,244
New Jersey,	5,643 5,509	6,094 6,843	44,870	21,466	23,404	44,870	21,466	23,404	19	44,870	23,404	68,274
Pennsylvania,	3,033 2,811	3,234 2,890	18,303	9,501	8,802	18,303	9,501	8,802	7	18,303	8,802	27,105
Delaware,	5,065 5,054	5,250 4,476	37,930	18,372	19,553	37,930	18,372	19,553	35	37,930	19,553	57,483
Maryland,	2,027 2,324	2,259 2,358	15,855	7,882	7,973	15,855	7,882	7,973	10	15,855	7,973	23,828
Virginia,	8,309 7,912	6,099 5,389	52,938	24,906	28,032	52,938	24,906	28,032	16	52,938	28,032	80,970
North Carolina,	8,296 8,092	6,196 7,031	47,348	22,367	24,961	47,348	22,367	24,961	27	47,348	24,961	72,309
	3,438 3,257	1,400 1,649	19,543	9,561	9,982	19,543	9,561	9,982	21	19,543	9,982	29,525

South Carolina,	M.	1,314	958	622	424	335	19	3,672	7,921	51,820	44,000	20,710	21,674	7,567	155,469	159,992	815,401
Georgia,	F.	1,378	1,175	746	545	399	6	1,961	2,486	38,367	34,253	19,440	22,006	8,119	108,117	108,714	217,531
Alabama,	M.	368	330	224	186	118	12	844	1,572	21,857	19,553	11,700	12,325	3,763	59,170	58,379	117,549
Mississippi,	F.	275	902	187	124	56	3	288	519	21,386	19,669	11,088	12,325	1,498	33,099	32,560	65,659
Mississippi,	M.	81	82	59	43	22	1	231	16,710	10,840	10,841	6,983	3,473	682	57,911	51,677	109,588
Louisiana,	M.	72	51	45	49	14	11	7,230	4,555	13,627	17,996	15,784	8,443	2,089	70,216	71,387	141,003
Tennessee,	M.	2,503	2,206	1,208	828	384	7	2,330	2,225	27,713	23,431	11,260	6,020	1,729	82,319	82,904	165,213
Kentucky,	F.	2,640	2,727	1,927	1,402	755	29	2,652	9,508	26,568	24,145	12,223	6,519	1,891	89,319	89,904	165,213
Ohio,	F.	772	583	361	321	216	7	4,789	3,620	31,500	27,449	13,520	7,499	2,280	82,319	82,904	165,213
Indiana,	M.	633	505	351	308	187	6	4,779	1,857	30,975	27,346	13,854	8,107	2,572	82,319	82,904	165,213
Illinois,	F.	1,502	1,440	808	646	325	8	1,772	1,637	13,627	17,996	15,784	8,443	2,089	82,319	82,904	165,213
Missouri,	M.	617	544	307	240	138	11	824	509	27,713	23,431	11,260	6,020	1,729	82,319	82,904	165,213
Michigan Ter.	F.	394	573	279	215	107	4	984	261	4,572	4,364	2,058	923	208	347	400	747
Arkansas Ter.	M.	277	239	136	119	40	1	159	102	4,611	4,605	2,199	1,014	219	19,439	19,652	25,081
Florida Ter.	F.	305	225	125	105	50	2	88	53	1	3	3	3	1	92	10	32
D. of Columbia,	F.	87	76	43	57	18	3	383	461	845	814	395	192	47	2,992	2,283	4,576
Total, <i>Males</i> ,		48,675	43,079	27,650	22,271	11,509	269	153,453	160,146	333,498	312,567	185,585	118,880	41,545	1,012,823	996,920	2,009,043
Do., <i>Females</i> ,		47,329	48,138	32,541	24,327	13,425	386	160,146	319,599	347,655	308,770	185,786	111,887	41,436	1,012,823	996,920	2,009,043
Total,		96,004	91,217	60,191	46,598	24,934	655	319,599	319,599	701,163	621,337	371,371	230,767	82,981	2,025,646	1,993,840	4,018,086

TABLE

Showing the number of white persons, free blacks, and slaves who are deaf and dumb, or blind.

	WHITES.				COLORED.			
	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Under 14 y. old.	14 to 25.	Over 25.	Total.	Blind.	Total.
Maine.	64	159	4	0	1	5	1	5
New Hampshire.	32	105	5	55	3	9	5	9
Vermont.	39	51	3	59	2	5	8	5
Massachusetts.	56	256	2	138	4	9	7	9
Rhode Island.	6	56	2	22	2	4	8	4
Connecticut.	43	294	4	152	2	6	7	6
New York.	277	842	17	310	12	43	22	43
New Jersey.	64	207	5	71	15	39	23	39
Pennsylvania.	224	758	12	279	8	15	28	15
Delaware.	1	18	1	15	4	9	11	9
Maryland.	50	135	3	31	30	96	124	96
Virginia.	132	419	355	118	51	41	438	41
North Carolina.	70	220	223	81	27	25	136	27
South Carolina.	60	174	9	52	12	59	123	12
Georgia.	50	145	10	50	7	23	46	7
Alabama.	45	89	2	25	7	22	31	22
Mississippi.	12	29	2	10	7	23	77	7
Louisiana.	15	40	5	19	9	21	37	9
Tennessee.	53	172	13	53	5	28	83	5
Kentucky.	100	303	16	113	5	46	6	5
Ohio.	148	426	5	160	4	3	2	4
Indiana.	49	185	1	59	2	3	10	2
Illinois.	23	66	2	27	1	8	4	1
Missouri.	12	27	5	5	1	4	2	5
Michigan.	4	15	4	7	2	10	16	2
Arkansas.	6	8	2	2	3	6	8	3
Florida.	6	3	1	2	2	2	8	2
District of Columbia.	4	11	4	5	3	12	1,470	12
Total.	1,632	5,363	105	1,905	224	743	3,974	224

TABLE

Showing the aggregate Number of Persons in each State and Territory, with the Rate of Increase per cent. for the last ten years, from 1820 to 1830; and the Representative Number.

States and Territories.	Free Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Rate of Increase.	Representative Number.	Aliens.
Maine.	308,233	1,190	2	309,425	33.88	309,424	3,926
New Hampshire.	268,721	604	3	269,328	10.30	269,327	410
Vermont.	279,771	681	1	280,452	19.04	280,452	3,384
Massachusetts.	403,359	7,048	1	410,408	16.64	410,408	8,767
Rhode Island.	93,621	3,561	17	97,199	17.01	97,192	1,100
Connecticut.	239,003	8,047	25	247,075	8.14	247,075	1,481
New York.	1,868,061	44,870	75	1,912,908	39.36	1,912,908	52,488
New Jersey.	300,204	18,303	2,254	320,761	15.58	319,921	3,365
Pennsylvania.	1,309,900	37,330	403	1,347,633	28.48	1,347,633	13,376
Delaware.	57,001	15,855	3,292	76,148	5.49	75,431	313
Maryland.	291,102	52,938	102,994	447,040	9.74	405,842	4,786
Virginia.	691,300	47,343	489,737	1,211,405	13.70	1,023,502	789
North Carolina.	472,343	19,543	245,601	737,487	15.52	639,747	202
South Carolina.	257,885	7,621	315,401	581,185	15.60	455,625	486
Georgia.	290,800	2,486	217,531	510,817	51.56	420,811	101
Alabama.	190,401	1,572	117,549	309,522	192.00	202,507	65
Mississippi.	70,445	519	65,659	136,621	81.07	110,357	72
Louisiana.	80,237	16,710	109,588	215,790	40.63	171,904	1,713
Tennessee.	535,741	4,555	141,063	681,360	62.04	625,293	119
Kentucky.	517,787	4,917	165,213	687,917	21.90	621,832	173
Ohio.	928,224	9,508	6	937,738	10.96	937,901	5,778
Indiana.	339,263	3,629	3	343,003	133.07	343,680	279
Illinois.	155,003	1,637	747	157,445	185.16	157,146	451
Missouri.	114,755	579	25,091	140,425	110.92	130,419	155
Michigan.	31,344	261	32	31,637	250.10	31,637	1,467
Arkansas.	25,671	141	4,576	30,388	113.29	30,388	11
Florida.	18,385	844	15,501	34,730	34.70	34,730	221
District of Columbia.	27,652	6,139	6,119	39,910	20.10	39,910	724
Total.	10,522,248	319,599	2,003,043	12,844,890	† 12,806,020	107,832	

* Including 5,602 not regularly returned.

† Including 210 do.

‡ Adding 5,318 for naval service.

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

I. MAINE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1833.

SAMUEL E. SMITH,	Governor,	Salary.
		\$1,500
Counsellors ; Hezekiah Prince, Allen H. Cobb, Amos Allen,		
Nathaniel Clark, Alfred Pierce, Charles Peavey, Samuel		
P. Strickland.		
Roscoe G. Greene,	Secretary of State,	900
Mark Harris,	Treasurer,	900
Samuel G. Ladd,	Adjutant General,	700
Joel Miller;	Warden of the State Prison,	700
Parker Greenough,	Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Fees.
John K. Smith,	Inspector of Butter and Lard,	Fees.
David Winslow,	Inspector General of Beef and Pork,	Fees.

The Senate consists of 25 members ; Robert P. Dunlap, *President*.
House of Representatives, 186 members ; Benjamin White, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court

Prentiss Mellen	of Portland,	Chief Justice,	Salary.
			\$1,800
Nathan Weston, Jr.	of Augusta,	Associate Justice,	1,500
Albion K. Parris	of Portland,	do.	1,500
Jonathan P. Rogers	of Bangor,	Attorney General,	1,000
John Fairfield	of Saco,	Reporter,	600

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1831.

Receipts.

Cash in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1831,	\$6,906.68
State Tax,	50,196.93
Tax on Banks,	16,750.00
Justices' Fees, and Duties on Commissions,	5,043.04

Sales of Public Lands,	2,452.16
Fines, Forfeitures, and Bills of Costs,	247.73
Massachusetts Claim,	132,900.00
Notes and Interest on Money loaned,	813.12
Loans under Resolve of Legislature,	33,434.29
Lotteries Legalized,	5,524.54
Miscellaneous,	2,833.29
Total Receipts,	\$256,401.73

Expenditure.

Salaries of Officers of Government,	\$15,119.90
Grants and Annuities,	4,400.00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford,	1,060.00
State Debt,	76,409.29
Interest on State Debt,	3,888.91
Council, Senate, and House of Representatives,	36,811.00
State Printing, Stationery, Indians, &c.	15,438.72
Costs in Criminal Prosecutions,	6,454.86
Quarter Master General, and State Arsenal,	1,048.03
State Prison,	10,580.41
Land Agent, Pensions, Roads, &c.	12,460.79
Bank Stock and Loans to Banks,	28,750.00
Lotteries,	5,210.03
Public Buildings,	30,434.29
Miscellaneous,	8,910.60

Total Expenditure, 251,976.83

Cash in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1831, 4,424.95

\$256,401.73
State Debt 1831, \$53,000.00

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Cumberland and Oxford Canal. This canal was completed in 1829, and extends from Portland to Sebago pond. Length 20½ miles; width at the surface 34 feet, at the bottom 18; and 4 feet in depth. It has 26 locks. A lock is also constructed in Songo river, by which navigation is continued into Brandy and Long ponds, making the whole water communication, natural and artificial, 50 miles. Cost, \$211,000.

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending June 5th, 1833.

GOVERNOR.	SAMUEL DINSMOOR, Keene,	Salary.
	Ralph Metcalf, Concord, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	\$1,200
	Abner Bayley Kelley, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	800
	Joseph Low of Concord, <i>Adjutant General</i> .	600
	Joseph Hill of Portsmouth, <i>Commissary General</i> .	
COUNCIL.	Jacob Freese, Deerfield, for Rockingham District.	
	Richard Russell, Wakefield, " Strafford	do.
	Stephen Peabody, Milford, " Hillsborough	do.
	Stephen Johnson, Walpole, " Cheshire	do.
	Nathaniel Rix, Littleton, " Grafton	do.
SENATE.	<i>President</i> , Benning M. Bean, Moultonborough.	
	Daniel P. Drown, Portsmouth, District No. 1.	
	Bradbury Bartlett, Nottingham, " 2	
	Jesse Carr, Goffstown, " 3.	
	Aaron Whittemore, Pembroke, " 4.	
	James Farrington, Rochester, " 5.	
	Benning M. Bean, Moultonborough, " 6.	
	Peter Woodbury, Francestown, " 7.	
	Nathaniel Knowlton, Hopkinton, " 8.	
	Phineas Handerson, Chesterfield, " 9.	
	Eleasar Jackson, Jr. Cornish, " 10.	
	Robert Burns, Hebron, " 11.	
	Jared W. Williams, Lancaster. " 12.	
HOUSE OF REP. Franklin Pearce, Hillsborough, <i>Speaker</i> .		

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

Wm. M. Richardson	of Chester,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	Appointed. 1816,	Salary. \$1,400
Samuel Green	of Concord,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1819,	1,200
John Harris	of Hopkinton,	do.	1823,	1,200
George Sullivan	of Exeter,	<i>Attorney General</i> ,		800

Court of Common Pleas.

Arthur Livermore	of Campton,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	Appointed. 1825,	Salary. \$1,200
Timothy Farrar	of Hanover,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	do.	1,000
Josiah Butler	of Deerfield,	do.	do.	1,000

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Water communication between Boston and the central part of this state, has been opened by means of Middlesex canal and Merrimack river ; around the numerous falls of the river the following canals, within the limits of New Hampshire, have been constructed ; *Bow Canal*, completed in 1812, is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length, and passes a fall of 25 feet with 4 locks. A dam is constructed across the river at the head of the falls. Cost of the whole \$21,000. *Hooksett Canal*, 50 rods in length, passes Hooksett falls by 3 locks with a lockage of 16 feet. Cost \$17,000. *Amoskeag Canal*, 8 miles below the above, passes a fall of the same name by a lockage of 45 feet, with 9 locks. Cost \$50,000. *Union Canal*, immediately below Amoskeag, overcomes 7 falls in the river, and has 7 locks in 9 miles. Cost \$50,000.

In 1811, a charter which has since been renewed, was granted to a company for the purpose of constructing a canal from Winnipiseogee lake to Cocheco river below the landing at Dover. The distance is 27 miles. The waters of the lake are 452 feet above the level of the river, and the fall would require 53 locks. It is estimated that the expense would not exceed \$300,000.

III. VERMONT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 2d Thursday in October, 1832.

		Salary.
WM. A. PALMER,	<i>Governor,</i>	Salary, \$750
Lebbeus Edgerton,	<i>Lieut. Governor.</i>	
Timothy Merrill,	<i>Secretary,</i>	450
Benj. Swan,	<i>Treasurer.</i>	

COUNCIL.

Joseph H. Brainard,	Zimri Howe,	John S. Phelps,
Daniel Cobb,	Henry F. Janes,	Samuel S. Phelps,
Benj. F. Deming,	Nathan Leavenworth,	John S. Pettibone,
Richardson Graves,	Samuel C. Loveland,	Jasper Robinson.

JUDICIARY.

		Salary.
Titus Hutchinson,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,050
Charles K. Williams,	<i>Assist. Justice,</i>	1,050

Stephen Boyce,	<i>Assist. Justice,</i>	1,050
Samuel S. Phillips,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Nicholas Baylies,	<i>do.</i>	1,050

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1831.

Receipts.

By Balance in the Treasury,	\$4,094.35
" Six per cent. on dividends of banks,	3,463.20
" Debts due to Old State Bank,	3,137.00
" Direct tax,	59,391.05
" Other receipts,	6,986.45
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$77,072.05</u>

Expenditure.

To members of the General Assembly,	\$12,443.20
" Salaries of Judges,	5,875.00
" Court orders for fees of witnesses, jurors, &c.	17,336.91
" Commissioners of Deaf and Dumb,	2,550.00
" Superintendent of the State Prison,	5,000.00
" Amount applied to School Fund,	9,586.00
" Other expenses,	9,087.79
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$62,878.90</u>
Balance remaining,	14,193.15
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$77,072.05</u>

The State of Vermont is 157½ miles in length, and from 35 to 90 in breadth. Its surface is computed to be 9,000 square miles; and its average population to each square mile in 1830, was 31.18. The face of the country is very uneven, and in many parts, mountainous. The lowest parts of the State are on the borders of lake Champlain, the surface of which is but eighty seven feet above tide water. The highest point is the peak of Mansfield mountain, called the *Chin*, in the east part of Chittenden county. It is 4,279 feet above the level of the sea. Seven other peaks, principally in the range of the Green Mountains, exceed 3,000 feet. The soil of Vermont is peculiarly adapted to grazing; yet wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, and Indian corn are extensively cultivated. The whole State is extremely well watered; and the mountains are cultivated to the height of 2000 feet.

In addition to the abstract of the Constitution of Vermont given in the American Almanac for 1831, it may be stated that in all elections, except those of counsellors and electors of President and Vice-President, a major-

ity of all the votes is required. When there is no choice of governor by the people, the choice devolves on the House of Representatives. The electors are chosen by a general ticket; representatives to Congress, by districts.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Canals. — Several short canals have been constructed on the western bank of Connecticut river in this State, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river. The most considerable of these is that at *Bellows Falls*, opposite to Walpole, N. H., which is half a mile long, with nine locks, overcoming a fall of about fifty feet. Others are made at the *Waterqueechy*, opposite to Plainfield, N. H., and at White river, opposite to Lebanon.

Rail-roads. — Acts of incorporation have been granted for two rail-roads in this State, the one leading from Rutland to Whitehall, N. Y., and the other from Bennington to Troy, N. Y.

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending January 1, 1833.

		Salary.
LEVI LINCOLN	of Worcester, <i>Governor</i> , . . .	\$3,666.67
Thomas L. Winthrop	of Boston, <i>Lieut. Governor</i> , . . .	533.33
Edward D. Bangs	of Boston, <i>Sec. of the Commonwealth</i> , . . .	2,000
Hezekiah Barnard	of Boston, <i>Treasurer and Receiver Gen.</i> , . . .	2,000
William H. Sumner	of Boston, <i>Adjutant General</i> , . . .	1,500

Counsellors.

Patrick Boies,	Luke Fiske,	Henry Hubbard,
Joseph Bowman,	William Ferson,	Howard Lothrop,
Josiah J. Fiske,	John C. Gray,	Elijah Swift.

The Senate.

William Thorndike,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>
Charles Calhoun,	<i>Clerk,</i>
W. P. Gragg,	<i>Assistant Clerk.</i>

James T. Austin,	} Suffolk District.	Benjamin Ellis,	} Plymouth District.
Alex. H. Everett,		Gershom B. Weston,	
Otis Everett,		Nathan C. Brownell,	
James C. Merrill,		Ebenezer Daggett,	
Benj. T. Pickman,		Samuel French,	
Charles Wells,	} Essex District.	Rufus Bullock,	} Worcester District.
Ebenezer Bradbury,		James Draper,	
Robert Cross,		William S. Hastings,	
William Johnson, Jr.		John W. Lincoln,	
Elias Putnam,		David Wilder,	
Leverett Saltonstall,	} Middlesex District.	Chauncey Clarke,	} Hampshire District.
William Thorndike,		Joseph Cummings,	
Nathaniel Austin,		Enos Foote,	
Elihu Cutler,		John Wyles,	
Samuel Hoar,		Elihu Hoyt,	
Daniel Richardson,	} Norfolk District.	Enos Smith,	} Franklin District.
Francis Winship,		Russell Brown,	
John Endicott,		Wilbur Curtis,	
Joseph Hawes,		John Duane,	
Samuel P. Loud,		Barker Burnell,	
			Nantucket District.

*House of Representatives.*William B. Calhoun, *Speaker.*Luther S. Cushing, *Clerk.*

Number of Members in 1832, 531.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Lemuel Shaw	of Boston,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$3,500
Samuel Putnam	of Salem,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	3,000
Samuel S. Wilde	of Newburyport,	<i>do.</i>	3,000
Marcus Morton	of Taunton,	<i>do.</i>	3,000
James T. Austin	of Boston,	<i>Attorney General,</i>	2,000
Octavius Pickering	of Boston,	<i>Reporter,</i>	1,000

Court of Common Pleas.

Artemas Ward	of Boston,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$2,100
Solomon Strong	of Leominster,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,800
John M. Williams	of Taunton,	<i>do.</i>	1,800
David Cummings	of Salem,	<i>do.</i>	1,800

Municipal Court of Boston.

Peter O. Thacher, <i>Judge,</i>	\$1,200
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RECEIPTS of the State Government for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1831.

Cash in the Treasury, January 1, 1831,	25,275.22
State Tax for 1830,	73,180.00
State Tax for 1831,	511.00
Tax on Banks,	196,908.93
Duties on Sales by Auction,	26,005.23
Claim on the United States for Militia Services, . . .	419,748.26
Income from Lands in Maine,	17,980.81
Principal of Bonds and Notes,	620.00
Interest on Bonds and Notes,	9,272.38
Balance from County Treasurers,	367.13
Fees from the Attorney General,	113.25
Fees from the Solicitor General,	26.25
Miscellaneous,	74.25
Borrowed by Resolve of Legislature,	262,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,032,082.71

EXPENDITURE for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1831.

Salaries of Officers, and incidental charges,	65,714.81
Pay of Counsellors, Senators, and Representatives, . .	104,314.00
On Rolls of the Committee on Accounts,	94,706.97
Balance of Accounts to County Treasurers,	39,091.11
From Claim on United States for Militia Services, . .	414,950.00
Adjutant and Quarter-Master General's Department, .	5,700.00
State Prison,	8,000.00
Lunatic Hospital at Worcester,	22,000.00
Support and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb,	6,745.25
Agricultural Societies,	3,230.76
Pensions to Soldiers,	1,605.16
Miscellaneous,	23,513.55
For Money borrowed,	217,100.00
Interest on ditto,	6,860.07
Cash in the Treasury, Jan. 2, 1832,	18,551.03
	<hr/>
	\$1,032,082.71

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

At the session of the Legislature in 1832, the following article was agreed to; and it will be submitted to the Legislature in 1833. The vote in the House of Representatives was, yeas 347, nays 90.

Instead of the Third Article of the Bill of Rights, the following modification and amendment thereof is substituted: —

“As the public worship of God, and instructions in piety, religion, and

morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government :—therefore, the several Religious Societies of this Commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their Pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses of public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses :—And all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract, which may be thereafter made or entered into by such society :—And all religious sects and denominations demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law :—And no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

CANALS. *Middlesex Canal*, connecting Boston harbor with Merrimack river at Chelmsford, opens a water communication to the central part of New Hampshire. Length 27 miles. Breadth at the surface 30 feet, at bottom 20; depth of water 3 feet. Locks 20; Lockage 136 feet. Company incorporated in 1789; Canal completed in 1808; Cost, \$528,000.

Pawtucket Canal, in the town of Lowell, is used not only for passing a fall of the same name, but also for supplying very extensive hydraulic works. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, 90 feet wide and 4 deep, overcoming a difference of level of 32 feet.

Blackstone Canal extends from Worcester, Mass., to Providence, R. I. It follows, through the greater part of its course, the valley of Blackstone river. Length 45 miles. Fall from the summit at Worcester to tide water at Providence, 451.61 feet. It has 48 locks, 80 feet long by 10 wide. Breadth at the surface 34 feet; at the bottom 18; depth of water 4 feet. It was completed in 1828. Cost about \$600,000.

Hampshire and Hampden Canal is a projected work in continuation of Farmington canal from Southwick ponds to Northampton. Distance 20 miles. Difference of level 298 feet. See *Farmington Canal, Conn.*

Montague Canal, constructed for passing Montague falls, on Connecticut river, in the town of the same name, is 3 miles long, 25 feet wide, and 3 deep. Lockage 75 feet.

South Hadley Canal, constructed for passing a fall of 40 feet on Connecticut river in the town of South Hadley, is 2 miles in length. There is a cut in this canal, in solid rock, 40 feet in depth and 300 feet in length. Company incorporated in 1792.

RAIL-ROADS. *Quincy Rail-road.* This was the first work of the kind undertaken in the United States, and was constructed for transporting granite from the quarry in Quincy to Neponset river. Length 3 miles : single track. Completed in 1827.

Boston and Lowell Rail-road, leading from Boston to Lowell, and commencing on the west side of Warren bridge, is to cross Charles river by a wooden viaduct, and to terminate at the basin of the canal at Lowell, from which there are to be branches along the several canals to the factories. The inclination of the road will, in no case, exceed 10 feet per mile, and, in general, will not exceed 5 feet per mile. For the present there will be but a single track, with the necessary number of turn-outs ; but provision is made for the construction of another track if required. It is to be constructed in the most substantial manner of stone and iron. Company incorporated in 1830. Length about 25 miles. Work now in active progress.

Boston and Worcester Rail-road is to extend from Boston to Worcester. Length 43 miles. Part of the road is now under contract, and the work was commenced in Aug. 1832. Estimated expense \$883,904. But as the contracts for making the road have been more favorable than was anticipated, it is expected that the cost will fall considerably short of the original estimate. Company incorporated in 1831. It is proposed to continue this road to Connecticut river, and to construct a branch to Millbury.

Boston and Providence Rail-road, extending from Boston to Providence, R. I. Distance 43 miles. Company incorporated in June, 1831, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Route surveyed, and the location for a part of the distance determined.

Boston and Taunton Rail-road, from Boston to Taunton, Mass. Distance 32 miles. Company incorporated in June, 1831, with a capital of 1,000,000. It has been proposed that this company should unite with the Boston and Providence Rail-road Company, upon condition that a branch road be constructed from Taunton to the Boston and Providence Rail-road.

The following Rail-roads have also been projected and some of them surveyed. From Boston or Lowell to Brattleborough, Vt. ; from Boston to Salem to be continued to the northern line of the State ; from West Stockbridge to the boundary line of the State of New York, to meet a Rail-road from Albany ; and from Boston to Ogdensburg, N. Y.

V. RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNMENT

*For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1832.**

LEMUEL H. ARNOLD,	Governor,	Salary.
Charles Collins,	Lieutenant Governor,	\$ 400
Henry Bowen,	Secretary of State,	200
John Sterne,	Treasurer,	750 & fees.
Albert C. Greene,	Attorney General,	450
		Fees.

General Assembly.

The *Senate* is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the following eight senators, there being this year two vacancies.

Stephen Steere,	Samuel W. King,	Dutée Arnold,
Benjamin Smith,	Wager Weedon,	Ethan Foster.
Stephen B. Cornell,	Thomas Whipple,	

The *House of Representatives* is composed of 72 members, elected semi-annually, in April and August. Joseph L. Tillinghast, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court, and a Court of Common Pleas for each of the five counties. All the judges are appointed annually by the General Assembly.

Supreme Court.

Samuel Eddy,	Chief Justice,	Salary.
Charles Brayton,	Associate Justice,	\$ 650
Samuel Randall,	do.	550
		550

Each of the Courts of Common Pleas comprises five judges, who have no salaries, but are paid by entries.

EXPENSES OF 1831.

For support of Public Schools,	\$ 10,000
Civil List, &c.	18,000
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$ 28,000</u>

EDUCATION.

Whole number of public schools in the State,	323
Whole number of scholars taught in them,	17,034

* There was no election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor in May. A second trial was made in July, and a third in the latter part of August, both unsuccessful.

Number of male teachers employed,	228				
Number of female teachers employed,	147				
Number of schools continued through the year,	20				
Average time of the others,	3 months.				
Whole amount appropriated by the towns for the support of schools,	\$11,490				
Amount drawn from School Fund,	\$10,000				
Whole amount expended for support of public schools,	\$21,490				
Number of private schools continued through the year,*	<table> <tr> <td>Male teachers,</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr> <td>Female do.</td><td>88</td></tr> </table>	Male teachers,	30	Female do.	88
Male teachers,	30				
Female do.	88				
Whole number of scholars taught in them, (exclusive of the Friends' Boarding School, Providence,†)	3403				
Estimated expense of the private schools which continue through the year at twenty dollars per scholar,	\$68,040				
Estimated expense of other private schools, at three dollars per scholar,	\$13,335				
Total estimated expense of private schools,	\$81,375				
Sum total expended for support of schools for one year,	\$102,865				

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Canals.—See *Blackstone Canal in Massachusetts.*

Rail-roads.—A company was incorporated in 1832 to construct a rail-road from Providence to Norwich in Connecticut; and another to construct a rail-road from Providence to Stonington in Connecticut.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of May, 1833.

		Salary.
JOHN S. PETERS,	Governor,	\$1,100
Thaddeus Betts,	Lieutenant Governor,	300
Isaac Spencer,	Treasurer,	1,000
Thomas Day,	Secretary,	84 & fees.
Elisha Phelps,	Comptroller,	1,000
Seth P. Beers,	Commissioner of the School Fund,	1,250

* In nearly all the country towns, the private schools correspond very nearly, both in number and scholars, with the public schools; or they may be considered as the public schools continued by individual subscription, from three to six months each year.

† This flourishing institution contains, on an average, one hundred and sixty scholars; with four male and four female teachers.

JUDICIARY.

		Salary.
David Daggett,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,100
John T. Peters,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,050
Thomas S. Williams,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Clark Bissell,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Samuel Church,	<i>do.</i>	1,050
Thomas Day,	<i>Reporter,</i>	350

For other information respecting the Courts, see Am. Almanac for 1832.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 31, 1832.

For debentures, and contingent expenses of General Assembly,	\$14,254.26
“ Salaries,	9,094.57
“ Contingent expenses of government,	5,220.78
“ Judicial expenses,	25,712.44
“ Expense of state paupers,	2,000.00
“ State Prison (salaries of Directors),	300.00
“ Advances to the Quarter-Master General,	817.69
“ Public buildings and institutions,	4,903.84
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$62,303.58</u>

The ordinary expenses for the year ending March 31st, 1833,	
are estimated at	\$65,000.00
Special grants to sundry institutions,	9,444.91
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$74,444.91</u>

EDUCATION.

The sum divided among the several school districts for the year ending March 31st, 1832, was \$76,585.50, which considerably exceeds all the expenditure for other public purposes. This sum proceeds from a School Fund; and there is reason for believing that it is less useful than it would be, if raised by an annual tax.

The number of children between four and sixteen years of age, in all the school districts, according to the enumeration in the month of August, 1831, was 85,095.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Farmington Canal.—This canal was commenced in 1825 with the design of connecting Connecticut river at Northampton, Mass., with New Haven harbor. Whole distance from Northampton to New Haven, 73 miles. Only 56 miles of the canal have yet been completed, from New

Haven to Southwick, Mass. It is 36 feet wide at the surface of the water, 20 at the bottom, and 4 feet in depth. Lockage, 218 feet. The locks are 80 feet in the clear, and 12 feet wide. At its commencement, at New Haven, is a basin of 20 acres. Cost, \$600,000.

Enfield Canal.—This canal is constructed around Enfield Falls on Connecticut river, and is used for extensive hydraulic works, as well as for navigation. It is five and a half miles long, with two stone locks of ten feet lift, each 90 feet by 20. Company incorporated in 1824.

VII. NEW YORK.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
ENOS T. THROOP,	{ Governor ; term of office expires Dec. 31, 1832, }	\$4,000
Edward P. Livingston,	{ Lieut. Gov. and Pres. Senate ; pay \$6 a day during the session. }	
Silas Wright, Jun.,	Comptroller,	2,500
Philip Phelps,	Deputy Comptroller,	1,500
Abraham Keyser,	Treasurer,	1,500
Azariah C. Flagg,	Sec. State, and Superint. Com. Schools,	1,500
Archibald Campbell,	Dep. Sec. & Clerk of Com. of Land Office,	1,500
Greene C. Bronson,	Attorney General,	1,000
Simeon De Witt,	Surveyor General,	800
Stephen VAN Rensselaer,	Canal-Commissioner,	
Samuel Young,	do.	
William C. Bouck,	Acting Canal-Commissioner,	1,500
Jonas Earll, Jun.	do.	1,500

Legislature.

The *Senate* consists of 32 members, who are elected for four years, one quarter being chosen annually. Edward P. Livingston, *President*.

The *House of Representatives* consists of 128 members. Charles L. Livingston, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

		Residence.	Salary.
Reuben Hyde Walworth,	Chancellor,	Albany,	\$2,000
James Porter,	Register,	do.	Fees.

John Walworth,	<i>Assistant Reg.,</i>	New York,	do.
Alonzo C. Paige,	<i>Reporter,</i>	Schenectady,	500

The eight circuit judges are vice-chancellors for their respective circuits.

Supreme Court.

		Residence.	Salary.
John Savage,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	Albany,	\$2,000
Jacob Sutherland,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	do.	2,000
Samuel Nelson,	<i>do.</i>	Cooperstown,	2,000
John L. Wendell	<i>Reporter,</i>	Albany,	500

Circuit Courts.

There are eight Circuit Courts, with eight Judges, and the circuits correspond, in territory and name, to the eight senate districts.

Judges.	Circuits.	Residence.	Salary.
Ogden Edwards,	1st Circuit	New York,	\$1,250
Charles H. Ruggles,	2d "	Kingston,	1,250
James Vanderpoel,	3d "	Kinderhook,	1,250
Esek Cowen,	4th "	Saratoga Springs,	1,250
Nathan Williams,	5th "	Utica,	1,250
Robert Monell,	6th "	Greene,	1,250
Daniel Mosely,	7th "	Onondaga,	1,250
Addison Gardner,	8th "	Rochester,	1,250

Superior Court of the State of New York.

		Salary.
Samuel Jones,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$2,500
Josiah O. Hoffman,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Thomas J. Oakley,	<i>do.</i>	2,500
David P. Hall,	<i>Reporter.</i>	
Charles A. Clinton,	<i>Clerk.</i>	

EDUCATION.

The annual expenditure for common schools exceeds \$1,000,000. Nearly one tenth of this sum is paid from a School Fund; one tenth by a tax on the towns; two tenths, by a tax on the property of the several school districts; and six tenths are paid voluntarily by the parents and guardians of the scholars. The number of scholars in these schools, in 1832, is stated at 506,887; and the proportion of the children that are known to be taught, to the whole population of the state, is more than as one to four. In nine counties more than one third of the population are children at school during some part of the year.

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

Number of Clergy in 1832.

Presbyterians and Congregationalists,	460
Episcopalians,	143
Baptists,	310
Reformed Church,	98
Methodists,	357
Lutherans,	13
Other denominations,	89
<i>Total,</i>	<i>1,470</i>

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The number of practising physicians and surgeons in 1832, was 2,580.

MANUFACTURES.

Value of several Manufactures produced annually in this State.

Woollens,	\$2,500,000	Hats,	\$3,500,000
Cottons,	3,520,250	Boots and Shoes,	3,000,000
Iron,	4,000,000	Window Glass,	200,000
Paper,	700,000	Articles made in families,	4,823,831
Leather,	3,458,650		
		<i>Total,</i>	<i>\$25,702,731</i>

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of cotton is 15,971; the capital invested is 4,435,500. At the different iron factories there are 4730 laboring men employed, and 2195 cattle.

The number of *Newspapers* published in this state is stated at 258. Of these, 64 are published in the city of New York, and 13 of this number are printed daily.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1831.

Receipts.

Canals, tolls, revenue, &c.	\$1,202,531.31
Principal and interest on bonds for Lands,	72,047.80
Do. do. do. for School Fund,	35,263.09
Various other sources,	430,689.96
<i>Total,</i>	<i>\$1,740,531.16</i>

Expenditure.

Salaries of the governor, and judicial and state officers,	28,413.17
Legislature, including contingent expenses,	75,006.00
State Prison at Sing Sing,	35,090.10
Common School Dividends,	100,000.00
Hospital in New York,	16,875.00
Commissioners of the Canal Fund,	1,276,965.44
Various other expenses,	215,637.74

Total, \$1,747,987.45

[Nearly all these items of statistics have been taken from Williams's "New York Annual Register" of for 1832.]

AMOUNT OF DUTIES arising from Merchandise imported into the City of New York in 7 years. [From "Niles's Register."]

1825,	\$15,752,079.02	1829,	\$13,052,644.54
1826,	11,525,840.26	1830,	15,012,553.29
1827,	13,218,263.27	1831,	20,096,136.60
1828,	13,746,686.37		

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.*Canals completed.*

Erie Canal. This canal extends from Albany on Hudson river to Buffalo on lake Erie.

Commenced	July 4th, 1817.
First navigated from Utica to Rome, 15 miles,	Oct. 3d, 1819.
Tolls first received,	July 1, 1820.
Canal completed,	1825.
Length, from Hudson river to lake Erie,	363 miles.
Width at the surface of the water,	40 feet.
Do. at the bottom,	28 feet.
Depth of water,	4 feet.
Number of Locks,	84
Rise and fall,	698 feet.
Cost,	\$9,027,456.05
Tolls in the year 1830,	954,323.05
Do. in . . . 1831,	1,091,714.26

Champlain Canal extends from Whitehall on lake Champlain, to Albany.

Commenced,	October, 1817.
Opened for navigation,	November, 1819.
Length,	72 miles.
Width and depth the same as Erie canal.	
Number of Locks,	21
Rise and fall,	188 feet.
Cost,	\$1,179,871.95
Tolls, 1830,	78,148.63
Do. 1831,	102,896.23

Oswego Canal, is a branch of the Erie, extending from Salina to Oswego, connecting lake Ontario with the Erie canal. Length 38 miles. One half of the distance is canal, the remainder slack water navigation: 14 locks. Descent from Salina to lake Ontario 123 feet. Cost, \$525,115.57. Tolls in 1830, \$12,335.18; Do. 1831, \$16,271.10.

Cayuga and Seneca Canal, extending from Geneva on Seneca lake to Montezuma on Erie canal, is one half canal and one half slack water navigation. Length 20 miles and 44 chains: 11 locks of wood. Descent from Seneca lake to Montezuma 73½ feet. Canal constructed in 1828. Cost, \$214,000.31. Tolls in 1830, \$11,987.81. Do. in 1831, \$12,920.39. The four canals described above were constructed at the expense of the state, and still remain under the administration of the state government as public property.

Aggregate length, including 8 miles of navigable feeders,	492 miles.
Do. Cost,	\$10,946,443.68
Do. Tolls in 1830,	1,056,799.67
Do. Tolls in 1831,	1,222,801.90

Chemung Canal, another work of the state, extends from the head waters of Seneca lake to the Chemung (or Tioga) river. Length 18 miles, with a navigable feeder of 13 miles from Painted Post, on the Chemung river, to the summit level, making in the whole 31 miles of canal navigation. Amount appropriated by the Legislature, April 1829, for the construction of this canal \$300,000. On the canal are 53 locks of wood, 6 culverts, 3 aqueducts, 70 bridges, 1 dam, and 1 guard-lock of stone. Completed in 1832.

Crooked Lake Canal is to extend from Crooked lake, near Pen Yan, to the outlet of Seneca lake, about 7 miles. Lockage, 270 feet. Appropriated by the legislature for this canal, \$120,000.

Canal Debt.

Erie and Champlain Canals,	\$7,001,035.86
Oswego Canal,	427,347.00
Cayuga and Seneca Canal,	237,000.00
Chemung Canal,	290,263.00
Crooked Lake Canal,	100,000.00

Total Canal Debt, 8,055,645.86

Canal Fund.

Bonds for sales of Land,	21,538.46
5 per cent State Stocks,	310,000.00
Loan to the City of Albany,	75,000.00
Deposits in Banks for Canal Tolls collected,	1,833,229.41

Total Canal Fund, \$2,240,050.87

Canals designed to be constructed by the State.

Chenango Canal, to extend from the Erie canal in Oneida county, to Binghampton, in Broome county, on Susquehannah river. Length, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Elevation from the Erie canal to the summit level, . . .	706 feet.
Descent from thence to the Susquehannah river, . . .	303 do.
Total Lockage,	1,009 do.
Estimated Cost,	\$941,775.36

Black River Canal, to extend from Rome to the High Falls on the Black River, 36 miles, with a navigable feeder of 9 miles at Boonville, and the improvement of 40 miles' river navigation from the High Falls to Carthage.

Length of canal and river navigation,	76 miles.
Rise and Fall from Rome to the Black river,	1,078 feet.
Estimated Cost,	\$602,544

Canals constructed by private companies. Delaware and Hudson canal company, incorporated April, 1823, for the purpose of constructing a Canal and Rail-road from the Hudson river to the Coal Mines in Luzerne county Penn., with a capital of \$1,500,000. The Canal was commenced in July, 1825; completed in October, 1825. Length of the Canal, from tide-water of the Hudson to Honesdale, Wayne county, Penn., 108 miles. Length of the Rail-road, from Honesdale to the Coal Mines in Carbondale, Luzerne, county, Penn., 24 miles. The Canal is from 32 to 36 feet wide and 4 feet deep. Coal is the most important article transported upon this canal of which 43,200 tons were brought down in 1830. Amount of Tolls, in 1831, (exclusive of coal-boats) \$19,500.

Harlaem Canal. Company incorporated, April, 1826. Capital, \$350,000. It is to extend from Hudson to East river through Manhattan Island. Length, 3 miles, 60 feet wide, and from 6 to 7 deep. It is to be walled with stone on both sides, and to have a street on each side, 50 feet wide its whole length, with a lock at each end to command the tide-water. The work is now in progress.

Chittenango Canal. Company incorporated in 1818. Length 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Extends from Chittenango Mill to the Erie Canal, with 4 locks.

Sodus Canal. Company incorporated in 1829. Capital, \$200,000. Canal to extend from Seneca river to Great Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario.

The following Canal Companies have been incorporated, which have not yet commenced operations. Harlaem River, Owasco and Erie, Auburn and Owasco, New-York and Sharon, Niagara, Jefferson County, Oswego, Greenville, Black River, and Long Island.

RAIL-ROADS. *Mohawk and Hudson Rail-road*. Company incorporated in April, 1826. Capital \$300,000, with permission to increase it to \$500,000. It extends from Albany to Schenectady, and affords communication between the tide-water of Hudson river and the Erie Canal,

Length about 16 miles. Double track ; one now completed, the other in progress ; was commenced in August, 1830. Cost from \$600,000 to \$700,000.

Saratoga and Schenectady Rail-road. Company incorporated April, 1831. Capital \$150,000. This Rail-road forms a continuation of the Mohawk and Hudson Rail-road from the city of Schenectady to the villages of Ballston Spa and Saratoga, and unites these places with the line of steam navigation upon the Hudson. Length 20 miles. Commenced in 1831. Completed in 1832. Cost from \$230,000 to \$250,000.

Catskill and Canajoharie Rail-road. Company incorporated in 1830. Capital, \$600,000. To extend from Catskill to Canajoharie. Distance 70 miles. The capital stock has been subscribed, and a part of the Rail-road put under contract.

Ithaca and Owego Rail-road. Company incorporated 1828. Capital \$150,000. To extend from the village of Ithaca, at the head of Cayuga lake, to the village of Owego, on the Susquehanna river. Distance 29 miles. Capital stock subscribed, route surveyed and determined, and work now in progress.

Harlaem Rail-road. Company incorporated in April, 1831. Capital \$350,000. To extend from Twenty-third Street, New York city, to Harlaem river. The work is now under contract. It is proposed to unite the contemplated Rail-road from New York to Albany with this Rail-road, at the termination of the Fourth Avenue.

Rochester Rail-road. Company incorporated in April, 1831, for the purpose of constructing a Rail-road from Rochester to the head of navigation on Genesee river, below the falls, and opening a communication between the Erie canal at Rochester and lake Ontario. Work now in progress.

RAIL-ROADS PROJECTED. *New York and Erie Rail-road.* Company incorporated April 14, 1832. Capital \$10,000,000. To extend from the city of New York, or from some point in its vicinity, and to continue through the southern tier of counties, through Owego in the county of Tioga to the shore of lake Erie, at some point between Cattaraugus creek and the Pennsylvania line. To be commenced within four years from the date of the Act of Incorporation, one-fourth to be completed within 10 years, one half within 15 years, and the whole to be completed within 20 years, under penalty of forfeiture of the charter.

New York and Albany Rail-road. Company incorporated April 17, 1832. Capital \$3,000,000. This Rail-road is to commence at New-York city, opposite where the Fourth Avenue terminates, and running through the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, and Rensselaer, and to end on the Hudson opposite Albany. Power is also granted to the company to extend the Rail-road to Troy, and to construct lateral Rail-roads to the eastern limits of the counties abovementioned, to connect with any that may be made hereafter from Massachusetts or Connecticut.

It is to be completed within ten years under penalty of forfeiture of the charter.

Troy Turnpike and Rail-road. Company incorporated in 1831, to construct a turnpike or Rail-road from Troy to Bennington, Vt. The necessary surveys have been made, and the stock subscribed.

In addition to the above, the following Rail-road Companies were incorporated at the session of the Legislature in 1832.

Name.	Capital.
Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg,	\$3,000,000
Watertown and Rome,	1,000,000
Utica and Susquehanna (from Utica to the New York and Erie Rail-road,)	1,000,000
Black River (from the Erie Canal at Rome or Herkimer to the St. Lawrence)	900,000
Ithaca and Geneva	800,000
Buffalo and Erie,	650,000
Dutchess (from Poughkeepsie to Connecticut line)	600,000
Tonawanda (from Rochester to Attica)	500,000
Hudson and Berkshire (from Hudson to Massachusetts line)	350,000
Schoharie and Otsego (from the Catskill and Canajoharie Rail-road to the Susquehanna river)	300,000
Dansville and Rochester,	300,000
Aurora and Buffalo,	300,000
Rensselaer and Saratoga,	300,000
Brooklyn and Jamaica,	300,000
Fish-house and Amsterdam,	250,000
Warren county, (from Glen's Falls to Caldwell)	250,000
Saratoga and Fort Edward,	200,000
Otsego (from Cooperstown to Collierville)	200,000
Albion and Tonawanda,	200,000
Auburn and Erie Canal,	150,000
Mayville and Portland,	150,000
Elvira and Williamsport,	75,000

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
PETER D. VROOM, Jun. <i>Governor and Chancellor of the State ex</i> <i>officio</i> ; term of office expires Oct. 1833, . . .	\$2,000

Elias P. Seely, <i>Vice-Pres. Legislative Council,</i>	Salary. 3,50 a day.
James D. Westcott, <i>Secretary of State and Auditor,</i>	50 & perquisites.
Charles Parker, <i>Treasurer,</i>	1,100
Samuel L. Southard, <i>Attorney General,</i>	80
Stacy G. Potts, <i>Clerk in Chancery,</i>	Perquisites.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	Salary. \$1,200
Gabriel H. Ford,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,100
George H. Drake,	<i>do.</i>	1,100
Zachariah Rossell,	<i>Clerk of the Supreme Court,</i>	

EDUCATION.

This State possesses a School Fund which yields an annual income of about \$22,000, and by a law passed in 1829, the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated to be annually distributed in small sums to such towns as would voluntarily raise an equal sum for the support of schools.

At a public meeting of the friends of education, in 1828, a committee was appointed to procure and publish information relating to the condition of schools. From the statements published by this committee, it appears that in the whole State, 11,742 children were entirely destitute of instruction, and that about 15,000 adults were unable to read. In many towns more than half of the children never attend school. In Sussex and Warren counties, 49 districts were destitute of schools; and in the rich and flourishing county of Essex, 1,200 children were destitute of instruction. Among the families visited by the agent of the Bible Society, 18 were found in which none of the members could read. The system of instruction in the schools which are supported, is stated to be very defective, owing, in many instances, to the want of well qualified teachers. It is gratifying to see the friends of education engaged in efforts to change this state of things.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Morris Canal. — This canal was commenced in 1825, and extends from Jersey City, on Hudson river, across the State of New Jersey to Delaware river, opposite Easton, Pennsylvania, where it connects with the Lehigh canal. It is 101 miles in length, from thirty to thirty-two feet wide at the surface of the water, from sixteen to eighteen at the bottom, and four deep. Rise and fall 1,657, of which 223 feet are overcome by twenty-four locks, and the remaining 1,334 feet by twenty-three inclined planes. There are, also, connected with this canal, four guard locks, five dams, thirty culverts, twelve aqueducts, and more than 200 bridges. The water for this canal is

supplied from Hopatcong lake, situated 900 feet above tide-water. Cost, as estimated, somewhat more than \$1,100,000.

Delaware and Raritan Canal, extending from Lambertton on Delaware river, to New Brunswick on the Raritan, is now in progress. Length of the main Canal 38 miles. Width at the surface, 75 feet, depth 7 feet. The water to supply this Canal is to be conducted by a navigable feeder, 50 feet wide, and 5 feet deep, extending from Eagle Island on the Delaware, to its junction with the main Canal at Trenton, about 20 miles. Whole expense of the Canal, Feeder, &c. estimated at \$1,438,227.

RAIL-ROADS.—*Camden and Amboy Rail-road*. Company incorporated in 1829. It commences at Camden, opposite to Philadelphia, and terminates at Amboy. The distance from Camden to Amboy, in a direct line, is 60 miles; by the Rail-road 61 miles. This Rail-road, being designed for steam locomotive engines, is to be eventually constructed in the most substantial manner; but, at present, wooden rails are used for most of the line, in order that the embankment may be consolidated, before laying the permanent track. It is intended for a double track. Estimated cost of a single track, \$8,000 a mile. This enterprise has been undertaken by the Camden and Amboy Rail-road Company, united in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature with the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. To be completed during the present year.

Paterson and Hudson Rail-road Company, incorporated in January, 1831. Capital, \$250,000, with liberty to increase it to \$500,000. It extends from Paterson to Jersey City, on the Hudson river, opposite to New-York. Length, 14 miles, 5 of which were in August, 1832, completed and in use. Total estimated cost, including the machinery for inclined planes, \$294,285.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail-road is to extend from Elizabethtown to Somerville. Company incorporated at the session of the Legislature, 1830. Capital \$200,000, with liberty to increase it to \$400,000.

West-Jersey Rail-road. Company incorporated at the same session with the above. Capital \$500,000, with liberty to increase it to \$2,000,000. To extend from the Delaware river in the county of Gloucester, or from some point on the Camden and Amboy Rail-road, to the township of Penn's Neck, on the same river, in the county of Salem.

New Jersey Rail-road, incorporated in 1832. Capital, \$750,000. This Rail-road is to extend from New-Brunswick through Rahway, Woodbridge, Elizabethtown, and Newark, to Hudson river. Stock subscribed.

A Company has also been incorporated for constructing a Rail-road connecting the Morris Canal with Paterson and Hudson river Rail-road.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
GEORGE WOLF, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in December, 1832),		\$2,000
Samuel McKean,	<i>Secretary</i> ,	1,600
Alexander Mahon,	<i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,400
David Sturgeon,	<i>Auditor General</i> ,	1,400
Jacob Spangler,	<i>Surveyor General</i> ,	1,400
Samuel Workman,	<i>Secretary of the Land Office</i> ,	1,400
Samuel Douglass,	<i>Attorney General</i> ,	300 and fees.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
John B. Gibson,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$2,666.67
Mon C. Rogers,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	2,000.00
Charles Houston,	<i>do.</i>	2,000.00
John Ross,	<i>do.</i>	2,000.00
John Kennedy,	<i>do.</i>	2,000.00
William Duane,	<i>Prothonotary</i> ,	Fees.

The judges of the Supreme Court hold Circuit Courts throughout the state, for which they receive, in addition to their salaries, \$4 a day while on the circuits.

The jurisdiction of the following two District Courts for Philadelphia and for the counties of Lancaster and York, is the same as that of the Court of Common Pleas in other counties.

District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

		Salary.
Joseph Barnes,	<i>President Judge</i> ,	\$2,000
John Hallowell,	<i>Associate Judge</i> ,	2,000
Charles S. Coxé,	<i>do.</i>	2,000
John Lisle,	<i>Prothonotary</i> .	

District Court for the Counties of Lancaster and York.

		Salary.
Ebenezer G. Bradford,	<i>President Judge</i> ,	\$1,600
Alexander L. Hayes,	<i>Associate Judge</i> ,	1,600

The State is divided into the 16 following Districts, for the sessions of the Courts of *Common Pleas*. The President Judge of the District of Philadelphia has a salary of \$2,000, and two Associate Judges \$400 each. The President Judges in the other districts have salaries of \$1,600, and their associates \$200.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>President Judges.</i>
1. Philadelphia,	Edward King.
2 Lancaster and York,	Walter Franklin.
3. Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh,	Garrick Mallary.
4. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield,	Thomas Burnside.
5. Beaver, Butler, and Allegheny,	Charles Shaler.
6. Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, and Warren,	Henry Shippin.
7. Bucks and Montgomery,	John Fox.
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, and Columbia,	Seth Chapman.
9. Cumberland, Adams, and Perry,	John Reed.
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, and Cambria,	John Young.
11. Luzerne, Wayne, and Pike,	David Scott.
12. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill,	Calvin Blythe.
13. Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, and McKean,	Edward Herrick,
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene,	Thomas H. Baird.
15. Chester and Delaware,	Isaac Darlington.
16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset,	Alex'r Thomson.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

From December 1, 1830, to November 1, 1831.

Revenue.

From Lands, Fees on Lands, &c.	\$103,329.18
“ Auction Commissions,	12,100.00
“ Auction Duties,	126,504.85
“ Dividends on Bank Stock,	106,498.50
“ Do. on Bridge, Canal, and Turnpike Stock,	34,398.12
“ Tax on Bank Dividends,	30,572.98
“ Do. on Offices,	7,464.53
“ Do. on Writs,	18,979.89
“ Do. on Tavern Licenses,	40,146.94
“ Duties on Dealers in Foreign Merchandise,	51,445.38
“ State Maps,	446.26
“ Collateral Inheritances,	19,062.81
“ Militia and Exempt Fines,	1,381.41
“ Licenses to Pedlars,	3,622.93
“ Canal Tolls,	33,241.20
“ Loans,	2,199,948.54
“ Premiums on Loans,	103,196.91
“ Commissioners of Internal Improvement Fund,	125,000.00
“ Old Debts and Miscellaneous,	11,638.14
<i>Total,</i>	\$3,033,978.57

Expenditure.

For Internal Improvements,	\$2,335,373.72
“ Expenses of Government,	195,306.91
“ Militia,	20,515.72
“ Internal Improvement Fund,	362,682.40
“ Other Expenses,	145,047.79
<i>Total,</i>	<u>\$3,058,926.54</u>
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 1, 1831,	\$124,482.82

STATISTICS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY COAL REGION.

Number of Inhabitants in Schuylkill County dependent for subsistence on the Coal Trade,	8,000
Number of Persons employed in transporting the Coal in boats, 900 ; including their families,	4,000
	<u>12,000</u>
Capital invested in Coal Lands, estimated at	\$5,000,000
“ “ in Buildings,	2,500,000
“ “ in Rail-roads,	800,000
“ “ in Rail-road Cars,	75,000
“ “ in Canal Boats and Horses,	165,000
	<u>\$8,540,000</u>

The cost of the construction of canals within and without Pennsylvania, expressly to serve as means of transporting its coal to market, may be computed at \$24,000,000

This sum includes the Schuylkill Navigation, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's works, Delaware and Hudson Canal and Rail-road, Morris Canal, and the Pennsylvania Canals.

Making an aggregate amount of funds engaged in this trade of \$32,540,000

More than 1,200 vessels were employed in 1831 in carrying this coal to the several cities in which it is used.

EDUCATION.

The system of education in free schools is very imperfect in Pennsylvania, and no accurate statistical information respecting these schools can be given. The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Comptrollers of the Public Schools for the city and county of Philadelphia, made February 14th, 1832, contains the following facts :

Number of children educated in the Lancasterian schools during the year 1831,	4,602
Number in other schools within the district,	906
<i>Total,</i>	<u>5,508</u>

The expenses, for that year, of these Lancasterian schools,	\$19,488.97
“ “ of the other public schools,	8,106.18
Total expenses of the free schools,	\$27,595.15

A plan of education for children under five years of age has been adopted, and it is hoped that the next annual report will exhibit proofs of its success.

Stephen Girard, a wealthy merchant and banker of Philadelphia, who died in Dec. 1831, bequeathed to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, and their successors and assigns, in trust, a most liberal sum for the establishment and endowment of an *Orphans' College*. The site selected and appropriated by Mr. Girard to this object, is in Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, at a place called Peel Hill, on the Ridge road. It comprises forty-five acres and some perches of land; and, according to the tenor of Mr. Girard's Will, such buildings are to be erected on this spot as will accommodate at least 300 scholars, together with buildings for teachers, and all purposes proper to the institution. Provision is made for supporting as many poor orphans as the premises can be made to accommodate:—*first*, the poor orphans of Philadelphia; *secondly* those of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; *thirdly*, those of the city of New York; *fourthly*, those of the city of New Orleans. These poor orphans are to be taught “the various branches of a sound education, comprehending reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, navigation, surveying, practical mathematics, astronomy, natural, chemical, and experimental philosophy, and the French and Spanish languages;”—the Latin and Greek not being forbidden, but not recommended. Also, such other learning and science are to be taught as the capacities of the several scholars may merit or warrant. Principles of morality are to be inculcated, but, in the terms of the Founder's Will, “no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in said college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted within the premises appropriated to the purposes of said college.”

To erect the requisite buildings in the most convenient and permanent style, and to meet all the expenses for the maintenance of the institution, the sum of *two millions of dollars* is directly and specifically appropriated; and if this shall be found inadequate, such further sum as shall be necessary, is provided for in the conditions of other bequests.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Pennsylvania State Canals and Rail-roads.

These Canals and Rail-roads were undertaken at the expense of the State, and continue under the control of the legislature as public property. The construction and management of them are entrusted to three commissioners appointed annually by the Governor.

The following table exhibits a view of the Canals completed prior to December 31, 1830, with the amount expended for ordinary and extraordinary repairs during the year 1831.

	Length miles.	Ordinary Repairs.	Extraord. Repairs.	Total.
Delaware division,	59½	10,000	\$87,339	\$97,339
Columbia, east division,	10	1,658	7,316	8,974
Harrisburg line,	63	3,108	6,216	9,324
Susquehanna division,		5,855	11,709	17,964
North Branch do.,	55½	18,584	37,168	55,752
West Branch do.,	24½	6,699	13,397	20,096
Juniata do.,	89	22,326	44,651	66,977
Western do.,	105	24,406	48,812	73,218
French Creek Feeder,	19½	74	4,327	4,401
<i>Total,</i>	426½	\$92,708	\$260,936	\$353,644

The main trunk of this system of Canals commences at Columbia, at the termination of the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail-road; and extends thence westward 172½ miles till it meets the Allegheny Portage Rail-road at Holidaysburg. It recommences at the western extremity of the Rail-road, and continues westward 105 miles to the Monongahela river at Pittsburg.

The following *Canals*, undertaken by the State, are now in active progress, and are all to be completed before the first of January, 1833.

Frankstown line of the Juniata division, extending from Huntingdon to Holidaysburg, is 30½ miles in length, including about 15½ miles of slack-water navigation.

Beaver division commences upon the Ohio river at the mouth of Big Beaver, and extends to Newcastle. Length 24½ miles, of which about two thirds are slack-water and towing-path.

Franklin line commences on Allegheny river, at the mouth of French creek, and extends up the latter stream till it meets the French creek feeder. Length 22½ miles, seventeen of which are slack-water and towing-path.

Lycoming line commences at Muncy dam and extends up the West branch of the Susquehanna, and terminates at the Big island, opposite to the mouth of the Bald Eagle. Length 41½ miles, of which about ten miles are slack-water.

Wyoming line of the North Branch division commences at the Nanticoke dam, and extends up the North Branch, and terminates near the mouth of Lackawannock creek. Length 16 miles.

Columbia and Philadelphia Rail-road commences in the city of Philadelphia, at the intersection of Vine and Broad streets, and terminates at Columbia. Length 39 miles and 268 poles. It is designed for a double track throughout. One track is expected to be completed by the 1st of January, 1833, and the whole before 1834.

Estimated cost of the whole work, \$2,297,120.21.

Average cost per mile, as estimated, \$28,173.63.

Allegheny Portage Rail-road. This Rail-road commences at Holidaysburg, at the termination of the Frankstown line of the Juniata division of the Main trunk of the Canal, and extends to Johnstown, where it meets

the western division of the Canal. Length, about 36 miles. The summit of the mountain, where the Rail-road crosses it, is 1,398.71 feet above the basin of the Canal on the eastern, and 1,171.58 feet above that on the western side. The Rail-road is graded 25 feet wide for two sets of tracks. On each side of the mountain there are to be five inclined planes, intended for stationary engines. The greatest inclination of these planes makes an angle of about six degrees with the horizon. Estimated cost of a double set of tracks and the necessary machinery, \$1,271,718. It is expected that both sets of tracks will be laid by the 1st of May, 1833.

Amount of money received by the Canal Commissioners for

the above improvements prior to Dec. 31, 1830,	\$10,246,566
Received during the year 1831,	2,087,922

Total Receipts to December 31, 1831,	\$12,334,488
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Disbursed prior to February 28, 1831,	\$10,677,683
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Do. from February 28, 1831, to December, 31,	1,449,278
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Total expended,	\$12,126,961
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Estimated amount still required,	3,803,939
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Total cost of Improvements,	\$15,930,900
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Canals constructed by Private Companies.

Schuylkill Canal and Navigation Company, incorporated in 1815. The work was commenced in 1816, and the Canal has now been in operation several years. Length 110 miles; breadth at the surface, 36 feet, at the bottom, 24; depth, 4 feet. Lockage, 620 feet. It extends from Philadelphia to Reading, and thence to Mount Carbon. It comprises thirty-one dams; commencing at Fair-Mount water-works, near Philadelphia, by which is produced a slack-water navigation of forty-five miles; 125 locks, eighty feet long by seventeen wide, of which twenty-eight are guard-locks; seventeen arched aqueducts, a tunnel of 450 feet in length, cut through and under solid rock, and sixty-five toll and gate houses. The dams are from three to twenty-seven feet in height. Cost, to January 1, 1830, \$2,336,380. Tolls, in 1826, \$43,109; in 1829, \$120,039; in 1830, \$146,548. Expense for 1830, \$46,720.

Union Canal. This Canal was constructed in 1827. It extends from Middletown, on Susquehanna river, to the head of the Girard Canal, two miles below Reading, connecting the waters of the Susquehanna with those of the Schuylkill. Length, eighty miles, exclusive of Swatara feeder, which extends twenty-four miles. Its works comprehend a tunnel, 243 yards in length, eighteen feet wide, and fourteen high; two summit reservoirs, containing 12,000,000 cubic feet of water, the one covering twenty-seven, the other eight acres; two steam engines, each of 100 horse power, and three water-wheels for feeding the Canal by pumping; two dams,

forty-three waste wiers, forty-nine culverts, 135 bridges, twelve small and two large aqueducts, two guard-locks of wood, ninety-two cut-stone locks, and fourteen miles of protection-wall of stone. Width at the surface of the water, thirty-six feet, at bottom, twenty-four; depth, four feet. Dimensions of locks, 75 by 8½ feet. There is also connected with this Canal a Rail-road of about four miles in length, extending from the capacious basin at Pine Grove, to the coal mines. Cost of the Canal and Rail-road, exclusive of interest on loans, about \$2,000,000. Tolls, in 1830, \$35,133; in 1831, \$59,137. Cost of repairs in 1831, \$2,723.

Lackawaxen Canal. This Canal commences at the termination of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, near Carpenter's Point, and unites with a Rail-road at Honesdale. Length, thirty-six miles; width at the surface, thirty-two feet, at bottom, twenty feet; depth, four feet. In 1825, the Lackawaxen Company was authorized to act with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Including seventeen miles of Lackawaxen river, these two Canals, united, form a navigation of 117 miles. Cost, \$16,000 per mile.

Lehigh Canal. Company incorporated in 1818. This Canal extends from Easton, on Delaware river, to Stoddartsville, connecting Morris Canal with the Mauch Chunk Rail-road. Length, including 9¼ miles of slack-water pools, 46¾ miles. Breadth, at the surface of the water, from sixty to sixty-five feet, at bottom, forty-five feet; depth, five feet. It has forty-three locks, of which two are guard-locks, beside five guard-locks at the several pools. Locks, 100 feet by 22. Lockage, 360 feet. There are, also, eight dams, varying in height from six feet to sixteen; four aqueducts, and twenty-two culverts. Cost, \$1,558,000.

Conestoga Navigation. Company incorporated in 1825. It extends from Safe Harbour, on Susquehanna river, at the mouth of Conestoga creek, to Lancaster. Length, eighteen miles. The navigation is effected by a series of locks and dams. Locks, 100 feet by 22. Cost, \$4,000 per mile.

Conewago Canal, passing a fall of the same name on the Susquehanna river, is 2½ miles in length. Lockage, twenty-one feet.

Rail-roads.

The *Mauch Chunk* Rail-road was commenced in January, 1827, and completed in May following. It extends from the coal mines, near Mauch Chunk, down an inclined plane to Lehigh river. The elevation of the mines above the river, at the point where the coal is received in boats, is 936 feet. The Rail-road has a continued descent from the summit, so that the cars descend by their own gravity, and are drawn back by mules. Its length from the mines to the river is nine miles, and that of its branches at the ends and sides 4½. The coal is transported in cars, fourteen of which are connected together, containing a ton and a half each. A single conductor rides on one of the cars and regulates their movement. From 300

to 340 tons of coal are discharged daily at the river. Single track. Cost, \$3,050 per mile.

Mount Carbon Rail-road. Company incorporated in the spring of 1829, and the road commenced in October following. It commences at Mount Carbon, and extends to Morrisville, and thence through Pottsville to the Forks. Two and three tracks. Cost, \$100,000.

Schuylkill Valley Rail-road commences at Port Carbon, and terminates at Tuscarora. Length, ten miles. It has fifteen lateral Rail-roads intersecting it, the united lengths of which amount to about thirteen miles. The main road has two tracks; the lateral roads but one. Cost of the main stem, \$5,500 per mile; that of the lateral roads \$2,600 per mile.

The Schuylkill Rail-road, thirteen miles in length, consists of a double track; cost \$7,000 per mile.

Mill Creek Rail-road commences at Port Carbon, and extends up Mill Creek four miles. Single track. Cost, \$14,000. About three miles of lateral rail-road intersect the main stem, which cost about \$2,000 per mile.

The West Branch Rail-road commences at Schuylkill haven, at the foot of Broad mountain. Length, including the west branch, fifteen miles. Double track on the main stem. Cost, \$150,000. There are, in addition, lateral branches of a single track, five miles long, intersecting it, which cost per mile \$2,000.

Pine Grove Rail-road extends from the mines to Swatara feeder, five miles. Cost, \$30,000. See *Union Canal*.

The Little Schuylkill Rail-road commences at Port Clinton, and extends up the stream to the mines at Tamaqua, about twenty-three miles. Completed in 1831.

The Lackawaxen Rail-road commences at the termination of the Lackawaxen and Delaware and Hudson Canal, connecting that canal with the coal-bed at Carbondale. Length, 16 miles, an elevation of 800 feet being overcome by five inclined planes, each from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in length. Single track. Cost, \$6,500 per mile.

The Central Rail-road extends from Pottsville to Sunbury, near the junction of the Susquehanna, with its western branch. A branch rail-road is to be constructed to Danville.

The West Chester Rail-road leads from the borough of West Chester to Paoli, where it joins the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail-road. Completed 1832. Estimated cost, including cars and all other charges, \$90,000.

The Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Rail-road is about 19 miles in length, extending from Philadelphia to Norristown on the Schuylkill. Completed in 1832. A rail-road is also projected from Norristown to the Lehigh river, at Allentown.

Philadelphia and Delaware County Rail-road is to extend from Philadelphia, south-westerly, along the western margin of Delaware river. Leave

has been obtained from the legislature of Delaware, to continue it through that State to Maryland line, towards Baltimore.

Sixty-seven other rail-roads have been projected in this state, and companies for constructing several of them have been incorporated.

X. DELAWARE.

GOVERNMENT.

DAVID HAZZARD, *Governor*; (term of office expires on the third Tuesday in January 1833); salary \$1,333½

JUDICIARY.

Thomas Clayton,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	salary	\$1,200
James R. Black,	<i>Associate Jus. for Newcastle county,</i>		1,000
Saml. L. Harrington,	<i>do. for Kent county,</i>		1,000
Peter Robinson,	<i>do. for Sussex county,</i>		1,000
Kensey Johns, Jr.,	<i>Chancellor.</i>		1,100

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

On the second Tuesday in November 1831, a convention of the people of Delaware was held at Dover, to change the Constitution, which had remained unaltered from 1792. The Delegates of that Convention, 30 in number, adopted unanimously, on the second of December, several important Amendments. The principal of these are the following: viz.

1. The Judiciary system is entirely changed. It now consists of five Judges, as appears by the above statement. The Superior Court consists of the Chief Justice, and two Associates who do not reside in the county where the Court is held. This Court entertains civil common law jurisdiction. The Court of Sessions of the Peace is composed in the same manner. The Court of Oyer is composed of the four *law* judges. The Orphan's Court is composed of the Chancellor and the resident Associate Judge of the county.

2. The Legislature will hereafter hold *biennial* sessions only, unless convened by the Governor for extraordinary causes.

3. The Governor will in future be elected once in four years, with a salary of \$1,333.33 per annum. Sheriffs are to be elected once in two years. The Governor appoints the Judges, and they are commissioned during good behavior.

4. Convention may at any time be held, at the call of the people, to change the Constitution; but a majority of all the persons *entitled* to vote,

is necessary for this purpose. To determine this majority, reference must be made to the greatest number of votes given at any one of the three state elections next preceding.

The annual state expenses of Delaware are estimated as follows :

Judiciary,	\$5,300	Attorney General, besides	
Governor,	1,333	perquisites,	\$350
Secretary of State,	400	Legislative Assembly,	2,600
Auditor,	400	Other expenses,	2,617
<hr/>			
Total, \$13,000			

This does not include the *County* expenses, which each County pays for itself, nor the expenses of Schools, which are in part paid from a School Fund.

Wilmington has been incorporated as a City. Its population is now estimated at about 10,000.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

CANALS. *Chesapeake and Delaware Canal* is partly in the state of Delaware and partly in Maryland, connecting Delaware river with Chesapeake bay. Length, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; breadth at the surface, 66 feet ; depth, 10 feet, being designed for sloop navigation. It leaves Delaware river 45 miles below Philadelphia, passes across the peninsula, and communicates with Chesapeake bay at Back creek. It has two tide and 2 lift locks, 100 feet by 22 feet in the chamber. The summit level is 12 feet above tide-water. At the eastern termination of the canal, at Delaware City, a harbor extends 500 feet along the shore, from which 2 piers, that distance apart, project 250 feet into the river nearly opposite fort Delaware. Commenced in 1824 ; opened for navigation in 1829. Cost, \$2,200,000.

RAIL-ROADS. *Newcastle and Frenchtown Rail-road* is nearly parallel to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and is in direct competition with it. It extends from Newcastle on Delaware river to Frenchtown, in the state of Maryland, affording communication between Delaware river and Chesapeake bay. It consists of a single track with the requisite number of turn-outs, and is about $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length—only 853 yards longer than a perfectly straight line drawn between its two extremities. It consists of 6 curve and 6 straight lines. The curve lines vary in length from 1,939 to 8,296 feet. The *radii* of the three smaller curves are of 10,560 feet each ; the radius of the largest 20,000 feet. The aggregate length of the curves is 5.16 miles ; that of the straight lines 11.3 miles. The graduation of the road departs from a perfect level by ascents and descents varying from 10 feet 6 inches to 16 feet 4 inches a mile ; at one place, for about 4,000 feet, the slope is at the rate of 29 feet to the mile. The whole amount of excavation is about 500,000 cubic yards of earth, exclusive of the side drains.

The amount of embankment 420,000 cubic yards. The road crosses 4 viaducts and 29 culverts, all constructed of substantial stone masonry. Width, 26 feet, exclusive of the side drains. Completed in 1832. Cost, including land, wharf, depots, and locomotive engines, \$400,000.

Wilmington and Downingtown Rail-road. Company incorporated in 1831. Capital, \$100,000, with liberty to increase it to \$150,000. Rail-road to extend from Wilmington to the boundary line of the state, in the direction of Downingtown, Penn.

XI. MARYLAND.

GOVERNMENT.

GEORGE HOWARD, *Governor* ; term of office expires Jan. 1833. Salary.
\$3,500
William Potter, T. C. Worthington, Samuel Turner, Robert W. Bowie, and George W. Purnell, *Executive Council*.

Senators elected for 5 years, on the 3d Monday in Sept. 1831.

Benj. S. Forrest, *President*.

Octavius C. Taney, Calvert.	B. S. Forrest,	Montgomery.
Benj. S. Pigman, Alleghany.	George Reed,	Caroline.
Charles F. Mayer, Baltimore City.	Thomas Emory,	Queen Ann.
John G. Chapman, Charles.	William Hughlett,	Talbot.
Th. B. Sappington, Frederick.	Henry Page,	Dorchester.
James Montgomery, Harford.	Littleton P. Dennis,	Somerset.
Wm. T. Wootten, Prince George.	Samuel G. Osborn,	Kent.
Dennis Claude, Annapolis.		

The House of Delegates is composed of 80 members, elected annually, 4 from each of the 19 counties, and two from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore. Richard Thomas, *Speaker*.

The state is divided into six judicial districts, for each of which there are a chief judge and two associate judges. The Court of Appeals is composed of the six chief judges of the six districts; and the associate judges of the District Courts are judges of the County Courts of each county within the district.

JUDICIARY.

Theodore Bland, *Chancellor*, Salary.
\$3,600

Court of Appeals.

		Salary.
John Buchanan,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$2,200
Richard G. Earle,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	2,200
William B. Martin,	<i>do.</i>	2,200
Stevenson Archer,	<i>do.</i> (Baltimore)	3,000
Thomas B. Dorsey,	<i>do.</i>	2,200
John Stephen,	<i>do.</i>	2,200

Court of the City of Baltimore.

		Salary.
Nicholas Brice,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$2,400
William McMechen,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,500
Alexander Nesbit,	<i>do.</i>	1,500

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

For the Year ending December 1, 1831.

Actual income of the State for the year ending as above,	\$239,895.19
Balance in Treasury Dec. 1, 1830,	54,106.88
Available aggregate for 1831,	\$294,002.07
The disbursements for the year ending as above,	216,824.43
Balance in Treasury,	\$77,177.64
Subject to appropriations not then called for,	41,810.42
Unappropriated Balance in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1831,	\$35,367.22

This Balance would enable the Committee to discharge the whole of the public debt, which was payable at the pleasure of the State.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

CANALS. *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.* Charter granted by Virginia, 1824; confirmed by Maryland and Congress, 1825. Commenced in 1828. Proposed length 341½ miles; to extend from tide water of the Potomac river above Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and terminate near Pittsburg, Penn. Breadth at the surface of the water, from 60 to 80 feet; at bottom 50 feet; depth from 6 to 7 feet. The first 2 miles of this Canal above Georgetown, are 70 feet wide on the surface, and 7 feet deep; the next 2 miles are 80 feet wide, and 6 feet deep. The remaining distance to the Point of Rocks, (44 miles,) 60 feet wide and 6 deep. Five miles from Georgetown the Canal is planned for constructing branches severally to Alexandria, Baltimore, and to the navy yard at Washington. The locks are

to be of stone, 100 feet by 15. Amount of lockage required on the whole canal, 3,215 feet. At the summit level, upon the Alleghany Mountain, a tunnel is required 4 miles and 80 yards long, with a deep cut 1,060 yards long at the western end, and another 14 yards long at the eastern end, each of which opens into a basin of 880 yards in length and 64 in width. The original estimate of the cost was \$22,375,000; but it is supposed that it will fall much short of that sum. 1,000,000 dollars of the stock have been subscribed by the United States.

Port Deposit Canal is a public work of the state of Maryland. Its length is 10 miles, extending from Port Deposit on the east bank of the Susquehanna, along a line of rapids, northward, to the boundary of Maryland.

Potomac river Canals. At Little or Lower Falls, three miles above Washington, is a Canal $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. Difference of level 37 feet and 1 inch, overcome by 4 locks of solid masonry.

At Great Falls, 9 miles above, is a Canal 1,200 yards long, lined with walls of stone. Difference of level, $76\frac{1}{2}$ feet surmounted by five locks. 100 feet long, and from 10 to 14 wide.

RAIL-ROADS. *Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road.* Company incorporated in 1827, by the legislatures of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. The ceremony of laying the first stone was performed July 4, 1828; but active operations were not commenced till the autumn of the same year. Capital, \$5,000,000. This rail-road, when completed, is to extend from Baltimore to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, or to some other point on the Ohio river, thus affording communication between the waters of Chesapeake Bay and those of the Ohio. Seventy-three miles of this rail-road are to be completed in the course of the autumn of 1832, from Baltimore to the Point of Rocks on Potomac river, including a branch rail-road to Frederick.

Length of the main stem from the Depot of the Company in

Pratt-street, Baltimore, to the Point of Rocks, double track,	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
From the Depot to the City Block,	2 m.
Branch from the main stem to Frederick, single track,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Total, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$

Average cost of a single track,	\$15,500 a mile.
Total cost of a single track,	\$1,101,615
Average cost of a double track,	\$27,128 a mile.
Total cost of a double track,	\$1,906,853

The breadth of the tracks is 4 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the rails.

From January 1, to September 30, 1831, the number of passengers on the portion of the rail-road from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills (13 miles) was 81,905; and within the same period 5,931 tons were transported upon it, yielding an income of \$31,405, and involving an expense of \$10,994. Transportation is effected by horses and steam locomotive engines.

The progress of the rail-road beyond the Point of Rocks has been interrupted by a law-suit between the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which has been decided in favor of the latter. Measures are now in progress for the extension of the rail-road to the mouth of the Shenandoah. A further extension of 30 miles will carry it to Williamsport, and another of 75 miles, to Cumberland, and a country abounding in rich bituminous coal. From this point to Pittsburg the distance is 140 miles, making the whole length 325 miles.

Upon the route selected for this rail-road there are only two summits for the distance of 180 miles. The approach to the first of these summits, at Parr Spring Ridge, is by an acclivity so gradual as not to exceed 18 feet to the mile. From the western side of this ridge, to the coal mines, near Cumberland, the route for the whole distance, is adapted to steam locomotive engines. From the eastern base of the Alleghany mountain, a series of inclined planes will be required to overcome a summit of 1200 feet; from thence the road may be constructed upon a line so nearly level to the Ohio river as to be traversed by steam locomotive engines without difficulty.

Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail-road. Commenced in 1830. To extend from Baltimore to York, Penn. Length, 76 miles. The portion of the rail-road lying in Maryland, is in active progress. Seven miles, commencing at Baltimore, have already been completed at the expense of \$13,350 a mile. The next division of 8 miles, is now under contract. When completed, it is supposed the cost of the rail-road will be reduced to \$11,000 a mile. As the Act of the legislature of Maryland incorporating the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail-road Company has not been concurred in by the legislature of Pennsylvania, the rail-road, at present, will terminate at the boundary line of the state of Maryland. The company is authorized to construct a lateral rail-road, commencing at the main stem, within ten miles of Baltimore, through Westminster to the head waters of Monocacy river.

Baltimore and Washington Rail-road is a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, and has been undertaken by the same company. The route has been surveyed. Length from the point of intersection at Elk-ridge landing to Washington, about 33 miles.

A Rail-road has been projected from Baltimore to Annapolis.

XII. VIRGINIA.

GOVERNMENT.

JOHN FLOYD *Governor*; term of office expires March 31, 1834, ^{Salary.} \$3,333
 DAN. A. WILSON, *Counsellor, Lt. Gov.*; term expires March 31, 1833, 1,000

Wyndham Robertson, <i>Counsellor</i> ; term expires March 31, 1834,	Salary. 1,000
<i>Counsellor</i> ; term expires March 31, 1835,	1,000

Lawson Burfoot, <i>Treasurer of State</i> ,	2,000
James Heath, <i>Auditor</i> ,	2,000
James Brown, Jun. <i>Second Auditor</i> ,	1,800
William Selden, <i>Register of the Land Office</i> ,	1,500

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

Henry St. George Tucker, <i>President</i> ,	Salary. 2,720
Francis T. Brooke, <i>Judge</i> ,	2,500
William H. Cabell, <i>do.</i>	2,500
John W. Green, <i>do.</i>	2,500
Dabney Carr, <i>do.</i>	2,500

The judges are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, 25 cents a mile for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals holds two sessions annually ; one at *Lewisburg*, Greenbrier county, for the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the 1st Monday in July, and continuing 90 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched ; the other at *Richmond*, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the court may, from time to time, appoint, and continuing 160 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched.

General Court.

The state is divided into 10 districts, and each district into two circuits, and a Circuit Superior Court of law and chancery is held twice every year in each county and corporation ; the courts sitting until the business is despatched.

There are 20 judges, having each a salary of \$1,500, and their names, with the number of their respective circuits, are as follows :

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Robert B. Taylor, | 8. William Daniel, | 15. Benjamin Estill, |
| 2. John F. May, | 9. William Leigh, | 16. James E. Brown, |
| 3. Abel P. Upshur, | 10. Fleming Saunders, | 17. Allen Taylor, |
| 4. William Browne, | 11. Richard H. Field, | 18. Edward D. Duncan, |
| 5. J. T. Lomax, | 12. Lucas P. Thompson, | 19. Lewis Summers, |
| 6. John Scott, | 13. Richard E. Parker, | 20. Joseph L. Frye. |
| 7. Wm. Brockenbrough, | 14. Daniel Smith, | |

Statement of Taxes arising in the Year 1831.

On Lots,	\$ 25,724.05
On Land,	149,191.67
On Slaves, (245,750)	61,437.50
On Horses, (282,864)	16,971.84
On Stallions, (1111)	9,777.14
On Coaches, (2982)	7,270.47
On Stage Coaches, (128)	190.05
On Carryalls, (1517)	1,570.79
On Gigs, (7856)	4,869.18
	<hr/>
	\$277,002.69
Tax on Licenses to Merchants, Brokers, Jewellers, and Auctioneers,	61,123.72
Do. to Pedlars,	3,269.21
Do. to Ordinary-Keepers,	15,782.61
Do. to Keepers of Houses of Private Entertainment,	2,463.61
Do. to Venders of Lottery Tickets,	4,726.79
Do. to Exhibitors of Shows,	1,285.00
	<hr/>
	\$365,653.61
Deduct 2 per cent. for insolvents and overcharges, and 5 per cent for Sheriffs' Commissions, and 2½ per cent. for prompt payment,	31,919.52
	<hr/>
	\$333,734.09
Add amount from county of Norfolk, on Land and Property,	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$336,734.09

REGISTER OF CRIMES.

On the 30th September, 1831, there were in the Penitentiaries of Virginia 167 convicts, viz. 122 white males, 1 white female, 39 colored males, 5 colored females.

The crimes for which they were convicted are designated as follows: Murder in the second degree 23; Horse-stealing 23; Larceny 88; Petty Larceny 4; Forgery 9; Rape 2; Burglary 11: Grand Larceny 31; Burglary 2; Unlawful maiming 1; Manslaughter 3; Murder 1; Felony 8; Highway Robbery 3; Voluntary manslaughter 5; Maiming 2; Malicious shooting 2; Burglary and Larceny 2; Robbery and Burglary 3; Stealing free negroes 3; Felonious stealing 1; Stabbing 2; Unlawful stabbing 2; Passing counterfeit money 2; Shooting 1; Malicious maiming 1; Larceny, stealing slaves 1; Passing counterfeit bank notes 3; Felonious carrying away of slaves 1. Within the year ending as above, 53 convicts were received into the Penitentiaries.

The following Table shows the Amount paid annually from the Treasury since 1819, for Slaves *executed, transported, and escaped.*

	No. of Slaves.	Executed.	Transported.	Escaped.
1820,	25	\$3,660	\$8,850	—
1821,	21	5,070	3,850	\$400
1822,	14	1,550	5,150	—
1823,	22	3,860	3,300	950
1824,	25	2,730	6,525	—
1825,	22	3,010	4,925	—
1826,	25	3,300	6,425	800
1827,	37	5,890	6,675	1,325
1828,	22	2,775	5,660	—
1829,	28	3,700	6,555	—
1830,	24	1,450	7,425	—
1831,	48	7,025	11,150	900
	313	44,020	76,390	4,375

Total number of Slaves in 12 years, 313

Total cost to the State, \$124,785

Movement respecting Slavery, and the Removal of Free Negroes.

The following Preamble and Resolution were reported by a committee of the Legislature of Virginia, and adopted by the House of Delegates, in January 1832, by a vote of 64 to 59.

"Preamble. Profoundly sensible of the great evils arising from the condition of the colored population of this commonwealth; induced by humanity as well as policy, to an immediate effort for the removal, in the first place, as well of those who are now free, as of such as may hereafter become free; believing that this effort, while it is in just accordance with the sentiments of the community on the subject, will absorb all our present means; and that a further action for the removal of the slaves should await a more definite development of public opinion,

"Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that it is inexpedient for the present, to make any legislative enactments for the abolition of slavery."

On the 28th of the same month, Mr. Broadnax from the Select Committee on Slaves and Free Negroes, reported a bill for the removal of free negroes, or such as may become free, and are willing to go to some place beyond the limits of the United States; this bill excludes coercion, except as to free negroes who remain in the state contrary to the law of 1806. The bill as amended, and finally passed by the House of Delegates, by a vote of 79 to 41, appropriates 35,000 dollars for 1832, and 90,000 for 1833, for the purposes above-mentioned; the place of removal being left to the discretion of a central board, to consist of the Governor, Treasurer, and Auditor, *ex officio*, who have power to appoint agencies at Norfolk, Petersburg, and other places.

This bill, after passing the House of Delegates by so considerable a majority, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate, by a vote of 18 to 14; and thus the whole subject rests for the present.

EDUCATION.

The University of Virginia consists of nine schools; viz. For Ancient Languages, 57 students; for Modern Languages, 46; for Mathematics, 78; for Law, 17; for Chemistry and Materia Medica, 37; for Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, 29; for Anatomy and Surgery, 23; for Moral Philosophy, 37.

The Finances of this Institution are stated as follows:

Annuity from Literary Fund,	\$15,000.00
Rents of Hotels and Dormitories,	4,200 00
Debts due from sundry persons,	479.60
Proceeds of Fines, Diplomas, &c.	250.00
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	944.00
	<hr/>
	\$20,873.60

Per Supra.

Debts due,	\$ 4,191.47
Professors' Salaries,	12,000.00
Officers' do.	1,700.00
Interest on Loan,	1,186.20
Balance applicable to the purposes of the Institution,	1,795.93
	<hr/>
	\$20,873.60

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Balance in hand, Dec. 1st, 1831,	\$67,369.29
	<hr/>
Estimated Receipts including the above Balance,	202,342.79
“ Disbursements,	107,508.60
	<hr/>
Probable balance, Dec. 1, 1832,	\$94,834.19

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

CANALS. *James River Canal.* At the city of Richmond, is a short canal around a fall in the river, with 12 Locks, overcoming an ascent of 80 feet, and connecting tide-water with a basin on Shockoe Hill. From this basin proceeds a Canal 25 feet wide, and 4 deep, for 2½ miles, when it unites

with the river. Three miles farther, is a short canal, with three locks, overcoming a fall of 34 feet.

James and Jackson River Canal and Navigation extends from the basin at Richmond to a fall in Goveland county. Distance, $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Width 40 feet; depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Completed in 1825. Cost, \$623,295. There is also a Canal on James river, in Rockland county, around Irish falls to the mouth of the North Branch. Distance, 7 miles. Lockage, 96 feet. Cost, \$340,000.

Shenandoah Canals, constructed to improve the navigation of Shenandoah river, are near Port Republic. A fall of 50 feet is overcome by six short canals with stone locks.

Dismal Swamp Canal, partly in Virginia and partly in North Carolina, is $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, 40 feet wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ deep. It extends from Deep creek to Joyce's creek, at the head of Pasquotank river, connecting the waters of the Chesapeake bay with Albemarle sound. Completed, on a circumscribed plan, 1822. Its dimensions have since been enlarged. Every quarter of a mile the canal is widened 60 feet for turn-out stations. The locks recently constructed, are 100 feet by 22. The summit level is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the Atlantic at half-tide, and is supplied by a feeder of 5 miles in length, from lake Drummond. The basin, at Deep creek, is half a mile in length, and 15 feet above the level of tide-water. Capital \$360,000, of which \$64,000, were subscribed by the State of Virginia, and \$200,000 by the United States.

Rappahannock Company. Capital subscribed by individuals, \$30,000; by the state of Virginia, \$20,000. The projected work comprises locks, dams, and canals, and, when completed, will extend from Fredericksburg to Fox's Mill, about 40 miles.

Danville and Dan River Canals are a series of improvements upon the upper branches of Roanoke river. The expenditure of the Roanoke Company for these purposes in Virginia and North Carolina, has been about \$350,000.

RAIL-ROADS. *Manchester Rail-road*, in Chesterfield county, extends from Manchester to the coal mines. It consists of a single track, and is 13 miles in length.

The Petersburg and Roanoke Rail-road. The route of this Rail-road has been surveyed from Petersburg to Roanoke river, near Weldon, N. C. a distance of 60 miles, and a company incorporated with a capital of \$400,000.

Rail-roads have also been projected from Richmond to Lynchburg; from Lynchburg to New River; from Suffolk, in Nansemond county, to the Roanoke river opposite the town of Weldon in North Carolina; from Richmond to some point below Harrison's Bar; and from Richmond to Potomac River, to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road.

James River and Kanawha Company has recently been incorporated, for the purpose of connecting the tide-water of James river, with the nav-

igable waters of the Ohio, by a canal or rail-road, or an alternation of both, at the option of the company. The Act of Incorporation provides, that, if three-fifths of the capital stock be taken up by individuals, the remaining two-fifths shall be subscribed by the state.

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT.

MONTFORT STOKES,	<i>Governor ; term expires December, 1832 ;</i>	Salary. \$2,000
William Mhoon,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,500
Wm. H. Hill,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	800 & fees.
Romulus Sanders,	<i>Attorney General,</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Leonard Henderson,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$2,500
John Hall,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,500
Thomas Ruffin,	<i>do.</i>	2,500

Judges of the Superior or Circuit Court.

William Norwood,	John R. Donnell,	David L. Swain,
J. J. Daniell,	Robert Strange,	James Martin.

The state is divided into six circuits, in which the court is held half yearly in the several counties ; so that each judge attends in about ten counties ; and he is paid \$90 for every court which he holds.

FINANCES.

North Carolina has \$730,000 in bank investments, which, together with other investments, make a safety fund of about \$1,000,000.

The RECEIPTS into the Treasury for the year 1831, amounted to \$138,951.

The EXPENDITURE for the same period, was \$103,385.99.

Total expenses of the Legislature,	\$40,662.72
Do. of the Executive Department,	2,273.33
Do. of the State Department,	1,143.00
Do. of the Treasury Department,	2,003.96
Do. of the Comptroller's Department,	1,000.00
Do. of the Judiciary,	23,830.05

For Treasury Notes burned,	21,601.61
For State Bank,	3,356.24
Other Expenses,	7,515.08
Total Expenditure,	\$103,885.99
Total Receipts,	138,951.00
Balance in Treasury,	\$35,565.01

EDUCATION.

In June, 1831, a society was formed to promote the cause of education, which received the name, NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE. It is established at Chapel Hill, and already numbers among its members the most distinguished men of the state. The friends of education throughout the state are sanguine in the hope that this will prove the commencement of a system of general improvement. Thomas I. Baker, M. D. *President.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

CANALS. *Dismal Swamp Canal.* See *Virginia.*

The North-west Canal connects North-west river, (which empties into Currituck sound) with the Dismal Swamp Canal. Length, 6 miles; width, 24 feet; depth of water, 4 feet.

Weldon Canal, constructed by the Roanoke Navigation Company, extends around the falls of the Roanoke, near Weldon, in Halifax county. By this canal a communication is established with the valleys of the rivers Dan and Staunton. Length, 12 miles, in which distance the river falls 100 feet.

Chubfoot and Harlow Canal opens a communication for small craft, between Newbern and Beaufort. The average depth of water is 4 feet.

Other Canal Companies, viz. the *Cape Fear*, the *Yadkin*, the *Tar River*, the *New River*, and the *Catawba*, have done much to improve the inland navigation of the state.

RAIL-ROADS. *Fayetteville Rail-road.* A company was incorporated in 1831, for the purpose of constructing a rail-road from Fayetteville to Cape Fear river. Capital, \$20,000.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail-road. Company incorporated in 1832. Capital, \$2,000,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each. This rail-road is to commence at Wilmington and extend to the Yadkin river by the way of Fayetteville; thence by the way of Salisbury to Beatty's Ford, or to such other point of junction on the Catawba river, as may be found practicable. Distance from 230 to 250 miles. The work must be commenced within three years, and completed within thirteen, under penalty

of forfeiture of the charter. The state has reserved to itself the right of connecting with this, other rail-roads, leading to any other part or parts of the state.

Central Rail-road. Company incorporated in 1832. Capital, \$2,000,000. This Rail-road, like that above described, is intended to connect the western part of the state with the sea-board.

The Petersburg Rail-road is to extend into this state to Weldon. *The Portsmouth and Weldon Rail-road* is to connect Norfolk, Va., and Weldon. See *Virginia*.

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNMENT.

JAMES HAMILTON, Jun., *Governor*, elected December, 1830; term of office expires December, 1832, Salary, \$3,500

P. Noble, *Lieutenant-Governor*. Thomas Harrison, *Comptroller Gen.*

S. Hammond, *Secretary of State*. Thomas Lehre, Jun., } *Treasurers.*

Theo. Stark, *Surveyor General*. Benj. H. Saxson, }

———, *Attorney General*.

Charles J. Colcook, *President of the Bank of South Carolina*.

The *Senate* consists of 45 members, elected for four years, one half being chosen biennially. H. Deas, *President*.

The *House of Representatives* is composed of 124 members, elected for two years. H. L. Pinckney, *Speaker*.

The legislature meets annually, at Columbia, on the fourth Monday in November. Pay of members, \$3,00 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

David Johnson,	<i>appointed,</i>	1824,	. . . . .	Salary.
William Harper,	<i>do.</i>	1830,	. . . . .	\$3,500
J. B. O'Neal,	<i>do.</i>	1830,	. . . . .	3,000
				3,000

Chancellors in Equity.

Henry W. Desaussure,	<i>appointed</i>	1803,	. . . . .	Salary.
Job Johnson,	<i>do.</i>	1830,	. . . . .	\$3,500
				3,000

Henry Bailey, *Reporter*.*Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.*

Elihu H. Bay,	<i>appointed</i>	1791,	. . . . .	Salary.
Robert Gantt,	<i>do.</i>	1815,	. . . . .	\$2,522
				3,500

		Salary.
John S. Richardson, <i>appointed</i>	1818,	3,500
Josiah J. Evans, <i>do.</i>	1829,	2,500
Baylis J. Earle, <i>do.</i>	1830,	2,500
William D. Martin, <i>do.</i>	1830,	2,500

STATE DEBT, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE.

The State Debt of South Carolina amounted in Dec. 1831, to	
\$1,753,770.91, bearing an annual interest of	\$91,913.12
Receipts from all sources from Sept. 30th, 1830, to Oct. 1st, 1831,	276,836.30
Balance in the Treasury October 1st, 1830,	113,753.33
	<hr/>
	\$390,589.63
Expenditure for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1831,	282,102.69
	<hr/>
Balance in the Treasury Oct. 1st, 1831,	\$108,486.94
The entire Sinking Fund, Oct. 1st, 1831, was	\$422,852.68
The Capital of the State Bank, same date,	1,156,318.48
The Profits of the Bank for year ending as above,	120,000.00
Aggregate Expenditure of the General Government of South Carolina from June 1st, 1790, to October 1st 1824,	\$12,398,323.79
Of this sum paid for salaries,	1,695,308.00
For the transient poor of Charleston,	179,525.51

Several works of general utility have received large appropriations from the state. In many of the rivers, obstructions have been removed; and, in others, canals have been dug, with locks, around shoals and falls. An excellent road has been made from Buncombe county in North Carolina, through the Saluda Gap, by Columbia, to Charleston, which has produced incalculable benefit. Numerous and costly causeways have been constructed in various parts of the state. The map of the state cost \$63,121.21. The total disbursements for objects of internal improvement, from June 1st, 1790, to October 1st, 1824, were \$1,475,245.28; and there had been expended, during the same period, for public buildings, exclusive of South Carolina College, \$730,863.93.

BANKS.

In December, 1831, a new bank was established at Columbia, by the name and style of *The Commercial Bank of Columbia, South Carolina*, with a capital of \$500,000, and liberty to increase it to \$800,000. Also, a new Branch of the Bank of the State of South Carolina has been established at Hamburg, in addition to those mentioned in the American Almanac for 1831.

EDUCATION.

The Colleges in this State are, the South Carolina College, at Columbia, and Charleston College, at Charleston. Charters have been granted for Colleges at Cambridge, Winnsborough, and Beaufort; but these have never been more than respectable grammar schools. The South Carolina College was established in 1804. In October, 1824, according to the Comptroller's report of that year, this institution had cost the State \$290,751.82. Of this sum there had been expended in buildings, library, and cabinet of minerals, \$154,234 82; for salaries of instructors, \$132,989; for insurance of buildings, \$3,528. Since the 1st of October, 1824, the legislative appropriations have been about \$120,000. The entire expense of this college to the State has, therefore, exceeded \$420,000. Its library consists of about 8,000 volumes. Its buildings have become very much dilapidated.

The College of Charleston was originally chartered in 1785, but it was no more than a respectable grammar school till 1824, when it was organized anew, and placed on a respectable footing as a college. It has a large number of students, and one of the most valuable college buildings in the United States. Its income is chiefly derived from tuition. Its library consists of about 3,000 volumes, besides several hundreds belonging to societies in the College. This institution received some years since the munificent donations of \$10,000 from Elias Horry, Esq., and of \$12,500 from the late Thomas Hanscome, Esq.

The Medical College of South Carolina is situated in Charleston, and has, during several years, received extensive patronage.

The Presbyterian Theological Seminary of South Carolina and Georgia is established at Columbia, and is in a flourishing state.

The free-school system was adopted in 1821. In October, 1824, there had been paid on account of free schools, \$441,176.90. The annual legislative appropriation for their support is from \$37,000 to \$38,000. About 8,000 or 9,000 children are instructed in them.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

CANALS. *Santee Canal.* This canal was completed in 1802. Length 22 miles, extending from the Santee to Cooper's river. Width at the surface of the water, 32 feet, at bottom, 20; depth, 4 feet. From the Santee, the ground rises 35 feet to the summit level, which is overcome by 4 locks. Towards Cooper's river the descent is 68 feet, overcome by nine locks. The locks are 60 feet long by 10 wide. Cost, \$650,667. This enterprise is said to have proved disastrous to those engaged in it. By means of *Dreln and Lorick's Canals*, *Saluda* and *Broad* rivers, and *Saluda* and *Columbia* Canals, navigation is continued from the Santee river to Columbia.

Winyaw Canal unites the Santee river with Winyaw bay. Length, 10 miles.

RAIL-ROADS. *The Charleston and Hamburg Rail-road*, extending from the city of Charleston to Hamburg, on Savannah river, opposite to Au-

gusta, is now far advanced in its construction. The whole length of the rail-road, when completed, will be about 135 miles. It is expected that it will be entirely finished early in 1833; and there are now several locomotive cars employed upon it for the conveyance of passengers, and produce of various kinds. The mail, for Columbia, is conveyed on the rail-road, over the first 15 miles from Charleston. The entire cost of its construction is estimated at \$700,000. It is constructed of wood, with tracks of iron, and is intended for steam locomotive engines. This rail-road was undertaken by the *South Carolina Canal and Rail-road Company*, aided by the state. A second rail-road of about the same length, extending from Charleston to Columbia, is embraced among the objects of the Company.

XV. GEORGIA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
WILSON LUMPKIN,	<i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires Nov. 1833,	\$3,000
E. Hamilton,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	2,000
John Williams,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,000
I. Bethune,	<i>Surveyor General</i> ,	2,000
T. B. Howard,	<i>Comptroller General</i> ,	2,000
Thomas Stocks,	<i>President of the Senate</i> ,	
Asbury Hall,	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> .	

The *Senate* consists of 78 members; the *House of Representatives* of 185.

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

			Salary.
William H. Crawford,	<i>Judge of the</i>	Northern Circuit,	\$2,100
Thaddeus G. Holt,	<i>do.</i>	Southern Circuit,	2,100
William Law,	<i>do.</i>	Eastern Circuit,	2,100
Charles Doughurty,	<i>do.</i>	Western Circuit,	2,100
Lucius Q. C. Lamar,	<i>do.</i>	Oakmulgee Circuit,	2,100
Christopher B. Strong,	<i>do.</i>	Flint Circuit,	2,100
Lot Warren,	<i>do.</i>	Middle Circuit,	2,100
Walter T. Colquitt,	<i>do.</i>	Chatahoochee Circuit,	2,100

Inferior Court.

An *Inferior Court* is held in each county, each composed of five justices, elected by the people every four years. These Courts possess the powers of Courts of Probate. The justices have no salary.

Four new counties have been formed since 1831; viz. Cherokee, Heard, Sumpter, and Stewart. The name *Cherokee* is given, at present, to all the

lands occupied by that tribe of Indians, and is organized for purposes of criminal jurisdiction.

EDUCATION.

A *Manual-laboring School* was commenced at Eatonton January, 1831, and is in a prosperous condition. The Baptist Convention have purchased a plantation, and intend to commence a school in January, 1833, at the same place, for both theological and literary students.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

CANALS. *Savannah and Ogeechee Canal.* This Canal was constructed by the Savannah, Ogeechee, and Alatomaha Company. The work was commenced in 1825, and completed in 1829. It extends from the city of Savannah to Ogeechee river, 16 miles, uniting the waters of the Ogeechee with those of the Savannah. Width at the bottom, 33 feet; depth of water, 5 feet. Lockage, 29 feet. The locks are 90 feet long by 18 wide. Cost, as estimated, \$162,276. Of the stock, \$40,000 were subscribed by the state of Georgia. It is proposed to continue this Canal to the Alatomaha, the distance of 60 miles, with a navigable feeder of 14 miles. Estimated cost, \$621,156.

RAIL-ROAD. The *Alatomaha and Brunswick Rail-road*, extending from the Alatomaha to Brunswick, is about 12 miles in length. Company incorporated in 1831. Commenced in 1832.

Rail-roads have also been projected from Augusta to Heshman's lake (50 miles); and from Augusta to Columbus on the Chatahoochee.

XVI. ALABAMA.

GOVERNMENT.

JOHN GAYLE,	Governor, term of office from Nov. 1831, to Nov. 1833,	Salary. \$2,000
James T. Thornton,	Secretary of State,	1,000
George W. Crabb,	Comptroller of Public Accounts,	1,000
Hardin Perkins,	State Treasurer,	1,000
Constantine Perkins,	Attorney General,	\$425 and perquisites.

The *Senate* consists of 22 members; the *House of Representatives* of 72 members. The pay of the members of both Houses is \$4 a day each.

JUDICIARY.

The State is divided in *Seven Circuits*, in each of which there is a circuit judge; and the *Supreme Court* is formed by a union of these seven judges.

					Salary.
Abner S. Lipscomb,	Judge of the 1st Circuit,	.	.	.	\$1,750
Reuben Saffold,	do. 2d do.	.	.	.	1,750
H. W. Collier,	do. 3d do.	.	.	.	1,750
John M. Taylor,	do. 4th do.	.	.	.	1,750
John White,	do. 5th do.	.	.	.	1,750
A. Crenshaw,	do. 6th do.	.	.	.	1,750
S. L. Perry,	do. 7th do.	.	.	.	1,750

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

RAIL-ROADS. *Tennessee and Alabama Rail-road.* Company incorporated in 1832. Capital, \$3,000,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each. (*From "The Mobile Register."*) It is known that a population of, at least, 200,000 already inhabit the counties bordering on the Upper Tennessee and its tributaries, and that they have no market, or outlet for their products, but the long, expensive, and almost impracticable route to New Orleans. The country embraces about 40 counties, in Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia; and it is not inferior in fertility to other portions of the states to which it belongs.

The Hiwassee is a considerable stream, rising in the mountains of Georgia, and, running a northwesterly course, discharges itself into the Tennessee above the Suck. For more than 22 miles it is navigable for steamboats at all seasons of the year. Commencing at the head of steamboat navigation on the Hiwassee, it is proposed to construct a rail-road to McNair's boat-yard, on the Connasauga, an upper branch of the Coosa, distant 16 miles. Cost, estimated at \$51,000. From McNair's boat-yard, descending the Connasauga to Echota or New Town, a good navigation for tow-boats, drawing two feet of water, may be perfected at an expense of \$8,000. Echota may be considered the limit of steam navigation. The river then takes the name of the Oosternaule, and, for the space of 60 miles, descending to the head of the Coosa, every obstacle to an uninterrupted navigation may be removed for \$5,000. Thence to the Ten Islands, 105 miles, all obstructions may be removed for \$1,000, making, in all, 271 miles of communication to be effected at the expense of \$65,000. From the Ten Islands to Selma, in Alabama, the distance is 105 miles, and it is proposed to connect these points by a rail-road. The route has not yet been surveyed. In making an estimate of the cost, we have to rely on such data as are furnished by experiments in other States. The Charleston and Hamburg Rail-road was let out to responsible contractors at \$4,000 per mile. It is believed that a double track can be constructed at an addition of fifty per cent on the cost of a single one, but assuming twice the amount, we have \$735,000 for the cost of a rail-road from the Ten Islands to Selma, making the aggregate distance from the Tennessee, to Selma on the Alabama, of 371 miles, and to Mobile of 600 miles, and the whole cost of the improvements \$800,000.

The *Tuscumbia Rail-road*, which was begun in 1831, was constructed in order to avoid the Mussle Shoals, and extends from Tuscumbia to Decatur. It consists of a single track of rails, and cost about \$3,500 a mile.

A company has also been incorporated to construct a rail-road from Montgomery to the Chatahoochie, opposite to Columbus, Georgia.

XVII. MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
ABRAHAM M. SCOTT, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires January 7th, 1834,	\$2,500
Fountain Winston, <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> . — Pay \$6 a day during the session of the legislature.	
John A. Grimball, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	1,200
James Phillips, <i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,200
T. B. J. Hadley, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> ,	1,200
R. M. Gaines, <i>Attorney General</i> ,	1,000

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

	Salary.
John A. Quitman, <i>Chancellor</i> ,	\$2,000

Supreme Court.

	Salary.
Edward Turner, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$2,000
William Sharkey, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	2,000
John Black, <i>do.</i>	2,000
James R. Nicholson, <i>do.</i>	2,000
Pinckney Smith, <i>do.</i>	2,000

Circuit Courts.

The State is divided into five districts, in which the judges of the Supreme Court severally hold Circuit Courts. These Courts have original jurisdiction in all cases where the sum in dispute exceeds \$50; and appellate jurisdiction from the courts of the justices of the peace, when the sum exceeds \$20. — They are also invested with criminal jurisdiction. In the *County of Adams*, a separate criminal court has been established, of which the present judge is *John M. Murray*; salary \$800; but this court does not supersede the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court in criminal proceedings, their jurisdiction in such matters being concurrent,

Probate and County Courts.

There are, in every county, a Probate Court and a County Court, the judges of which have no salary, but are paid by fees and by an allowance of \$3 a day during the session of the Court. The County Court is composed in some counties of three, and in others of five judges, of which the Probate Judge is the presiding justice. This Court has jurisdiction over all felonies committed by slaves; and for such trials it is vested with the powers which usually belong to courts of oyer and terminer. It has appellate jurisdiction from the courts of the justices of the peace, when the sum involved does not exceed \$20.

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

A convention was held at Jackson, on the second Monday of September, 1832, to amend the constitution; and it was expected that important changes would be effected in the political system of the state.

A law was enacted in 1832, requiring all free colored persons to leave the state within ninety days from the date thereof, under penalty of five years servitude.

This severe enactment was made in consequence of the influence of this class of the community in exciting discontent and disturbances among the slave population.

Much interest has existed in this State, during the last year, in favor of the American Colonization Society. Free blacks, of intelligence and respectability, have been sent to Liberia, to examine the country and condition of the people, and report to their brethren at home. Auxiliary societies have been formed in several counties, and they number among their members many of the most intelligent and wealthy planters.

BANKS.

The Bank of the State of Mississippi has been authorized to close its affairs. It gives place to the Planters' Bank. The latter is now in successful operation, and has branches at Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Woodville, and Monticello. The United States' Branch Bank has transacted business to a great amount since it went into operation.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

A Board of Internal Improvement was organized by the legislature in 1829, consisting of the Governor and three Commissioners. The Board was authorized to employ a civil engineer, and to negotiate a loan of the sum of \$200,000 upon the credit of the state, to be appropriated to the improvement of the navigable streams and public roads within the state. By an Act of Congress, passed March 1, 1817, five per cent. of the next proceeds of the sales of public lands within the state were reserved for making roads and canals; and three fifths of this (*called the three per cent. fund*) are subject to appropriation by the state legislature to those objects *within the*

State; the other two fifths are at the disposal of Congress for roads leading to the State.

RAIL-ROADS. A Rail-road is projected from *Woodville*, in this State, to *St. Francisville*, in Louisiana. Three routes have been surveyed, and one of them selected for the greater portion of the distance. Length 28 miles. Cost, estimated at a little less than \$6,000 a mile. Subscription nearly completed.

A route for a Rail-road has also been surveyed from *Vicksburg*, in Warren county, to *Clinton*, in Hind's county, the distance of about 55 miles. The books have been opened, and a large part of the stock taken. No doubt is entertained of its going into operation.

There is a "Pass," from the Mississippi river, near St. Helena, to the Yazoo river, about 100 miles above the mouth of the latter, which is about to be opened at a comparatively trivial expense. Boats navigating the Mississippi, by taking this course, will save about 50 miles; but still more will be gained in ascending, as the current of the Mississippi will be avoided.

XVIII. LOUISIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

A. B. ROMAN, Governor; term of office expires January, 1835;	Salary. \$7,500
F. Gardere, Secretary of State,	George Eustis, Attorney General.
Treasurer.	Louis Bringier, Surveyor General.

The Senate, 17 members elected for four years. Sebastian Hiriart, President.

The House of Representatives, 50 members, elected for two years. Alexander Mouton, Speaker.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court. George Matthews, Francis X. Martin, Alexander Porter.

Criminal Court of New Orleans. F. Grima, Judge.

Judges of the Eight District Courts.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. { Joshua Lewis, | 3. Charles Bushnell, | 6. J. H. Johnston, |
| { Isaac Baldwin, | 4. Charles Watts, | 2. J. H. Overton, |
| 2. Benjamin Winchester, | 5. Seth Lewis, | 8. Clark Woodruff. |

The Supreme Court sits in the city of *New Orleans*, for the Eastern District of the State, during the months of November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July; and for the Northern District at *Opelousas* and *Attakapas*, during the months of August, September,

and October, and at *Baton Rouge*, commencing the 1st Monday in August. The *District Courts*, with the exception of the Courts in the First District, hold, in each parish, two sessions during the year, to try causes originally instituted before them, and appeals from the Parish Courts. The *Parish Courts* hold their regular sessions in each parish on the first Monday in each month. The Courts in the First District, composed of the District, Parish, and Criminal Courts, and Courts of Probate, are in session during the whole year, excepting the months of July, August, September, and October, in which they hold special Courts when necessary.

The following table, which was contained in the Almanac of 1832, is again inserted with many corrections.

Table of the Parishes and Seats of Justice.

Parishes.		Pop.	Seats of Justice.	Distance.	
				N. O.	W.
Ascension,	<i>sem</i>	5,400	Donaldson,	75	1,278
Assumption,	<i>sem</i>	5,670	C. H.	90	1,293
Avoyelles,	<i>m</i>	3,488	Marksville,	240	1,247
Baton Rouge, (East)	<i>m</i>	6,717	Baton Rouge,	120	1,398
Baton Rouge, (West)	<i>m</i>	3,092	C. H.	120	1,398
Carroll,	<i>n</i>	1,713	C. H.	323	1,220
Catahoula,	<i>nm</i>	2,576	Harrisonburg,	251	1,186
Claiborne,	<i>nuc</i>	1,764	Russellville,	441	1,274
Concordia,	<i>nm</i>	4,662	Vidalia,	220	1,150
Feliciana, (East)	<i>em</i>	8,247	Clinton,	168	1,193
Feliciana, (West)	<i>em</i>	8,629	St. Francisville,	149	1,205
Iberville,	<i>sem</i>	7,050	C. H.	100	1,256
Jefferson,	<i>sc</i>	6,846	C. H.	6	1,209
Lafayette,	<i>w</i>	5,606	Vermillionville,	192	1,351
Lafourche, interior,	<i>s</i>	5,500	Thibadeauxville,	108	1,311
Livingston,	<i>em</i>	2,013	Springfield,	78	1,242
Orleans,	<i>sc</i>	3,793	{ NEW ORLEANS,		1,203
N. Orleans, city & suburbs,		46,310			
Natchitoches,	<i>nuc</i>	7,926	Natchitoches,	354	1,328
Plaquemines,	<i>sc</i>	4,489	Fort Jackson,	75	1,278
Point Coupee,	<i>m</i>	5,936	C. H.	154	1,210
Rapides,	<i>m</i>	7,559	Alexandria,	272	1,246
St. Bernard,	<i>sem</i>	3,356	C. H.	18	1,221
St. Charles,	<i>sem</i>	5,107	C. H.	30	1,233
St. Helena,	<i>em</i>	2,014	Montpelier,	98	1,212
St. James,	<i>sem</i>	7,672	C. H.	60	1,263
St. John Baptist,	<i>sem</i>	5,700	C. H.	36	1,239
St. Landry,	<i>sc</i>	12,552	Opelousas,	192	1,326
St. Martin's,	<i>w</i>	7,204	St. Martinsville,	176	1,366
St. Mary's,	<i>sc</i>	6,442	Franklin,	141	1,344
St. Tammany,	<i>c</i>	2,864	Covington,	44	1,159
Terre Bonne,	<i>s</i>	2,121	Williamsburg,	118	1,341
Washington,	<i>c</i>	2,286	Franklinton,	64	1,179
Washita,	<i>n</i>	5,140	Monroe,	323	1,258

In the preceding table, *N. O.* denotes *New Orleans*, and *W.*, *Washington*; and the figures under them, express the distances of the several Seats of Justice from these places. The Italic letters after the Parishes refer to the parts of the State in which they are situated; as *s*, south; *m*, middle; *se*, south east; *sem*, south east middle, &c.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT

CANALS. *Carondelet Canal* extends from Bayou St. John to a basin in the rear of the city of New Orleans. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 30 feet wide, and 4 deep.

Lafourche Canal passes from the river Lafourche, 16 miles below its efflux from the Mississippi. It opens from the right bank of the river into a small creek uniting with lake Verret, and is navigable only in times of high water.

Plaquemine Canal is a short cut from the Mississippi into Bayou Plaquemine; navigable only in times of high water.

New Orleans and Teche Canal is a partly executed navigation of 100 miles in length, extending from a point on the Mississippi, opposite to New Orleans, to the waters which unite with Teche river, at Berwick's bay.

RAIL-ROADS. — *Lake Ponchartrain Rail-road.* Company incorporated in January, 1830, with exclusive privileges for 25 years. It is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, extending from Lake Ponchartrain to New Orleans. Single track. It is perfectly straight, and nearly level, the ascent and descent being only 16 inches. Completed in April, 1831. Cost, \$15,000 a mile. An act of Congress has been obtained, establishing a port of entry on lake Ponchartrain; and an artificial harbor and breakwater are now constructing at the termination of the Rail-road.

West Feliciana Rail-road, to extend from the Mississippi, near St. Francisville, to Woodville in the State of Mississippi. See *Mississippi*.

XIX. TENNESSEE.

GOVERNMENT.

WILLIAM CARROLL, *Governor*; term of office expires September 1, 1833; salary, \$2,000.

Senate, — elected for two years, August, 1831.

William Lytle,	William H. Field,	James W. Wyly,
Lucius J. Polk,	Isham Perkins,	Robert Murray,
Robert S. Jetton,	James T. Holman,	James I. Greene,
Henry Frey,	Robert M. Anderson,	John M. Brabson,
David Burford,	Cullen Andrews,	John F. Gillespie,

Burchett Douglass, William Davis, Abram McClellan.
Theodoric F. Bradford, Duncan McIvor,

Pay of the senators and representatives, \$4 a day each.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals.

		Salary.
Robert White,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$1,800
John Catron,	<i>do.</i>	1,800
Jacob Peck,	<i>do.</i>	1,800

Chancellors. Nathan Green, and W. A. Cook. — Salary \$1,500 each.

Judges of the Circuit Courts. — Salary \$1,300 each.

Samuel Powell,	J. C. Mitchell,	J. C. Hamilton,
Edward Scott,	Thomas Stuart,	Joshua Haskell,
Charles F. Keith,	William E. Kennedy,	William B. Turley.
N. W. Williams,	P. W. Humphreys,	

XX. KENTUCKY.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JOHN BREATHITT, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires in September, 1836.	\$2,000
James S. Morehead, <i>Lieut. Governor and Speaker of the Senate</i> — pay \$4 a day, while presiding over the Senate.	
Lewis Sanders, Jun. <i>Secretary of State,</i>	750
Peter Clay, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	1,500
John M. Foster, <i>Register of the Land Office,</i>	1,500
James Davidson, <i>Treasurer,</i>	1,200

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

		Salary.
George Robertson,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,500
Joseph R. Underwood,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,500
Samuel S. Nicholas,	<i>do.</i>	1,500
John J. Marshall,	<i>Reporter.</i>	

Circuit Courts.

The state is divided into 16 circuits; salary of Judges, \$1000.

William P. Roper,	1st District.	William L. Kelly,	9th District.
Henry O. Brown,	2d do.	Richard French,	10th do.
Thomas M. Hickey,	3d do.	Silas W. Robbins,	11th do.
Samuel Todd,	4th do.	John L. Bridges,	12th do.
Thomas S. Crittenden,	5th do.	Paul I. Booker,	13th do.
Asher W. Graham,	6th do.	Alney McLean,	14th do.
Benj. Shackelford,	7th do.	Joseph Eve,	15th do.
Benj. Monroe,	8th do.	Rezin Daridge,	16th do.

TAXES.

Amount of taxable property in the state, in lands, town lots, slaves, and carriages, according to returns made by commissioners to the auditor, \$111,756,438

A tax of 6½ cents on the \$100, yields the sum of	\$69,847.80
“ on 1510 studs,	4,756.25
“ on 352 taverns, \$10 each,	3,520.00
	<u>\$78,124.05</u>

Receipts for 1831.

For payment on Head-right Land and Land Warrants,	\$2,817.28
Taxes on Non-residents' Land,	2,658.08
For sale of Lands west of Tennessee river,	32,337.60
From Clerks for Tax on Deed and Law Process,	10,651.65
From Register of Land Office for Fees collected,	832.11
Profits of Bank Committee for one year,	43,941.65
Revenue received from Sheriffs,	61,500.00
Distribution of Stock from the Bank of Kentucky,	59,770.00
	<u>\$214,009.37</u>

Expenditure.

Jailers,	\$7,008.51
Executive Officers,	2,621.31
Distributing Acts of Assembly,	271.50
Postage on Public Communications,	586.75
Contingent Expenses,	2,118.30
Commonwealth's Attorneys,	4,675.19
Criminal Prosecutions,	13,498.02
Salaries of Judiciary and Executive Officers,	26,933.50
Military Expenditure,	488.14
Idiots,	11,746.65
Decisions of the Court of Appeals,	1,050.00

Clerks for Records, Copying Tax-Books, furnishing Presses, &c.	9,098.30
Appropriations to Individuals,	26,004.31
Internal Improvements,	900.00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	3,198.85
Slaves Executed,	3,187.00
Stock in Turnpike Roads,	41,982.33
Money refunded,	983.55
Members of the Legislature,	12,760.75
Commissioners of Taxes,	7,714.93
Bridges,	5,622.42
Total,	\$182,449.31

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Louisville and Portland Canal. Company incorporated in 1825. Completed in 1831. It is about 2 miles in length; 200 feet wide at the top of the banks, and 50 at the bottom of the water. Lockage, 24 feet, being overcome by 3 lifts, and 1 guard-lock. [*For a more full description of this Canal, see American Almanac for 1832.*]

The Lexington and Ohio Rail-road. Length, 66 miles. Company incorporated in 1830. Commenced in 1831. Capital, \$1,000,000. It is to extend from Lexington to Frankfort, and thence to Ohio river, near Shippingport, about 2 miles below Louisville. The first division of this rail-road, 6 miles in length, was put under contract in October, 1831, and commenced the December following. The second division, of 20 miles, was let in May, 1832; the earth-grading of which, is to be finished by the 1st of January, 1833, and the rock-excavations in the following May. The first division to be fully completed during the autumn of 1832, and the second during the next autumn. The portion lying between Frankfort and Ohio river (between 50 and 60 miles) has not yet been put under contract. The cost of the first 6 miles will not exceed \$45,600, or an average of \$7,600 a mile. The cost of the next 20, estimated at \$11,000 per mile.

The maximum grade of this rail-road is 30 feet a mile; the minimum curvature, 1,000 feet radius, which will admit of the use of steam power, and a high degree of velocity. The superstructure consists of a continuous line (single track) of hard, gray limestone sills, the cube of which may be estimated at 200 inches, varying in length from 4 to 20 feet. These sills are embedded, 16 inches below the surface, in broken stone of the same description, 5 perches of which to a rod of road, reduced to a size not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, are used in bedding the sills and in macadamizing the horse-path; horse-power in the first instance being intended. At the high embankments, cedar sills and locust posts are used in the superstructure. Between Lexington and Frankfort there will be one bridge of 81 feet span. The distance between the two towns will be increased 16 hundredths.

Maysville and Lexington Turnpike. Length about 64 miles; 44 of which are to be completed before the beginning of the year 1833, and the remainder in the course of the following year. Average cost per mile, including bridges, \$5,000. The maximum grade is 2 degrees. The width of the road-way is 60 feet, 20 feet of which are to be covered with macadamized lime-stone to the depth of 9 inches.

The Louisville and Bardstovon macadamized road has been commenced, and about 5 miles of it are to be completed before the end of the year 1832.

XXI. OHIO.

GOVERNMENT.

DUNCAN McARTHUR, *Governor*; term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1832; salary, \$1,000.

Moses H. Kirby, *Secretary of State*, Ralph Osborn, *Auditor of State*.
Henry Brown, *Treasurer*.

Canal Commissioners; Benjamin Tappan, N. Beasley, John Johnstone, Alexander Bourne, Alfred Kelley, and Micajah T. Williams.

The *Senate* consists of 36 members, elected biennially; Samuel R. Miller, *Speaker*.

The *House of Representatives* consists of 72 members, elected annually; James M. Bell, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Peter Hitchcock,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$1,200
Joshua Collet,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,200
John C. Wright,	<i>do,</i>	1,200
Ebenezer Lane,	<i>do.</i>	1,200

Courts of Common Pleas.

For holding the Courts of Common Pleas, the state is divided into 9 districts or circuits, in each of which there is a presiding judge, whose salary is \$1,000. These judges are severally assisted by three associate judges in each county, who receive \$2,50 a day during their attendance at court.

The names of the present presiding judges are as follows.

George B. Holt,	1st Circuit.	George I. Smith,	6th Circuit.
F. A. Grimké,	2d do.	David Higgins,	7th do.
Reuben Wood,	3d do.	Thomas Irwin,	8th do.
Alexander Harper,	4th do.	G. P. Torrence,	9th do.
J. H. Hallock,	5th do.		

All the judges of the Supreme Court and the Courts of Common Pleas, are elected by the General Assembly for the term of 7 years — The Supreme Court sits once a year in each county, and the Court of Common Pleas, three times.

For other information concerning the Courts of Ohio, see the American Almanac for 1832.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The aggregate amount paid into the Treasury for State and Canal purposes, during the year ending November 15th, 1831, including interest on School Funds,		\$235,985.75
Balance in the Treasury Nov. 15, 1830,		6,280.42
		<hr/>
Available aggregate for 1831,		\$242,266.17
The amount disbursed for State and Canal purposes, including interest of School Funds,		\$236,190.81
Balance in Treasury,		6,075.36
Add sum drawn for repairs of the United States Road,		2,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$8,075.36

Peculiar Laws.

Except in case of the absconding of debtors, creditors are required to obtain judgment against them before they can have any recourse upon their property. The property of debtors cannot, in other cases, be attached.

Aliens can hold real estate as well as citizens.

A poll-tax is prohibited by the Constitution.

Lotteries, and gaming of every description, are prohibited under severe penalties.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent; but there is no law against usury, and the rate usually paid is not less than ten per cent.

Commercial capital, bank and insurance stock, and money lent, are liable to taxation.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

CANALS. *The Ohio State Canals* are the *Ohio Canal* which connects Lake Erie, at Cleveland, with the Ohio river at Portsmouth, and the *Miami Canal* which connects the town of Dayton, situated on the Great Miami river, with the Ohio river, at Cincinnati.

<i>Ohio Canal.</i> Main trunk,	310 miles,
Navigable feeder from main trunk to Columbus,	11 "
Navigable feeder from main trunk to Granville,	6 "

Muskingum side-cut from Muskingum river at Dresden,	3 miles
Navigable feeder from the Tuscarawas river,	3 "
Navigable feeder from the Walhonding river,	1 "
Total length of Ohio canal and branches,	334 miles.

Miami Canal.

Main trunk,	65 }	
Hamilton-side-cut,	1 }	66 miles.
Total length of canals in Ohio, constructed at the public ex-		
pense and owned by the state.		400 "
Lancaster Lateral Canal, now constructing by the citizens		
of Lancaster under an act of incorporation,		9 "

Total length of canals in Ohio, 409 miles.

Of these canals, 343 miles were, in July, 1832, navigable and in constant use, to wit:

Main trunk of the Ohio canal from Cleveland to Chillicothe,	259 miles,
All the branch canals, except the Granville feeder,	18 "
Miami canal and side-cut, except the locks in Cincinnati,	66 "

Total length of canals navigated July, 1832. 343 "

Remaining to be finished.

Ohio canal from Chillicothe to Portsmouth,	51 miles,
Granville feeder,	6 "
Lancaster lateral canal,	9 "

Total remaining unfinished, 66 miles.

The portion above exhibited as unfinished, in July 1832, was then nearly prepared for the introduction of water, and was expected to be completed within two months.

The total sum expended for the Ohio Canals, including all

incidental expenses, to December 1, 1831,	\$4,778,099.65
Necessary to complete the canals, as then estimated,	320,503.53

The ceremony of commencing the construction of these canals took place on the 4th of July, 1825; but the substantial commencement of the work was deferred till August in that year.

The Miami Canal has been navigated from Dayton to the head of the Main Street in Cincinnati, since the spring of 1829. The locks designed to connect it with the Ohio river are now in progress, and are expected to be fully completed during the summer of 1833.

It is expected that a second division of the Miami Canal will be commenced in the course of a year, under the provisions of an act of the legislature, passed at the last session. This division will extend from Dayton to the Valley of the Miami river, 30 or 35 miles. And it is believed

that the time is not distant, when a still further extension of this canal will unite it, at Defiance, with the Wabash and Maumee Canal, now constructing by the state of Indiana; and that thence the two will be extended by a common trunk to Lake Erie, at Maumee bay.

RAIL-ROADS. The following Rail-road companies were incorporated at the last session of the legislature. Richmond, Eaton, and Miami; Mad-river and Lake Erie; Port Clinton and Lower Sandusky; Franklin, Spring-borough, and Wilmington; Erie and Ohio; Columbus, Delaware, Marion and Sandusky; Cincinnati and St. Louis; Cincinnati, Harrison, and Indianapolis; Pennsylvania and Ohio; Milan and Newark; Milan and Columbus; Chillicothe and Lebanon.

Mad-river and Lake Erie Rail-road is to commence at Dayton, at the head of Miami Canal, and to extend to Sandusky on Lake Erie, thus, by means of the canal and rail-road, opening a communication between Cincinnati and the lake. Distance, about 175 miles.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail-road is to commence at Pittsburg, Penn., and to terminate at Massillon on the Ohio Canal, about 50 miles south of Lake Erie. Distance, 108 miles. Cost, estimated at from \$15,000 to \$18,000 per mile.

XXII. INDIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

NOAH NOBLE, *Governor*; term of office expires in Dec. 1834, Salary.
\$1,000.
David Wallace, *Lieut. Governor*. — Pay \$2 a day during the session of the General Assembly.
James Morrison, *Secretary of State*; elected by the General Assembly for four years.
Samuel Merrill, *Treasurer of the State*; elected by the General Assembly for three years.
Morris Morris, *Auditor of Public Accounts*; elected by the General Assembly for three years.

Senators, with their term of office from the 1st Monday in August, 1831.

1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.
Abel Lomax,	Joseph Orr,	Enoch McCarty,
John De Pauw,	James Blair,	John Dumont,
John G. Clendennin,	William Graham,	James Leviston,
Amaziah Morgan,	Dennis Pennington,	James Farrington,
David Robb,	Samuel Frisbie,	Calvin Ketcher,
John M. Lemon,	John Ewing,	James T. Pollock,
John Sering,	Thomas Givens,	Thomas Hendricks,
Daniel Worth,	James Whitcomb,	Othniel L. Clark,
Joseph M. Hayes,	Levi Jessup,	John Beard,
Elisha Long.	William Herod.	Benj. F. Wallace.

Number of Representatives, 75; pay of members of both houses, \$2 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Isaac Blackford, Stephen C. Stevens, and John T. McKinney; — who hold their offices for 7 years from the 28th of January, 1831: salary, \$700 each.

President Judges of the Circuit Courts.

John R. Porter, Amory Kinney, J. R. E. Goodellet, John F. Ross, B. F. Morris, Miles C. Eggleston, and Charles Test. Salary of each, \$700. The *Associate Judges* receive \$2 a day.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1832.

Cash in the Treasury, January 1, 1832,	\$74,391.81
From Taxes,	40,000.00
“ Outstanding Claims,	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	117,391.81

Per Contra.

Expenses of Legislature,	\$17,200.00
“ Public Printing,	4,100.00
“ The Executive,	2,400.00
“ Judges and Prosecutors,	8,200.00
“ Miscellaneous,	8,100.00
	<hr/>

\$40,000

Add Public Debt,	40,211.61
	<hr/>

\$80,211.61

Estimated Balance of Receipts,	\$37,180.20
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INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Wabash and Erie Canal. By the legislature of 1832, an act was passed supplemental to an act providing means for the construction of this canal. By this act, steps were taken to realize and render available the donation of lands, granted for this purpose, by the United States. Commissioners were appointed to borrow money on the credit of the state for the prosecution of the work, and a train of measures arranged tending to a speedy completion of a union between the waters of Lake Erie and Indiana.

RAIL-ROADS. Eight joint-stock companies were incorporated by the same legislature for constructing rail-roads from Ohio river to Indianapo-

lis, the seat of government, and to different places on the river Wabash. Capital stock of all the companies, \$4,000,000."

An act was passed in January, 1832, to ratify and confirm an act of the legislature of Kentucky, incorporating a company to build a bridge across the Ohio river near the falls at Louisville. Capital, \$500,000, divided into shares of \$50 each. The privilege of subscribing one-fifth of this amount each, is reserved for a certain time to the states of Kentucky and Indiana; and the city of Louisville. Strict provisions are made for the security of the navigation of Ohio, by boats and vessels of every description.

XXIII. ILLINOIS.

GOVERNMENT.

JOHN REYNOLDS, *Governor*; term of office expires on the 1st Monday in Dec. 1834; salary, \$1,000.

Zadoc Casey, *Lieutenant Governor*.

Present number of Senators, 26; Representatives, 55. Pay of each, usually \$3 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

William Wilson,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$1,000
Samuel D. Lockwood,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	.	.	.	.	1,000
Thomas C. Browne,	<i>do.</i>	.	.	.	.	1,000
Theophilus W. Smith,	<i>do.</i>	.	.	.	.	1,000
R. M. Young,	<i>Judge of the Circuit north of Illinois river,</i>					700

The judges of the Supreme Court officiate also as judges of the Circuit Courts.

For copious information respecting this State, see the American Almanac for 1832. In that volume the number of slaves in Illinois was stated, according to the official census, at 746; and by a subsequent correction of the census at the Secretary of State's office, the number is stated at 747; but as a very intelligent correspondent from Illinois remarks, "*Slaves should be indented colored servants: we have no slaves.*"

There are now 200 Sunday schools in Illinois, and 30 Presbyterian ministers.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Rail-road projected. The Illinois and Michigan Rail-road is to commence at Chicago on lake Michigan, and continue in a southwesterly di-

rection $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the summit-level: in this distance the ascent is only 25 feet. After passing the summit-level it is to cross and continue along the river Des Plaines to the foot of the Illinois rapids, the distance of 85 miles, with a descent of exactly two feet a mile: thus giving, in a distance of $96\frac{1}{2}$ miles, only 195 feet of rise and fall.

XXIV. MISSOURI.

GOVERNMENT.

JOHN MILLER, *Governor*; term of office expires on the 3d Monday in November, 1832; salary \$1,500.

Daniel Dunklin, *Lieutenant Governor*.

Number of *Senators* for 1832, 18; *Representatives*, 49.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Matthias McGirk,	<i>Presiding Judge,</i>	\$1,100
George Tompkins,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,100
Robert Wash,	<i>do.</i>	1,100

Circuit Courts.

Judges, Wm. C. Carr, David Todd, John D. Cook, Priestly H. McBride, John F. Ryland. Salary of each \$1,000.

XXV. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800; and it is the residence of the President and the other chief executive officers of the national government.

The Congress of the United States meets every year at Washington on the 1st Monday in December, unless it is otherwise provided by law: and the Supreme Court of the United States meets here annually, on the 2d Monday in January.

Circuit Court.

	Residence.		Salary.
William Cranch,	Washington,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$2,700
Buckner Thruston,	do.	<i>Assistant Judge,</i>	2,500
James S. Morsel,	Georgetown,	<i>do.</i>	2,000

Thomas Swann,	Washington,	Attorney,	Salary.
Henry Ashton,	do.	Marshal,	Fees, &c.
William Brent,	do.	Clerk,	do.
Edmund I. Lee,	Alexandria,	do.	do.

The Chief Judge of the Circuit Court holds also a District Court.

Orphan's Court.

Samuel Chase,	Washington,	Judge,	Salary.
Henry C. Neale,	do.	Register,	\$1,000
Christopher Neale,	Alexandria,	Judge,	Fees, &c.
Alexander Moore,	do.	Register,	\$800
			Fees, &c.

The Circuit Court for the District is held at Washington, on the 1st Monday in May and December; and at Alexandria, on the 2d Monday in April, and the 1st Monday in November. The District Court is held on the 1st Monday in June and December.

Public Buildings in the City of Washington.

The buildings belonging to the United States in Washington are the Capitol, the President's House, four large edifices for the accommodation of the departments and offices of government, the General Post Office, the Navy Yard, the Marine Barracks, the Navy Magazine, the Arsenal, and the Penitentiary.

The following notices of the Capitol and President's House, and of the Expenditure in Washington, are extracted from an elaborate article in the National Calendar, prepared by Mr. John Sessford.

"The Capitol, a large and massy building of the Corinthian order, is situated near the western extremity of the Capitol square, 73 feet above tide. It is of free-stone, composed of a central edifice and two wings, and is of the following dimensions, viz :

	Feet.		Feet.
Length of front, . . .	350.5	Length of Representatives Hall,	95
Depth of wings, . . .	121.6	Height of do., . . .	60
East projection, . . .	65	Length of Senate Chamber,	74
West do., . . .	83	Height of do., . . .	42
Height of wings to top of balustrade, . . .	70	Height of Rotunda, . . .	90
" " central dome, 120		Diameter of do., . . .	90

"The wings were nearly completed, when the British army, under Gen. Ross (who was afterwards slain in battle, near Baltimore), in August, 1814, made a sudden incursion, after defeating the American troops at Bladensburg, gained possession of the city, setting fire to the Capitol, President's

House, Public Offices, &c. unconnected with the operations of war, reducing the whole to ashes, together with the valuable library of Congress. The foundation of the north wing was laid, in the presence of Gen. Washington, on the 16th of Sept. 1798, and that of the centre on the 24th of May, 1818, being the anniversary of its destruction by the British. The building covers an acre and a-half, and 1820 square feet, exclusive of its circular enclosure for fuel, and elegant area and glacis on the west front. The square contains $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres, embracing a circumference of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile and 185 feet, enclosed by a substantial iron railing, with very neat gateways, gravel walks, and a beautiful bordering of shrubbery and flowers, forming a delightful promenade for the use of the citizens. Opposite to the west front is the botanic garden ground, well adapted for the purpose intended: it is under the care of the Columbian Institute. At the west front of the Capitol is placed the beautiful marble monument (which lately stood in the Navy Yard) erected by the American officers to the memory of their brethren who fell before Tripoli in the year 1804.

"The President's House is two stories high, with a lofty basement, and is 180 feet long and 85 wide; to each end there is attached the necessary offices, stables, coal and ice houses, &c., with a colonnade front rising to a level with the main floor of the house; the roofs, being flat, afford a promenade. It is built of freestone; is crowned with a balustrade; the roof is covered with copper, and the entrance from the north is through a lofty portico, which is projected from the front so as to leave room for carriages to pass under between the platform and outer columns. The house stands on an elevation in the centre of a large reservation of ground. The view to the south is extremely beautiful and picturesque.

"Expenditure by the United States in Washington City to January 1, 1830.

Prior to 1816.

Purchase of ground for public purposes,	38,697.92	
Purchase of stone quarries,	30,226.31	
Surveying and marking boundaries, . .	67,469.76	
Opening and improving streets, . . .	33,646.82	
Bridges over Rock, Tiber, and James' Creeks,	15,041.99	
Building wharfs,	9,130.17	
Building sheds for workmen,	4,681.23	
Digging canal from James to Tiber creek,	5,670.61	
Interest on loans, commissions, &c. . .	165,533.93	
Salaries, &c.	119,906.65	
	<hr/>	490,004.39

Capitol, &c.

Prior to burning in August, 1814, . .	788,071.28
From 1814 to January 1, 1830, . . .	1,704,250.27
Temporary Committee rooms,	2,771.96

Enclosing the square,	71,602.57	
Alterations in the Capitol,	3,507.84	
Graduating and improving the square,	20,716.99	
Allegorical clock,	2,000.00	
Furnishing committee rooms in centre building,	8,579.30	
		<u>2,596,500.21</u>

President's House, &c.

Prior to burning in August, 1814,	333,207.04	
From 1814 to January 1, 1830,	300,072.37	
Alterations,	1,945.63	
Covering the roof,	5,405.32	
Erecting walls and gates,	5,887.73	
Graduating and improving the square,	19,009.51	
		<u>665,527.60</u>

Offices.

Prior to burning in August, 1814,	93,013.82	
From 1814 to January, 1830,	268,850.68	
		<u>361,865.50</u>
Contingencies between 1814 and 1820,	15,673.02	
Engine Houses, Engines, &c.,	12,917.37	
Paved footways,	9,064.04	
Purchase of part of the City Hall, for Court, &c.	10,000.00	
Purchase of square 249, for water,	1,246.94	
Jail of Washington County,	4,746.20	
Jail of Alexandria County,	11,186.03	
Penitentiary of the District,	76,127.23	
		<u>140,960.83</u>

Total, \$4,254,857.53

"The foregoing statement of expenditure, includes the entire expense of rebuilding the public edifices, which were destroyed by fire in 1814, the building of jails for Alexandria county and Washington county, the purchase of a court-house for Washington county, the erection of the United States Penitentiary, and a variety of other items not chargeable to the sales of city lots."

XXVI. FLORIDA TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

WILLIAM P. DUVAL, <i>Governor</i> ; first appointed in 1822, term of office expires April, 1834;	Salary. \$2,500
James D. Westcott, <i>Secretary</i> ,	1,500

JUDICIARY.

	Judges.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Marshals.
West Florida,		\$1,500	George Walker,	James W. Exum.
Middle Florida,	Thomas Randall,	1,500	J. K. Campbell,	Th. E. Randolph.
East Florida,	Joseph L. Smith,	1,500	Thomas Douglas,	Samuel Blair.
South Florida,	James Webb,	1,500	Edward Chandler,	Lackland M. Stone.

XXVII. MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
GEORGE B. PORTER, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires February, 1835;	\$2,000
Stephens Thompson Mason, <i>Secretary</i> ,	1,000

Judges. Solomon Sibley, David Erwin, George Morell, and Ross Wilkins. Salary of each \$1,200. Daniel Leroy, *Attorney*; Peter Desnoyers, *Marshal*.

XXVIII. ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JOHN POPE, <i>Governor</i> ; term of office expires February, 1835,	\$2,000
William Fulton, <i>Secretary</i> ,	1,000

Judges. J. Woodson Bates, Benjamin Johnson, Thomas P. Eskridge. Salary of each \$1,500. Samuel C. Roane, *Attorney*; Elias Rector, *Marshal*.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,
with the Manner of their Election, and the Commencement and Expiration of their respective Terms of Office.

	Governors.	Elected by the	Term begins.	Term expires.
Maine,	Samuel E. Smith,*	People.	January 1832	Jan. 1833
New Hampshire	Samuel Dinsmoor,	do.	June 1832	June 1833
Vermont,	Wm. A. Palmer,	do.	October 1831	Oct. 1832
Massachusetts,	Levi Lincoln,	do.	May 1832	Jan. 1833
Rhode Island,	Samuel H. Arnold,†	do.	May 1831	May 1832
Connecticut,	John S. Peters,	do.	May 1832	May 1833
New York,	Enos T. Throop,	do.	January 1831	Jan. 1833
New Jersey,	Peter D. Vroom,	Legislat.	October 1831	Oct. 1832
Pennsylvania,	George Wolf,	People.	Dec. 1829	Dec. 1832
Delaware,	David Hazzard,	do.	January 1830	Jan. 1833
Maryland,	G. Hayward,	Legislat.	January 1832	Jan. 1833
Virginia,	John Floyd,	do.	Mar. 31, 1831	March 1834
North Carolina,	Montfort Stokes,	do.	Dec. 1831	Dec. 1832
South Carolina,	James Hamilton, Jr.,	do.	Dec. 1830	Dec. 1832
Georgia,	Wilson Lumpkin,	People.	Nov. 1831	Nov. 1833
Alabama,	John Gayle,	do.	Nov. 1831	Nov. 1833
Mississippi,	Abraham M. Scott,	do.	January 1832	Jan. 1834
Louisiana,	A. B. Roman,	do.	January 1831	Jan. 1835
Tennessee,	William Carroll,	do.	Sept. 1831	Sept. 1835
Kentucky,	John Breathitt,	do.	Sept. 1832	Sept. 1836
Ohio,	Duncan McArthur,	do.	Dec. 1830	Dec. 1832
Indiana,	Noah Noble,	do.	Dec. 1831	Dec. 1834
Illinois,	John Reynolds,	do.	Dec. 1830	Dec. 1834
Missouri,	John Miller,	do.	Nov. 1828	Nov. 1832
Florida,	William P. Duval,		April 1831	April 1834
Michigan,	George B. Porter,		Feb. 1832	Feb. 1835
Arkansas,	John Pope,		Feb. 1832	Feb. 1835

With respect to those Governors who have been elected more than *once*, the commencement of the term for which they were *last* elected is here given.

In all the states except New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the states in which such a majority is required, the legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people. In the state of *Louisiana*, the people give their votes, and the legislature elects one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes.

The Governors of the Territories are appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, for the term of three years.

* Samuel E. Smith has been re-chosen by the people Governor of Maine for another year, beginning in January, 1833.

† Unsuccessful attempts were made in Rhode Island in April and in August, 1832, to elect a Governor.

TABLE exhibiting the Governor's Term and Salary, the Number of Senators and Representatives with their respective Terms and Pay, and the Mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President, in the several States.

	Gov. Term. Years.	Salary.	Sen- ators.	Term Y'rs.	Re- pres- entatives.	Term Y'rs.	Total Sen. and Rep.	Pay per Day. \$.	Electors of President and Vice- President chosen by \$
Maine,	1	1,500	25	1	186	1	211	2.00	G'l Tick.
New Hampshire,	1	1,200	12	1	230	1	242	2.00	do.
Vermont,*	1	750	none		230	1	230	1.50	do.
Massachusetts,†	1	3,666½	40	1	479		519	2.00	do.
Rhode Island,	1	400	10	1	72	½	82	1.50	do.
Connecticut,‡	1	1,100	21	1	208	1	229	2.00	do.
New York,	2	4,000	32	4	128	1	160	3.00	do.
New Jersey,||	1	2,000	14	1	50	1	64	3.00	do.
Pennsylvania,	3	4,000	33	4	100	1	133	3.00	do.
Delaware,	3	1,333½	9	4	21	1	30	2.50	Legislat.
Maryland,	1	3,500	15	5	80	1	95	4.00	Districts.
Virginia,	3	3,333½	32	4	134	1	166	4.00	G'l Tick.
North Carolina,	1	2,000	64	1	134	1	198	3.00	do.
South Carolina,	2	3,500	45	4	124	2	169	4.00	Legislat.
Georgia,	2	3,000	78	1	185	1	263	4.00	G'l Tick.
Alabama,	2	2,000	22	3	72	1	94	4.00	do.
Mississippi,	2	2,500	11	3	36	1	47	3.00	do.
Louisiana,	4	7,500	17	4	50	2	67	4.00	Legislat.
Tennessee,	2	2,000	20	2	60	2	80	4.00	G'l Tick.
Kentucky,	4	2,000	38	4	100	1	138	2.00	do.
Ohio,	2	1,200	36	2	72	1	108	3.00	do.
Indiana,	3	1,000	30	3	62	1	92	2.00	do.
Illinois,	4	1,000	26	4	55	2	71	3.00	do.
Missouri,	4	1,500	18	4	49	2	67	3.00	do.

* There is no Senate in the Legislature of Vermont ; but the Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 12 Counsellors, elected by the freemen, are empowered to lay before the General Assembly such business as shall appear to them necessary ; also to revise and propose amendments to the laws passed by the House of Representatives.

† The number of Representatives in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1832, was 479 ; but the number is very variable.

‡ The pay of the *Senators*, in the Legislature of Connecticut, is \$2 a day ; that of the *Representatives*, \$1.50.

|| The Upper House, which forms an independent branch of the Legislature of New Jersey, is styled the "Legislative Council."

§ Three different modes of choosing the electors of President and Vice-President in the different states, are authorized by the Constitution, viz. by the people by districts, by the people by a general ticket, and by the state legislatures. The same states have not all uniformly adhered to the same mode ; and the mode may be varied at the pleasure of the state legislatures.

TABLE exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Time of holding the Election of State Officers, and the Time of the Meeting of the Legislature of the several States.

States.	Seats of Government.	Time of holding Elections.	Time of the Meeting of the Legislature.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in Sept.	1st Wednesday in Jan.
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesd. in March,	1st Wednesday in June
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in Sept.	2d Thursday in Oct.
Massachusetts	Boston,	2d Mond. in Novem.	1st Wednesday in Jan.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence,	Gov. & Sen. in Ap.,	1st Wed. May & in June.
	{ Newport, &c.	Rep. in Ap. & Aug.	last Wed. Oct. & in Jan.
Connecticut,	Hart. & N. Hav.	1st Mond. in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
New York,	Albany,	In October or Nov.	1st Tuesd. in January.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	4th Tuesd. in October.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Tuesday in Decem.
Delaware,	Dover,	1st Tuesday in Oct.	1st Tues. in Jan. <i>bienn.</i>
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Monday in Oct.	last Monday in Decem.
Virginia,	Richmond,	In the month of April,	1st Monday in Decem.
N. Carolina,	Raleigh,	Commonly in August,	2d Mond. in November.
S. Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in Oct.	4th Monday in Novem.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in Novem.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Mond. in August,	4th Mond. in October.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Monday in Novem.
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July,	1st Monday in January.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thurs. in Aug.	3d Mond. Sept. <i>bienn.</i>
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Mond. in Aug.	1st Monday in Novem.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Monday in Decem.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Monday in Decem.
Illinois,	Vandalia,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Mond. Dec. <i>bienn.</i>
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Mond. in August,	1st Mond. Nov. <i>bienn.</i>

INDEPENDENT STATES.

	Pop'lation.	Capital.	Pop.	Ruler.
Mexico,	8,000,000	Mexico,	150,000	Bustamente, <i>V.Pr.</i>
Central America,	2,000,000	Guatemala,	50,000	Morazan, <i>Pres.</i>
Columbia,	3,000,000	Bogota,	50,000	Santander, <i>do.</i>
Venezuela,		Caraccas,	30,000	Paez, <i>do.</i>
Peru,	1,600,000	Lima,	60,000	Gamarra, <i>do.</i>
Bolivia,	1,200,000	Chuquisaca,	30,000	Santa Cruz, <i>do.</i>
Chili,	800,000	Santiago,	40,000	Prieto, <i>do.</i>
Buenos Ayres,	2,000,000	Buenos Ayres,	80,000	Rosas, <i>do.</i>
Or. Rep. Urag'ay		Monte Video,	10,000	Lavalleja, <i>do.</i>
Paraguay,	4,000,000	Assumption,	12,000	Francia, <i>Dictator.</i>
Brazil,		Rio Janeiro,	150,000	Pedro II. <i>Emp.</i>
Hayti.	935,000	Port Republican,	30,000	Boyer, <i>President.</i>

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Name.	Title.	State.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age at Accession.	Religion.
Charles XIV.	King	Sweden	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818	54	Lutheran
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Gr. Ch.
Frederick VI.	King	Denmark	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808	40	Lutheran
William IV.	do.	Great Britain	Aug. 21, 1765	June 26, 1830	65	Pr. Ep.
William I.	do.	Holland	Aug. 24, 1772	Mar. 15, 1815	41	Reform'd
Leopold	do.	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Lutheran
Fred. Wm. III.	do.	Prussia	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797	27	Evang'l
Anthony	do.	Saxony	Dec. 27, 1755	May 5, 1827	71	Cath.*
Francis	Gr. Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Dec. 10, 1756	April 24, 1785	28	Lutheran
George	do.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	do.
Augustus	do.	Oldenburg	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	do.
William	Duke	Brunswick	April 25, 1806	April 25, 1831	25	do.
William	do.	Nassau	June 14, 1792	Jan. 9, 1816	23	Evang'l
Ch. Frederick	Gr. Duke	Saxe-Weimar	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1828	45	Lutheran
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Jan. 2, 1784	Dec. 9, 1806	22	do.
Bernard	do.	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	do.
Frederick	do.	Saxe-Altenburg	April 29, 1763	Sept. 22, 1780	17	do.
Leopold	do.	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evang'l
Alexis	do.	Anhalt-Bernburg	June 12, 1767	April 9, 1796	28	do.
Ferdinand	do.	Anhalt Cothen	June 15, 1769	Dec. 16, 1818	48	Cath.*
Fred. Gunther	Prince	Schwartz'g Rudolst't	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther	do.	Schwartz'g Sonder'n	Dec. 5, 1760	Oct. 14, 1794	33	do.
Henry XIX.	do.	Reuss, Elder Line	Mar. 1, 1790	Jan. 29, 1817	26	do.
Henry LXII.	do.	Reuss, Younger Line	May 31, 1785	April 17, 1818	32	do.
Leopold	do.	Lippe-Detmold	Nov. 6, 1796	April 4, 1802	5	Reform'd
George William	do.	Lippe-Schaumburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	do.
George	do.	Waldeck	Sept. 20, 1789	Sept. 9, 1813	24	Evang'l
Louis	Landg've	Hesse-Homburg	Aug. 29, 1770	April 2, 1829	59	Reform'd
Ch. Leopold Fr.	Gr. Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evang'l
William II.	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	July 28, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821	44	Reform'd
Louis	Gr. Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Dec. 26, 1777	April 6, 1830	52	Lutheran
Anthony	Prince	Hohenzol'n Sigmars'n	June 20, 1762	Dec. 26, 1785	23	Cath.
Frederick	do.	Hohenzol'n Hechin'n	July 22, 1776	Nov. 2, 1810	34	do.
John Joseph	do.	Lichtenstein	June 26, 1760	Mar. 24, 1805	44	do.
William	King	Wurtemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Louis	do.	Bavaria	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825	39	Cath.
Francis	Emperor	Austria	Feb. 12, 1768	Mar. 1, 1792	24	do.
Louis-Philip	King	France	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830	57	do.
M. Am Rhyn	Land'man	Switzerland, Rep.				
Ferdinand VII.	King	Spain	Oct. 14, 1784	Mar. 19, 1808	23	Cath.
Miguel	do.	Portugal	Oct. 26, 1802	June 26, 1828	24	do.
Ch'les Emanuel	do.	Sardinia	Oct. 2, 1798	April 27, 1831	31	do.
Leopold II.	Gr. Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	do.
Maria Louisa	Duchess	Parma	Dec. 12, 1791	May 30, 1814	22	do.
Francis IV.	Duke	Modena	Oct. 6, 1779	June 8, 1815	35	do.
Charles Louis	do.	Lucca	Dec. 23, 1799	Mar. 13, 1824	24	do.
Gregory XVI.	Pope	States of the Church	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1821	65	do.
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830	21	do.
AntonioComuto	President	Ionian Isles, Rep.				Gr. Ch.
Otho	King	Greece	June 1, 1815	1804 elected 1832		Cath.
Mahmoud II.	Sultan	Turkey	July 20, 1785	July 28, 1808	23	Mahom'n

* The King of Saxony and the Duke of Anhalt-Cothen are *Catholics*, though the greater part of their subjects are *Protestants*; and the King of Belgium is a *Protestant*, though his subjects are mostly *Catholics*;—Frederick Augustus is *joint regent* of Saxony. See *Am. Almanac* for 1832, page 298.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF EUROPE.

States.	Geogra'l square miles.	Popula- tion.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Revenue in Francs.	Debt in Francs.	Army or Con- tingent.
WESTERN EUROPE.						
<i>Central Part.</i>						
France, . . .	154,000	32,000,000	208	987,620,000	3,900,000,000	279,957
Switzerland, . . .	11,200	1,980,000	177	10,410,000	.	33,758
Germ. Confederation, . . .	68,500	13,900,000	193	242,119,000	703,862,000	122,249
Bavaria, . . .	22,120	4,070,000	184	69,733,000	265,200,000	35,800
Wurtemberg, . . .	5,720	1,520,000	266	20,000,000	60,000,000	13,955
Hanover, . . .	11,125	1,550,000	139	27,000,000	64,000,000	13,054
Saxony, . . .	4,341	1,400,000	314	28,000,000	70,000,000	12,900
Baden, . . .	4,480	1,130,000	252	20,000,000	39,000,000	10,000
Hesse-Darmstadt, . . .	2,826	700,000	248	12,600,000	27,000,000	6,195
Hesse-Cassel, . . .	3,344	592,000	177	11,000,000	5,000,000	5,679
Saxe-Weimar, . . .	1,070	222,000	204	4,913,000	16,291,000	2,100
Mecklenburg-Schw. . .	3,582	431,000	120	6,000,000	20,500,000	3,580
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, . . .	578	77,000	133	1,500,000	3,000,000	717
Oldenburg, . . .	1,880	241,000	128	3,800,000	.	1,650
Nassau, . . .	1,446	337,000	233	6,000,000	9,500,000	3,028
Brunswick, . . .	1,126	242,000	215	6,300,000	8,000,000	2,096
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, . . .	731	145,000	199	2,500,000	11,600,000	1,394
Saxe-Meiningen, . . .	691	130,000	188	1,939,000	8,000,000	1,268
Saxe-Altenburg, . . .	397	107,000	270	1,526,000	3,000,000	1,026
Anhalt-Dessau, . . .	261	56,000	215	1,400,000	1,600,000	529
Anhalt-Bernburg, . . .	253	38,000	150	1,100,000	1,700,000	370
Anhalt-Cöthen, . . .	240	34,000	142	630,000	3,103,000	324
Reuss, Elder Line, . . .	109	24,100	221	362,000	517,000	206
Reuss, Younger Line, . . .	156	30,000	191	336,000	1,810,000	280
Reuss, Loben.-Eb'rf, . . .	182	27,500	151	621,000	.	260
Schw. Rudolstadt, . . .	306	57,000	187	800,000	600,000	539
Schw. Sonderhausen . . .	270	48,000	178	600,000	540,000	451
Lippe-Detmold, . . .	330	76,000	230	1,267,000	1,500,000	690
Lippe-Schauenburg, . . .	157	26,000	166	556,000	1,034,000	240
Waldeck, . . .	347	54,000	156	1,034,000	3,103,000	518
Hohenzol.-Sigmar'n, . . .	293	38,000	130	500,000	2,600,000	320
Hohenzol.-Hechin'n, . . .	82	15,000	183	310,000	700,000	145
Lichtenstein, . . .	40	6,000	150	50,000	.	55
Hesse-Homburg, . . .	125	21,000	168	400,000	1,164,000	200
Frankfort, . . .	69	54,000	783	1,634,000	17,000,000	473
Bremen, . . .	51	50,000	980	1,034,000	7,800,000	385
Hamburg, . . .	114	143,000	1,302	5,600,000	40,000,000	1,298
Lubeck, . . .	88	46,000	523	1,034,000	9,000,000	406
Kniphausen, L'dship, . . .	13	2,859	220	40,000	.	28
Austria, . . .	194,500	32,000,000	165	440,000,000	1,700,000,000	271,404
Prussia, . . .	80,450	12,464,000	155	215,000,000	726,680,000	162,600
Holland, . . .	8,325	2,302,000	277	85,000,000	2,838,000,000	26,000
Belgium, . . .	9,700	3,816,000	392	90,000,000	849,445,000	47,000
<i>Southern Part.</i>						
Sardinia, . . .	21,000	4,300,000	205	70,000,000	100,000,000	46,857
Parma, . . .	1,660	440,000	264	6,500,000	12,000,000	1,800
Modena, . . .	1,570	380,000	238	5,000,000	1,500,000	1,780
Lucca, . . .	312	143,000	464	1,700,000	1,000,000	800
Monaco, . . .	38	6,500	171	120,000	?	.
San Marino, . . .	17	7,000	412	70,000	.	40
Tuscany, . . .	6,324	1,275,000	202	17,000,000	.	4,000
States of the Church, . . .	13,600	2,590,000	199	45,000,000	350,000,000	7,400
Two Sicilies, . . .	31,460	7,420,000	236	84,000,000	500,000,000	51,510
Portugal, . . .	29,150	3,530,000	121	54,096,000	160,000,000	29,645
Spain, . . .	137,400	13,900,000	101	178,600,000	4,000,000,000	90,000
Andorra, . . .	144	15,000	104	?	.	.
<i>Northern Part.</i>						
Sweden and Norway, . . .	223,000	3,866,000	17	49,300,000	81,000,000	45,201
Sweden, . . .	127,000	2,800,000	22	41,000,000	54,000,000	33,201
Norway, . . .	96,000	1,050,000	11	8,300,000	27,000,000	12,000

States.	Geogra ^l square miles.	Popula- tion.	Pop. to sq. mile.	Revenue in Francs.	Debt in Francs.	Army or Con- tingent
Denmark, . . .	16,500	1,950,000	119	33,000,000	150,000,000	30,838
Great Britain, . . .	90,950	23,400,000	257	1,585,000,000	20,345,000,000	102,283
EASTERN EUROPE.						
Russia, . . .	1,535,700	56,500,000	37	434,000,000	1,575,000,000	710,000
Russia Proper, . . .	1,499,000	52,575,000	35	400,000,000	1,440,000,000	674,000
Poland, . . .	36,700	3,900,000	106	34,000,000	135,000,000	36,000
Cracow, . . .	373	114,000	308	861,000	?	80
Turkey, . . .	112,500	7,100,000	63	360,000,000	.	300,000
Servia, . . .	9,000	380,000	42	3,900,000	.	?
Wallachia, . . .	21,600	970,000	45	13,000,000	.	?
Moldavia, . . .	11,600	450,000	39	6,000,000	.	?
Greece, . . .	11,800	600,000	51	6,000,000	70,000,000	11,800
Ionian Isles, . . .	754	176,000	234	3,656,000	. ?	1,200

The preceding statistical table of Europe is taken from the "Abrégé de Géographie" of M. Adrien Balbi, a distinguished statistical and geographical writer; and it is the result of long and laborious researches. The "Abrégé de Géographie" has been very recently (1832) published at Paris; but the statistical statements refer generally to the year 1826, and many of them will be found to differ in some degree from those given in the subsequent articles relating to the respective countries.

It will be observed that the extent of the countries is given in the table in *geographical square miles*, of 60 to a degree; and in the following pages in *statute square miles* of 69½ to a degree.

The *franc* is a French coin of the value of about 18 cents.

The *Army* or *Contingent* here given, is the number in time of peace.

TABLE OF THE NAVAL FORCE OF EUROPE.

[From the "Abrégé de Géographie" of M. Adrien Balbi.]

States.	Vessels of the Line.	Fri- gates.	Inferior Vessels.	Total.
Kingdom of France,	110	0	213	323
Austrian Empire,	3	8	61	72
Kingdom of Prussia,	0	0	1	1
Kingdom of Holland,	12	33	56	101
Kingdom of Sardinia,	2	3	7	12
Grand Duchy of Tuscany,	0	0	1	1
States of the Church,	0	?	8?	8
Kingdom of the Two Sicilies,	2	5	10	17
Kingdom of Portugal,	4	6	37	47
Kingdom of Spain,	10	16	30	56
Kingdom of Denmark,	4	7	14	25
Norway and Swedish Monarchy,	10	13	238	261
Kingdom of Sweden,	10	13	224	247
Kingdom of Norway,	0	0	14	14
Great Britain	165	117	324	606
The Russian Empire,	22	25	107	164
The Ottoman Empire,	18	24	90	132
Greece,	1	0	25	26

TABLE EXHIBITING A VIEW OF THE CULTIVATION

[Compiled from the "Statistik und Staatenkunde" of

	States.	Total of Cultivated Lands. <i>Acres.*</i>	Arable Lands. <i>Acres.</i>	Meadows and Pasture. <i>Acres</i>	Vineyards <i>Acres.</i>
1 {	Sweden, }	204,100,000	4,700,000	1,450,000	
2 {	Norway, }				
3	Russia,	550,000,000	200,000,000	40,000,000	
4	Denmark,	19,371,300	16,412,600	1,912,000	
5	Great Britain,	59,200,000	67,500,000	30,000,000	
6	Netherlands,	12,048,600	5,374,500	4,027,100	7,500
7	Prussia,	89,444,900	42,767,900	20,436,000	54,000
8	Saxony,	4,000,000	2,520,000	500,000	10,000
9	Hanover,	6,000,000	3,699,000	650,000	
10 {	Mecklenburg-Schwerin, }	4,058,750	2,750,000	550,000	
11 {	Mecklenburg-Strelitz, }				
12	Oldenburg,	1,020,000	690,000	140,000	
13	Brunswick,	1,494,717	518,350	74,750	
14 {	Hohenzollern, }				
15 {	Hesse-Darmstadt, }				
16 {	Nassau, }	4,248,700	1,868,670	375,750	34,130
17 {	Hesse-Homburg, }				
18 {	Frankfort, }				
19 {	Hamburg, }				
20 {	Lubeck, }	500,000	120,000	60,000	
21 {	Bremen, }				
22 {	Weimar, }	3,300,000	1,847,300	370,000	
23 {	Gotha, &c. . . . }				
24 {	Hesse-Cassel, }				
25 {	Waldeck, }	4,435,320	1,952,320	593,600	500
26 {	Lippe, }				
27 {	Lichtenstein, }	36,000	10,000	3,000	
28	Wurtemberg,	5,712,800	2,495,200	764,100	78,340
29	Baden,	4,365,200	2,058,000	553,000	112,000
30	Bavaria,	24,209,772	9,808,500	4,188,240	545,718
31	Austria,	212,883,900	93,093,750	18,755,000	4,162,500
32	France,	147,696,200	74,158,500	22,792,200	6,425,200
33	Spain,	117,300,000	23,000,000	88,000,000	1,500,000
34	Portugal,	10,000,000	7,000,000	350,000	375,000
35	Switzerland,	5,724,000	2,250,000	900,000	120,000
36	Cracow,	450,000	288,100	57,600	
37	Italian States,	41,500,000	24,000,000	2,500,000	6,000,000
38	Ionian Republic,	400,000	120,000		60,000
	<i>Total,</i>	1,573,300,162	591,001,640	240,002,540	19,484,888

* The *acre* here used is the *Berlin acre* or *morgen*, which is a little less than two thirds of an English acre: 1 English acre = 1.58 Berlin acre.

AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF EUROPE.

Von Malchus, published at Stuttgard, in 1826.]

	Woodland <i>Acres.</i>	Grain. <i>Bushels.*</i>	Wine. <i>Eimers.†</i>	Horses and Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.
1 {	198,000,000	21,362,000		695,000	2,647,000	2,239,000	1,200,000	84,000
2 {	300,000,000	553,000,000		12,000,000	19,000,000	36,000,000	15,800,000	
3 {	1,046,200	40,133,000		554,000	1,607,000	1,300,000	350,000	
4 {	1,482,000	262,500,000		1,900,000	10,300,000	44,100,000	5,250,000	
5 {	1,563,300	48,873,000	40,000	566,000	2,500,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	
6 {	25,754,000	145,000,000	420,000	1,332,300	4,275,700	9,065,700	1,493,600	162,600
7 {	800,000	8,400,000	20,000	64,000	345,000	1,000,000	151,000	8,000
8 {	1,500,000	16,000,000		257,300	794,000	1,631,000	201,000	8,000
9 {	700,000	7,500,000		85,300	276,200	950,300	140,000	
10 {	172,000	2,550,000		40,000	150,000	190,000	45,000	
11 {	505,640	3,725,000		52,900	90,700	271,900	27,700	8,700
12 {	1,755,600	8,278,000	559,000	42,930	423,074	424,120	201,310	24,850
13 {		550,000		5,400	16,500	30,000	8,000	
14 {	1,000,000	6,927,000		50,300	315,000	1,100,000	200,000	50,000
15 {	1,474,160	5,412,000	1,000	60,000	230,000	525,500	189,500	92,500
16 {	20,000	36,000	127,500	80	2,000	600	400	275
17 {	1,795,200	10,650,000	216,000	91,000	713,000	692,000	145,000	31,000
18 {	1,580,600	8,894,000	1,256,000	65,900	421,900	169,000	204,100	23,100
19 {	9,667,314	29,000,000	35,000,000	325,000	1,895,700	1,238,100	1,500,000	100,000
20 {	74,643,700	366,900,000	47,333,300	1,855,500	9,912,500	12,000,000	5,500,000	850,000
21 {	22,984,000	233,817,300	8,000,000	2,550,000	6,681,900	35,200,000	4,000,000	870,000
22 {	15,000,000	68,000,000	1,377,000	1,600,000	2,500,000	13,000,000	1,000,000	2,600,000
23 {	2,000,000	21,300,000	600,000	540,000	650,000	1,200,000	700,000	600,000
24 {	2,400,000	7,500,000		80,500	800,000	500,000	250,000	250,000
25 {	100,000	960,000		4,400	23,800	40,000	16,000	
26 {	9,000,000	116,000,000		1,600,000	3,500,000	6,500,000	2,500,000	750,000
27 {		500,000						
	674,943,704	1,993,667,800	94,940,800	26,417,610	70,270,974	170,577,220	42,974,610	6,513,225

* The Berlin bushel or scheffel: 1 scheffel = 1.58 English bushel.

† The eimer or rundlet, is rather more than 18 English gallons.

**ANNUAL AMOUNT OF MINERAL PRODUCTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT
COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.**

[Compiled from Malchus's "Statistik und Staatenkunde."]

States.	Gold. Marks.	Silver. Marks.	Lead. Cwt.	Copper. Cwt.	Iron. Cwt.	Coal. Cwt.	Salt. Cwt.
Sweden, . . . {	4½	2,081	595	28,160	1,578,202	613,000	65,000
Norway, . . . }							
Russia, . . .	19,320	100,032	18,181	73,693½	2,123,217	.	1,818,100
Denmark, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Great Britain, . . .	.	.	300,000	120,000	4,500,000	180,000,000	3,630,000
Netherlands, . . .	.	.	.	.	362,500	55,400,000	.
Prussia, . . .	.	20,000	59,238	15,000	2,348,783	4,600,000	1,216,090
Saxony, . . .	6½	48,000	10,423	615	80,000	620,000	30,000
Hanover, . . .	6½	34,238	57,698	1,400	121,834	469,840	293,528
Mecklenburg, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	50,000
Oldenburg, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brunswick, . . .	2	1,529½	3,816	1,040	148,600	.	144,557
Nassau, . . .	.	3,500	12,000	200	100,000	.	4,000
Hesse-Darmstadt, . . .	.	.	.	400	100,000	200,000	.
Weimar, . . . }	.	1,200	3,300	.	56,000	42,000	95,800
Gotha, &c. . . }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Baden, . . .	.	589	2,000	400	20,000	.	250,000
Hesse-Cassel, . . .	.	44	.	1,082	56,505	80,000	178,428
Wurtemberg, . . .	.	.	.	.	85,000	.	300,000
Bavaria, . . .	.	.	.	180	300,000	120,000	555,800
Austria, . . .	4,530	104,770	80,000	50,000	1,130,260	2,260,000	5,469,951
France, . . .	.	4,300	25,000	2,000	4,055,000	20,500,000	5,000,000
Spain, . . .	.	.	31,000	250	175,000	.	5,800,000
Portugal, . . .	36	.	900	.	4,500	8,000	2,650,000
Switzerland, . . .	.	.	.	.	75,000	.	15,000
Italian States, . . .	.	1,600	2,649	281	68,100	101,800	4,648,000
Turkey, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,400,000

*. The value of a mark of gold is 339 florins and 48 kreutzers = 840 francs: a mark of silver, 24 florins and 8 kreutzers = 52 francs.

**PROPORTION BETWEEN JOURNALS AND POPULATION IN THE DIFFERENT
STATES OF EUROPE. [According to M Quetelet: see "Bulletin des
Sciences Géographiques," &c. for May, 1830.]**

	One Journal to Inhabitants.		One Journal to Inhabitants.
Spain, . . .	869,000	British Isles, . . .	46,800
Russia and Poland, . . .	674,000	German Confederation, . . .	44,000
Sardinia, km. . .	540,000	Kingdom of Prussia, . . .	43,090
States of the Church, . . .	431,670	Netherlands, . . .	40,953
Austrian Empire, . . .	376,471	Rome, . . .	51,000
Portugal, . . .	210,000	Madrid, . . .	50,000
Tuscany, . . .	210,000	Lisbon, . . .	21,670
Switzerland, . . .	66,000	Vienna, . . .	11,338
France, . . .	52,117	London, . . .	11,250
Norway, . . .	47,000	St. Petersburg, . . .	10,667

I. SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Swedish monarchy comprises Sweden and Norway, two of the least fertile and least populous countries in Europe; and, excepting Russia, it possesses a greater extent of territory than any other European sovereignty.

In 1808, Sweden lost Finland, which was conquered by Russia; but in 1814, this loss was repaired by the acquisition of Norway.

Sweden comprises three general divisions, Gothland, Sweden Proper, and Norrland, which are now divided into 26 *läns* or governments; and Norway, formerly divided into the four dioceses, or governments, of Aggerhuus, Christiansand, Bergen, and Drontheim, is now formed into 18 divisions.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF SWEDEN.

Old Divisions.		New Divisions.	Population in 1826.	Capitals.	Popu- lation.
Gothland.	East Gothland,	Linkioping,	180,773	Linkioping,	3,000
	Smaland,	Calmar,	133,440	Calmar,	4,500
	Blekingen,	Jonkioping,	129,116	Jonkioping,	3,000
	West Gothland,	Kronoberg,	101,901	Wexio,	1,300
		Blekingen,	85,065	Carlsrona,	10,558
	Halland,	Skaraborg,	160,533	Mariestadt,	1,100
		Elfsborg,	185,255	Wenersborg,	1,500
	Schonen, or	Gottenburg,	147,426	Gottenburg,	21,058
	Scania,	Halmstadt,	85,967	Halmstadt,	1,500
	Gothland, <i>isl.</i>	Christianstadt,	143,511	Christianstadt,	3,000
Sweden Proper.	Aeland, <i>isl.</i>	Malmoe,	191,233	Malmoe,	6,000
		Gothland,	38,072	Wisby,	3,800
		Oeland,	25,895		
	Upland and	Stockholm,	177,532	Stockholm,	79,526
	Sudermannland,	Upsal,	80,926	Upsal,	4,500
	Westmanland,	Westeras,	87,666	Westeras,	3,000
	Sudermannland,	Nykioping,	106,789	Nykioping,	2,800
	Nericia,	Orebro,	108,800	Orebro,	3,000
	Warmeland,	Carlstadt,	161,116	Carlstadt,	2,200
	Dalecarlia,	Stora-Kopperberg,	128,528	Fahlun,	4,700
Norrland.	Gestrucia and	Gefleborg,	96,040	Gefle,	6,000
	Helsingland,				
	Jamtland,	Jamptland,	38,940	Aestersund,	200
	West Bothnia, &	North Bothnia,	40,842	Pitea,	800
	Swedish Lapland,	West Bothnia,	45,110	Umea,	1,100
	Angermanland,	West Norrland,	71,341	Hernosand,	1,800
			2,751,582		

STATISTICAL TABLE OF NORWAY.

Dioceses.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1826.	Capitals.	Pop.
Aggerhuus,	121,294 subdivided into 16 districts and 2 counties.	1,050,132	Christiania,	19,693
Christiansand,			Christiansand,	4,900
Bergen,			Bergen,	20,610
Drontheim,			Drontheim,	11,639
Swed. Colony, St. Bartholomew, W. I.,		18,000.		
Total,		3,819,714.		

RACES OF INHABITANTS.

Swedes,	2,842,244	Fins,	7,000	Jews,	500
Norwegians,	1,040,770	Germans and Danes,	2,500	Negroes,	15,000
Laplanders,	9,100	French,	2,200		

RELIGION.

Lutherans, 3,815,214; with a few Moravians and Jews: 4,000 Catholics in the island of St. Bartholomew. One archbishop (Upsal), and 11 bishops; 2,537 parishes; 3,476 clergymen.

UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Upsal, Sweden,	founded in 1476; students, in 1829,	1,478.
Lund, do.	do. in 1668; do. in 1829,	643.
Christiania, Norway,	do. in 1811; do. in 1830,	600.

Gymnasiums, . . . 18; Common Schools, . . . 2,994.

The Scandinavian peninsula is one of the best educated portions of Europe. The system of mutual instruction is extended over Norway; and, in Sweden, almost every peasant can read.

GOVERNMENT.

Sweden and Norway have different Constitutions, though they are under the government of one and the same king, who is, of all constitutional monarchs of Europe, one of the most limited. The monarchical power is hereditary; but females are excluded. The liberty of the press is secured by a fundamental law. The king appoints to all employments, and has the right of conferring pardons; but he cannot make any new laws, or interpret old ones, raise taxes, or declare war, without the consent of the States, which he alone has the power of convoking. The Senate, or Court of Peers, is composed of 22 members; and 12 counsellors of the crown form a Council of State.

The legislative body, styled the Diet, or States-General, consists of four orders; 1st, nobles, in which order each noble family has its representative; 2dly, clergy, represented by the bishops, and also by pastors chosen in each chapter; 3dly, burgesses, who are chosen by the principal towns; 4thly,

peasantry, chosen by themselves in their assemblies. Each deputy must be of one of these orders, profess the Protestant religion, and be 25 years of age. Each order deliberates and votes separately. The States assemble every five years, except in extraordinary cases.

They have the right of legislation and taxation, and the superintendence of the finances ; but the king has an unconditional *veto*.

The Constitution of Norway combines the principles of monarchy and democracy. Nobility is abolished ; and the legislative body or Diet, called the *Storting*, consists of two houses.

KINGS OF SWEDEN SINCE THE REVOLUTION OF 1523.

<i>House of Vasa.</i>			
Gustavus Vasa,	. accession, 1523	Charles XII.	. accession, 1697
Eric XIV.	. . . do. 1560	Ulrica Eleonora,	. . . do. 1718
John III.	. . . do. 1568	Frederick,	. . . do. 1741
		<i>House of Holstein Hutin.</i>	
Sigismund,	. . . do. 1592	Adolphus Frederick,	. . . do. 1751
Charles IX.	. . . do. 1599	Gustavus, III.	. . . do. 1771
Gustavus Adolphus,	. do. 1611	Gustavus IV. Adolphus,	. do. 1792
Christina,	. . . do. 1632	Charles XIII.	. . . do. 1809
<i>House of Deux-Ponts.</i>		<i>House of Bernadotte.</i>	
Charles X.	. . . do. 1654	Charles XIV.	. . . do. 1818
Charles XI.	. . . do. 1660		

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

Gustavus IV., Adolphus, the deposed king, was born Nov. 1778, and on the death of his father Gustavus III., March 29, 1792, was proclaimed king of Sweden. He remained 4½ years under the guardianship of his uncle, Charles, Duke of Sudermannland, then regent, and ascended the throne Nov. 1, 1796. In 1809, he was deposed for his violent conduct ; his heirs also were excluded from the throne by an act of the Diet ; and his uncle, the late regent, assumed the government, under the title of *Charles XIII*. On the 18th of August, 1810, king Charles proposed *Marshal Bernadotte* for his successor, who was elected, August 21, by the estates, on condition that he should embrace the Lutheran religion, which having done, he was, by an act of November 5, 1810, adopted by the king, assumed the name of *Charles John*, and took the oath as *Crown Prince* and heir to the throne. In 1818, on the death of Charles XIII., the Crown Prince succeeded to the throne, under the title of *Charles XIV*.

CHARLES XIV., King of Sweden and Norway ; b. at Pau, in France, Jan. 26, 1764 ; succeeded to the throne Feb. 5, 1818 ; m. Aug. 16, 1798, EUGENIE BERNARDHINE DE CLARY, b. Nov. 8, 1781 : — Issue : —

Joseph Francis OSCAR, *Prince Royal*, Viceroy of Norway ; born July 4, 1799 ; m. June 19, 1823, to Princess *Josephine* of Leuchtenberg, b. March 14, 1807 : — Issue : —

1. *Charles Louis Eugene*, Duke of Scania; b. May 3, 1826.
2. *Francis Gustavus Oscar*, Duke of Upland; b. June 18, 1827.
3. *Oscar Frederick*, Duke of East Gothland; b. Jan. 21, 1829.
4. *Charlotte Eugene Augusta Amelia Albertine*; b. Nov. 8, 1831.

II. RUSSIA.

The empire of Russia, which includes the most of the north of Europe and all the north of Asia, is the most extensive empire on the globe, and is more than twice as large as all Europe; but the principal part of it is very thinly inhabited. The Asiatic part is far the larger in extent; but the European part is far the more populous; though this is much less populous than the middle and south of Europe.

The political importance of this empire, which is now one of the most powerful sovereignties of Europe, is of recent origin. The foundation of its greatness was laid by *Peter the Great*; and its dominions were subsequently very much extended during the reigns of *Catharine II.* and *Alexander.*

DIVISIONS OF THE EMPIRE.

	Pop. 1826.
Baltic Provinces; 5 governments,	3,830,000
Great Russia; 19 do.	20,879,000
Little Russia; 4 do.	5,674,000
Southern Russia; 4 do. and 2 provinces,	2,806,000
Western Russia, Ancient Poland, 7 governm. and 1 province,	8,448,000
Kingdom of Kazan; * 5 do.	5,746,000
Kingdom of Astrachan, in Asia; 3 do.	2,601,000
Provinces of Caucasus, in Asia; 7 provinces,	2,047,000
Siberia, in Asia; 4 governments, and 4 provinces,	1,958,000
Steppe of the Kirguises, in Asia,	450,000
Russian America	50,000
† Kingdom of Poland (in 1829),	4,088,000
	<hr/> 58,572,000

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

St. Petersburg, 446,895	Astrachan, 40,000	Kursk, 25,000
Moscow, 246,545	Tula, 38,000	Tobolsk, 25,000
Warsaw, 126,443	Cronstadt, 30,000	Wilna, 25,000
Kazan, 50,000	Irkutsk, 30,000	Twier, 24,000
Riga, 46,762	Jaroslaw, 28,000	Orel, 22,000
Odessa, 41,500	Kaluga, 25,000	Orenburg, 20,000
Kiew, 40,000		

* Some geographers assign this division to Europe; others to Asia.

† The kingdom of Poland, which made an ineffectual struggle for independence in 1830 and 1831, was incorporated with Russia as an integral part of the empire by a ukase of the Emperor Nicholas in 1832.

RACES OF INHABITANTS, 1827.

Slavonians, 52,133,600	Germans, 425,000	Mandshurs, 50,000
Fins, 2,902,000	Armenians, 400,000	Indians, 20,000
Tartars, 2,190,000	Monguls, 207,000	Kamtschatdales, 10,000
Caucasians, 928,000	Esquimaux, 81,000	Other Tribes, 290,000
Jews, 580,000	Samoides, 57,000	

RELIGION, 1827.

Greek Church, 45,610,000	Shamans, 700,000	Reformed, 83,000
Catholics, 6,600,000	Jews, 580,000	Moravians, 9,500
Mussulmans, 4,400,000	Armenians, 388,000	Mennonites, 6,000
Lutherans, 2,560,000	Lamaïtes, 207,000	

KINGDOM OF POLAND, 1828.

Catholics, 3,471,282: Protestants, 232,744: Jews, 384,263.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy; and in the succession to the throne, females are not excluded. The government is conducted by a Council of the Empire, the Ministry, and a Senate; but there is no representative body. The late Emperor Alexander gave the Senate the right of remonstrating against any ukase or edict contrary to law. It is a body partly deliberative and partly executive, and forms the highest judicial tribunal of the empire. It is divided into nine departments or sections, of which six, comprising 62 members, hold their sittings at St. Petersburg, and three sections, with 26 members, at Moscow. The ministers of the great departments are responsible to the Senate. The established religion is that of the Greek Church, but all others are tolerated.

COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

1. Legislation: — Mr. de Pachkoff, *President.*
2. Military Affairs: — Count Pierre de Tolstoy, *do.*
3. Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs: — Mr. Nicol de Mordwinoff, *do.*
4. Political Economy: — Count de Litta, *do.*

MINISTERS OF STATE.

Count de Zakrefsky,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>
Prince Pierre de Volkousky,	<i>Minister of the Imperial Court.</i>
Mr. de Moller,	<i>Minister of the Marine.</i>
Count George de Kankrin,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
Demetrius de Pachkoff	<i>Privy Coun., Minister of Justice.</i>
Count de Tchernitchof,	<i>Gen. of Cavalry, Minister of War.</i>
Prince Charles de Liven,	<i>Minister of Public Instruction.</i>
Count Charles de Nesselrode,	<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
Duke Alexander de Wurtemberg,	<i>Dirac. Gen. of Canals, Bridges, &c.</i>
Prince Alexander Galitzin,	<i>Director General of Posts.</i>
Mr. Alexis de Khitrovo,	<i>Controller of the Empire.</i>

EMPERORS.

Peter the Great, <i>Accession</i> ,	1696	Peter III. of Holstein, <i>Access.</i>	1762
Catherine I. <i>do.</i>	1725	Catherine II. <i>do.</i>	1762
Peter II. <i>do.</i>	1727	Paul, <i>do.</i>	1796
Anne, <i>do.</i>	1730	Alexander, <i>do.</i>	1801
John, <i>do.</i>	1740	Nicholas, <i>do.</i>	1825
Elizabeth, <i>do.</i>	1741		

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland : b. July 6, 1796 ; m. July 13, 1817, ALEXANDRA (formerly *Charlotte*), daughter of the King of Prussia, b. July 13, 1798 ; succeeded his brother *Alexander*, Dec. 1, 1825 (his elder brother *Constantine*, b. May 8, 1779, having renounced his right to the throne — died 1831) : — Issue : —

1. ALEXANDER, *Hereditary Prince* ; b. April 29, 1818.

2. *Mary* ; b. August 18, 1819.

3. *Olga* ; b. Sept. 11, 1822.

4. *Alexandra* ; b. June 24, 1825.

5. *Constantine* ; b. Sept. 21, 1827.

6. *Nicholas* ; b. August 8, 1831.

Princes of the Blood.

Maria, Princess of Saxe-Weimar ; b. Feb. 16, 1786

Anne, Princess of Orange ; b. Jan. 18, 1795.

Michael, Grand Duke ; b. Feb. 9, 1798 ; m. Feb. 20, 1824, *Paulina* niece of the King of Wurtemberg, b. Jan. 9, 1807 : — Issue ; *Maria* (b. 1825), *Elizabeth* (b. 1826), *Catherine* (b. 1827), and *Alexandra* (b. 1831).

III. DENMARK.

Denmark is a small kingdom, composed of the peninsula of Jutland, the duchy of Sleswick, and several islands in the Baltic, the largest of which are Zealand and Funen : to this kingdom also belong the German duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, the Faroe islands, and the large, dreary island of Iceland : it also possesses Greenland in North America, the islands of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John's in the West Indies, Tranquebar and Serampore in Hindostan, and a settlement in Guinea, in Africa.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Divisions.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1828.	Capitals.	Pop.
Denmark Proper, . .	17,808	1,521,278	COPENHAGEN	104,174
Holstein and Lauenburg,	3,658	410,385	Kiel	8,000
Iceland,	29,800	49,820		
Faroe Isls. & Greenland,		11,240		
<i>Total</i> ,		1,992,723		

FOREIGN COLONIES.

	Sq. miles.	Pop.
Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John's, W. I. .	178	46,290
Tranquebar, Asia; Guinea, Africa,	552	28,000
	<i>Total</i>	74,290

CLASSES OF INHABITANTS.

Danes,	1,209,531	Normans,	55,000	Esquimaux,	7,000
Germans,	648,000	Negroes,	43,000	Jews,	6,000
Frison & Angles,	70,000	Hindoos,	19,000		

RELIGION.

Lutherans,	2,045,931	Catholics,	2,000	Calvinists,	1,200
Jews,	6,000	Moravians,	1,500	Mennonites,	900

EDUCATION.

Universities ; Copenhagen, 580 students, in 1828 ; and Kiel, 311 students, in 1831 : — 2 gymnasiums ; — 2,007 Lancasterian schools, in 1827.

KINGS, since 1700.

Frederick IV. accession, 1699	Christian VII. accession, 1766
Christian VI. do. 1730	Frederick VI. do. 1808
Frederick V. do. 1746	

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK VI. King of Denmark, Duke of Pomerania ; b. Jan. 28, 1768 ; declared co-regent with his Father, *Christian VII.*, April 14, 1784, succeeded to the throne March 13, 1808 ; m. July 31, 1790, **SOPHIA FREDERICA**, niece of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, b. Oct. 28, 1767 ; Issue : —

1. *Caroline*, Princess Royal ; b. Oct. 28, 1793 ; m. to Prince Frederick Ferdinand, Aug. 1, 1829.

2. *Wilhelmina* ; b. Jan. 17, 1808 ; m. to Prince Frederick Charles Christian, Nov. 1, 1828.

Sister of the King.

Louisa Augusta, Princess Dowager of Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenburg ; b. July 7, 1771.

Cousins of the King.

Christian Frederick, b. Sept. 18, 1786 ; proclaimed King of Norway, May 19, 1814, abdicated Aug. 15, 1814 ; m. (i.) Feb. 18, 1806, Charlotte Frederica of Mecklenburg-Schwerin ; (ii.) m. May 22, 1815, Caroline Amelia, Princess of Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg ; — issue of the first marriage : —

1. *Frederick Charles Christian*, b. Oct. 6, 1808 ; m. Nov. 1, 1828, Wilhelmina Maria, daughter of the King.

2. *Julienne*; b. Feb. 18, 1788.

3. *Louisa Charlotte*; b. Oct. 20. 1789.

4. *Frederick Ferdinand*, b. Nov. 22, 1792; m. Aug. 1, 1829, *Caroline*, Princess Royal of Denmark.

IV. BELGIUM.

The political condition of Belgium, formerly known by the name of the Austrian Netherlands, has undergone many changes within a few centuries past; and it has, for the most part, been under foreign government. In 1713, it was ceded by Spain to the house of Austria, in whose possession it remained till near the end of the last century. At an early period of the French revolution, this country was invaded by the French, who having conquered it from Austria, formally incorporated it into the kingdom of France in 1795.

After the downfall of Bonaparte, in 1814, the Congress of Vienna, composed of all the great powers of Europe, undertook the difficult and delicate task of adjusting the affairs of Europe, in such a manner as to restore and preserve an even balance of power; and with a view of raising up a formidable barrier against France, the Netherlands were severed from that country and annexed to the United Provinces; and these two countries were formed into a kingdom under William, Prince of Orange, with the title of King of the Netherlands.

This union was effected by a confederacy of foreigners, without the consent of the parties; and it never obtained the cordial acquiescence of the Belgians. The two nations were by no means well fitted to be united under the same government, inasmuch as they differed widely in character, manners, institutions, religion, and language. The inhabitants of Holland are Dutch, who are a commercial people, and of the Protestant religion; the Belgians are Catholics, are distinguished for manufactures, generally speak the French language, and resemble the inhabitants of France in their character and manners.

The Belgians, long dissatisfied with their political condition, at length broke out into an open insurrection in August, 1830; and on the 4th of October made a declaration of their independence.

The representatives of the five great powers of Europe, viz. Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, assembled in London, and agreed to a protocol in favor of an armistice, directing that hostilities should entirely cease between the Dutch and Belgians; and on the 27th of December the acknowledgment of the independence of Belgium was officially communicated to the national congress at Brussels.

On the 4th of June, 1831, the Belgian congress made choice of Prince Leo-

pold of Saxe-Coburg for their king, by a vote of 152 to 34; and on the 26th he accepted the crown on certain conditions. On the 9th of July, the congress, by a vote of 126 to 70, acceded to the preliminaries and articles agreed on at London by the five great powers, and again declared Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, King of Belgium; and on the 21st of July the new king made his entrance into Brussels, and took his oath to the constitution.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Provinces.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1829.	Chief Towns.	Population.
South Brabant,	1,464	506,930	BRUSSELS,	77,000
East Flanders,	1,232	717,057	Ghent,	61,147
West Flanders,	1,512	580,597	Bruges,	35,000
Hainault,	1,706	574,750	Mons,	20,350
Antwerp,	1,049	343,214	Antwerp,	66,144
Namur,	1,236	197,615	Namur,	17,179
Liege,	2,173	352,230	Liege,	46,983
Limburg,	1,081	198,113		
<i>Total,</i>	11,453	3,470,506		

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Brussels,	77,000	Mons,	20,350	Alost,	12,221
Antwerp,	66,144	Malines,	20,284	Lierre,	11,397
Ghent,	61,147	Namur,	17,179	Renaix,	10,816
Liege,	46,983	Courtray,	15,800	Turnhout,	10,405
Bruges,	35,000	Ypres,	15,000	Ostend,	10,380
Tournay	22,976	Locheran,	13,534	Verviers,	9,962
Louvain,	25,400	St. Nicholas,	12,730		

CLASSES OF INHABITANTS.

Belgians, 3,570,000 : Jews, 30,000 : Germans and Dutch, 10,000.

Catholics, (1 Archbishop, viz. of Louvain, and 7 Bishops) — 3,570,000.

Protestants, 10,000 : Jews, 30,000.

UNIVERSITIES.

Louvain, founded in 1426; students in 1829, 651.

Ghent, do. in 1816; do. 395.

Liege, do. in 1816; do. 511.

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The legislative power is exercised collectively by the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The *initiative* pertains to each of the three branches of the legislative power; nevertheless every law relating to the revenue and expenditure of the state, or to the contingent of the army, must be first voted by the Chamber of Representatives.

The constitutional powers of the King are hereditary in direct, natural, legitimate descent, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. — The King attains his majority at the age of 18 years.

The person of the King is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible. The King appoints and dismisses his ministers; confers ranks in the army; and has the right of granting titles of nobility, without the power of annexing therewith any privilege. He commands the army and navy; declares war and makes peace; and sanctions and promulgates the laws.

The Chambers assemble by their own right, every year on the second Tuesday of November, unless convoked earlier by the King. The law fixes the civil list for the duration of each reign.

The Chamber of Representatives is composed of deputies elected by the citizens paying a direct tax determined by the electoral law; the requisite sum cannot exceed 100 florins, nor be less than 20 florins.

The number of deputies is apportioned according to population, and it cannot exceed the proportion of one deputy to 45,000 inhabitants.

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are elected for four years, one half being elected every two years; and each member receives 200 florins a month during the session.

The members of the Senate are elected by the citizens who elect the members of the Chamber of Representatives; and their number is equal to one half the number of the Representatives.

The Senators are elected for eight years, one half being elected every four years. A senator must be 40 years of age, and must pay a direct tax of 1,000 florins. The heir presumptive of the King is of right a senator at the age of 18 years, but has no deliberative voice till the age of 25. A citizen in order to be either a deputy or an elector must be 25 years of age.

The judges are appointed by the King for life; and a jury is established for all criminal and political offences.

Religious liberty, the freedom of the press, liberty of instruction, personal liberty, and the right of petitioning the public authorities are guaranteed.

THE KING.

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, formerly Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, brother of the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; b. Dec. 16, 1790; m. (1.) May 2, 1816, the daughter of George IV, of England, who died Nov. 6, 1817; elected King of the Belgians, June 4, 1831; took the oath to the constitution, July 21, 1831; m. (11.) Aug. 9, 1832, LOUISE, daughter of Louis Philip, King of France, b. April 3, 1812.

V. HOLLAND.

Holland, a small commercial kingdom, comprises the country formerly styled the Republic of the Seven United Provinces, and often also the Republic of Holland.

In 1579, the Seven United Provinces revolted from Philip II., king of Spain, and established their independence, which they maintained till after the French Revolution; and they became distinguished for their commercial enterprise and prosperity.

These provinces were, for a few years, united to the French empire; but, after the downfall of Bonaparte, the Dutch and Belgic provinces, together with the German grand duchy of Luxemburg; were formed, by the Congress of Vienna, into a kingdom, and placed under the government of William, Prince of Orange, who received the title of King of the Netherlands and Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

In 1830, the Belgic Provinces revolted from the government of William, and declared their independence, which has been acknowledged by the five great powers of Europe. — See *Belgium*.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Provinces.	Sq. miles.	Pop. in 1831.	Capitals.	Pop.
North Holland, . . .	928	417,458	Amsterdam, . . .	202,364
South Holland, . . .	1,166	484,608	THE HAGUE, . . .	56,015
Zealand,	588	137,194	Middleburg, . . .	14,700
Utrecht,	542	131,835	Utrecht,	43,407
Guelderland,	2,018	312,897	Arnhem,	14,509
Overysse,	1,293	180,495	Zwolle,	15,640
Drenthe,	788	64,028	Assen,	2,184
Groningen,	778	159,321	Groningen,	30,260
Friesland,	1,151	207,425	Leuwarden,	20,938
North Brabant, . . .	1,653	349,289	Bois-le-Duc,	20,489
Luxemburg,	2,303	302,654	Luxemburg,	9,432
<i>Total</i>	13,208	2,747,204		

POPULATION — RELIGION — 1830.

Provinces.	Protestants.	Catholics.	Jews.	Religion Unknown.	Total.
North Holland, . . .	274,211	114,703	24,117	955	413,988
South Holland, . . .	353,852	117,364	7,596	925	479,737
Zealand,	100,747	36,060	454	1	137,262
Utrecht,	77,490	53,340	1,484	45	132,359
Guelderland,	188,319	118,003	2,748	723	309,793
Overysse,	117,131	59,362	2,231	171	178,895
Drenthe,	60,173	2,451	1,172	72	63,868
Groningen,	143,198	11,646	2,660		157,504
Friesland,	184,787	18,543	1,555	24	204,909
North Brabant, . . .	41,840	305,446	1,476	129	348,891
<i>Total</i> ,	1,541,748	836,920	45,493	3,045	2,427,206

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Amsterdam,	202,364	Harlem,	21,667	Zwolle,	15,640
Rotterdam,	72,294	Leuwarden,	20,938	Delft,	15,023
The Hague,	56,015	Bois-de-Duc,	20,488	Middleburg,	14,700
Utrecht,	43,407	Dort,	19,972	Arnhem,	14,509
Leyden,	34,564	Maestricht,*	18,707	Breda,	13,114
Groningen,	30,260	Nimeguen,	17,734	Deventer,	13,639

RACES OF INHABITANTS.

Dutch or Bavarians,	1,900,000	Frisons,	150,000
Walloons,	280,000	Jews,	50,000
Germans	252,000		

POPULATION OF FOREIGN COLONIES.

	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Total.
In Asia,	52,700	6,500,200	16,300	6,569,200
In America,	5,800	7,000	77,200	90,000
In Africa,	300		14,700	15,000
<i>Total,</i>	<i>58,800</i>	<i>6,507,200</i>	<i>108,200</i>	<i>6,674,200</i>

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS AS ESTABLISHED JULY, 1815.

The crown is hereditary in the House of Orange-Nassau by right of primogeniture in the male line, females being excluded, unless there should be an entire failure of the male line.

The King has an annual revenue of 2,400,000 florins, and attains his majority at the age of 13 years. The oldest son of the King, the presumptive heir of the crown, has the title of Prince of Orange.

The King has the direction of foreign affairs, declares war and makes peace; has the control of the army and navy; grants titles of nobility; and sanctions or rejects the propositions which are made to him by the States-General.

The Council of State is composed of not more than 24 members, chosen, as far as possible, from all the provinces of the kingdom. The King presides in the Council, and appoints and dismisses the members at his pleasure. The Prince of Orange is of right a member of the Council of State, and takes his seat at the age of 18 years.

The legislative power is exercised jointly by the King and States-General.

The States-General consist of two Chambers. The first Chamber is composed of not less than 40 nor more than 60 members, of 40 years of age and upwards, nominated for life by the King, of persons most distinguished for public services, birth, or fortune. — The second Chamber is com-

* Maestricht, though situated in the Belgic province of Limburg, belongs to Holland.

posed of 110 members, chosen by the Provincial Estates. The members of the second Chamber must be, at least, 30 years of age; and they are elected for 3 years; one third being chosen every year. The President is nominated by the King from a list of three individuals presented to him by the Chamber.

The States-General assemble, at least, once a year. The ordinary session commences on the third Monday of October. — Each member of the first Chamber receives 3,000 florins a year; and of the second, 2,500 florins.

The budget of the expenses of the kingdom must have the assent of the States-General. It is presented by the King to the second Chamber at the ordinary or regular session.

Justice is rendered in the name of King, and the same civil, penal, and commercial code is established throughout the kingdom. — The judges are appointed for life by the King from a three-fold list presented to him by the second chamber.

The liberty of the press is established; religious liberty guaranteed to all; and equal protection granted to all religious communions. All the subjects of the King without distinction of rank or birth, or of religious belief, enjoy the same civil and political rights, and are equally admissible to all dignities, offices, and employments.

General education is made the constant care of the government; and the King annually renders an account to the States-General of the condition of the common and higher schools.

The government is likewise charged with the care of affording assistance and education to the poor; and an annual statement respecting them is rendered to the States-General.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM, King of Holland (lately of the Netherlands), Prince of Orange-Nassau; b. Aug. 24, 1772; succeeded his father in his hereditary possessions in Germany, April 9, 1806; declared Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands, December 3, 1813; assumed the crown, March 15, 1815; m. Oct. 1, 1791, WILHELMINA, sister of the King of Prussia, b. Nov. 18, 1774: Issue: —

1. WILLIAM, *Prince Royal* and *Prince of Orange*; b. Dec. 6, 1792; m. Feb. 21, 1816, *Anne*, sister of the Emperor of Russia, b. Jan. 18, 1795: — Issue; *William*, b. Feb. 19, 1817; *Alexander*, b. Aug. 2, 1818; *Frederick*, b. June 13, 1820; *Sophia*, b. April 8, 1824.

2. *Frederick*; b. Feb. 28, 1797; m. May 21, 1825, *Louisa*, 3d daughter of the king of Prussia: — Issue; *Wilhelmina*, b. Aug. 5, 1823.

3. *Marianne*; b. May 9, 1810; m. Sept. 14, 1830, to Albert of Prussia.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF ENGLAND.

Counties.	Sq. miles.	Assessed An. value 1815.	Pop. 1831.	*Inc. per cent.	M. P.	County Towns.	Pop.	
Bedford	430	343,083	95,353	14	2	Bedford	6,959	
Berks	744	643,781	145,289	10	3	Reading	15,995	
Bucks	748	643,492	146,529	9	3	Buckingham	3,610	
Cambridge	686	645,554	149,955	18	3	Cambridge	20,917	
Chester	1,017	1,083,083	334,410	24	4	Chester	21,363	
Cornwall	1,407	916,060	302,440	17	4	Lau.ceston	2,231	
Cumberland	1,497	705,446	169,861	10	4	Carlisle	20,006	
Derby	1,077	887,659	237,170	11	4	Derby	23,607	
Devon	2,488	1,897,515	494,168	13	4	Exeter	28,201	
Dorset	1,129	698,395	159,252	10	3	Dorchester	3,033	
Durham	1,040	791,359	253,827	22	4	Durham	10,125	
Essex	1,525	1,556,836	317,233	10	4	Chelmsford	5,435	
Gloucester	1,122	1,463,259	336,904	15	4	Gloucester	11,933	
Hants	1,533	1,130,952	314,313	11	4	Southampton	19,324	
Isle of Wight					1			
Hereford	971	604,614	110,976	7	3	Hereford	11,280	
Hertford	602	571,107	143,341	10	3	Hertford	5,247	
Huntingdon	345	320,188	53,149	9	2	Huntingdon	3,267	
Kent	1,462	1,644,179	479,155	12	4	Maidstone	15,387	
Lancaster	1,806	3,087,774	1,336,854	27	4	Lancaster	12,613	
Leicester	816	902,217	197,008	13	4	Leicester	39,306	
Lincoln	2,787	2,061,830	317,244	12	4	Lincoln	11,892	
Middlesex	279	5,595,537	1,358,541	19	2	London City	125,573	
Monmouth	516	295,079	98,130	36	2	Monmouth	4,916	
Norfolk	2,013	1,540,952	390,054	13	4	Norwich	61,110	
Northampton	965	942,162	179,276	10	4	Northampton	15,351	
Northumberland	1,809	1,240,594	222,912	12	4	Alnwick	6,988	
Nottingham	774	737,229	225,320	20	4	Nottingham	50,680	
Oxford	742	713,147	151,726	11	3	Oxford	20,434	
Rutland	200	133,487	19,355	5	2	Oakham	2,440	
Salop or Shrops.	1,403	1,037,988	222,503	8	4	Shrewsbury	21,227	
Somerset	1,549	1,900,651	403,908	13	4	Taunton	11,139	
Stafford	1,196	1,150,285	410,485	19	4	Stafford	6,998	
Suffolk	1,566	1,127,404	296,304	9	4	Ipswich	20,454	
Surrey	811	1,579,173	486,326	22	4	Guildford	3,813	
Sussex	1,461	915,348	272,328	17	4	Lewes	8,592	
Warwick	984	1,236,727	336,988	23	4	Warwick	9,109	
Westmoreland	722	298,199	55,041	7	2	Appleby	1,459	
Wilts	1,183	1,155,459	239,181	8	4	Salisbury	9,876	
Worcester	674	790,975	211,356	15	4	Worcester	18,610	
York	E. Riding†	1,263	1,190,316	204,008	10	2	York	25,359
	N. Riding	2,112	1,166,948	190,873	2	2		
	W. Riding	2,636	2,396,222	976,415	22	2		
Total		50,210	49,742,895	13,089,338	144			
WALES	Anglesey	402	92,581	48,325	7	1	Beaumaris	2,497
	Brecon	731	146,539	47,763	10	1	Brecon	5,026
	Cardigan	726	141,889	64,780	10	1	Cardigan	2,795
	Carmarthen	926	277,455	100,655	12	2	Carmarthen	9,995
	Carnarvon	775	125,193	65,753	15	1	Carnarvon	7,642
	Denbigh	731	221,783	83,167	8	2	Denbigh	3,786
	Flint	309	153,930	60,012	11	1	Flint	2,216
	Glamorgan	822	334,192	126,612	24	2	Cardiff	6,187
	Merioneth	691	111,436	35,609	3	1	Dolgelly	4,087
	Montgomery	982	207,236	66,485	9	1	Montgomery	1,118
	Pembroke	575	219,589	81,424	9	1	Pembroke	5,511
	Radnor	455	99,717	24,651	9	1	Presteign	3,282
Total . .		8,125	2,131,596	805,236	15			

* From 1821 to 1831. † Including the city of York and Ainstey.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES AT SIX PERIODS.

Counties arranged in order of Total Population of 1831.		1700.	1750.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
1	Middlesex . . .	624,200	641,500	818,129	953,276	1,144,531	1,358,541
2	Lancaster . . .	166,200	297,400	672,731	828,309	1,052,859	1,336,854
3	York, W. Riding	236,700	361,500	563,953	653,315	799,359	976,415
4	Devon	248,200	272,200	343,001	383,308	439,040	494,168
5	Surrey	154,900	207,100	269,043	323,851	398,658	486,326
6	Kent	153,800	190,000	307,624	373,095	426,016	479,155
7	Somerset . . .	195,900	224,500	273,750	303,180	355,314	403,908
8	Stafford . . .	117,200	160,000	239,153	295,153	341,040	410,485
9	Norfolk . . .	210,200	215,100	273,371	291,999	344,368	390,054
10	Gloucester . .	155,200	207,800	250,809	285,514	335,843	386,904
11	Warwick . . .	96,600	140,000	208,190	228,735	274,392	336,988
12	Chester	117,000	131,600	191,751	227,031	270,098	334,410
13	Lincoln . . .	180,000	160,200	208,557	237,891	283,058	317,244
14	Essex	159,200	167,800	226,437	252,473	289,424	317,233
15	Hants or South'n	118,700	137,500	219,656	245,080	283,298	314,313
16	Cornwall . . .	105,800	135,000	188,269	216,667	257,447	302,440
17	Suffolk	152,700	156,800	210,431	234,211	270,542	296,304
18	Sussex	91,400	107,400	159,311	190,083	233,019	272,328
19	Durham	95,500	135,000	160,361	177,625	207,673	253,827
20	Wilts	153,900	168,400	185,107	193,828	222,157	239,181
21	Derby	93,800	109,500	161,142	185,487	213,333	237,170
22	Nottingham . .	65,200	77,600	140,350	162,900	186,873	225,320
23	Northumberland	118,000	141,700	157,101	172,161	198,965	222,912
24	Salop	101,900	130,300	167,639	194,298	206,153	222,503
25	York, E. Riding	96,700	85,500	139,433	167,353	190,449	204,008
26	Do., N. Do.	98,600	117,200	155,506	165,506	183,381	190,873
27	Worcester . . .	88,200	108,000	139,333	160,546	184,424	211,356
28	Leicester . . .	80,000	95,000	130,081	150,419	174,571	197,093
29	Northampton .	119,500	123,300	131,757	141,353	162,483	179,276
30	Cumberland . .	62,300	86,900	117,230	133,744	156,124	169,681
31	Dorset	90,000	96,400	115,319	124,693	144,499	159,252
32	Oxford	79,000	92,400	109,620	119,191	136,971	151,726
33	Buckingham . .	80,500	90,700	107,444	117,650	134,068	146,529
34	Berks	74,700	92,700	109,215	118,277	131,977	145,239
35	Hertford	70,500	86,500	97,577	111,654	129,714	143,341
36	Cambridge . . .	76,000	72,000	89,346	101,190	121,909	143,955
37	Hereford	60,900	74,100	89,191	94,073	103,243	110,976
38	Monmouth . . .	39,700	40,600	45,582	62,127	71,833	98,130
39	Bedford	48,500	53,900	63,393	70,213	83,716	95,388
40	Westmoreland .	28,600	36,300	41,617	45,922	51,359	55,041
41	Huntingdon . .	34,700	32,500	37,568	42,208	48,771	53,149
42	Rutland	16,600	13,800	16,356	16,380	18,487	19,385
Total, England		5,108,500	6,017,700	8,331,434	9,551,888	11,261,437	13,089,338
WALES.	North.						
	Denbigh	39,700	46,900	60,352	64,240	76,511	83,167
	Montgom'ry . .	27,400	37,000	47,978	51,931	59,899	66,485
	Carnarvon . . .	24,800	36,200	41,521	49,336	57,958	65,753
	Flint	19,500	29,700	39,622	46,518	53,784	60,012
	Anglesey	22,800	26,900	33,806	37,045	45,063	48,325
	Merioneth . . .	23,800	30,900	29,506	30,924	34,382	35,609
	South.						
	Glamorgan . . .	49,700	55,200	71,525	85,067	101,737	126,612
	Carmarthen . . .	49,700	62,000	67,317	77,217	90,239	100,655
	Pembroke	41,300	44,800	56,280	60,615	74,009	81,484
	Cardigan	25,300	32,000	42,950	50,260	57,784	64,780
	Brecon	27,200	29,400	31,633	37,735	43,613	47,763
	Radnor	15,300	19,200	19,050	20,900	22,459	24,651
Total, Eng. & Wales		5,475,000	6,467,000	8,872,980	10,163,676	11,978,875	13,894,574

SUMMARY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

	Pop. 1801.	Inc. per ct.	Pop. 1811.	Inc. per ct.	Pop. 1821.	Inc. per ct.	Pop. 1831.
England,	8,331,434	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,551,888	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,261,437	16	13,089,338
Wales,	541,546	13	611,788	17	717,438	12	805,236
Scotland,	1,599,068	14	1,805,688	16	2,093,456	13	2,365,807
Army, Navy, &c.	470,598		640,500		319,300		277,017
<i>Total,</i>	10,942,646		12,609,864		14,391,631		16,537,398
Ireland,					6,801,827		7,734,000
					21,193,458		24,271,398

Assessed Annual Value of Real Property, April 1815.

England,	£49,742,895
Wales,	2,131,596
Scotland,	6,662,651
	£58,527,142

POPULATION OF LONDON AT FOUR PERIODS.

[From the Official Comparative Account.]

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
London City within the Walls,	75,171	55,484	56,174	57,695
London City without the Walls,	81,688	65,425	69,260	67,878
Southwark, Borough,	67,448	72,119	85,905	91,501
Westminster, City,	158,210	162,085	182,085	202,080
Parishes within Bills of Mortality,	364,526	498,719	616,628	761,348
Parishes not within the Bills,	117,802	155,714	215,612	293,567
<i>Total of the Metropolis,</i>	864,845	1,009,546	1,225,694	1,474,069

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

	Pop. 1831.		Pop. 1831.
London,	1,474,069	Bolton,	28,299
Manchester,	197,046	Exeter,	28,201
Liverpool,	189,244	Blackburne,	27,091
Birmingham,	142,251	Stockport,	25,469
Leeds,	123,393	York,	25,359
Bristol,	103,886	Greenwich,	24,553
Norwich,	61,110	Derby,	23,607
Sheffield,	76,378	Bradford,	23,233
Nottingham,	50,680	Macclesfield,	23,129
Portsmouth & Portsea,	50,389	Dudley,	23,043
Newcastle,	42,760	Cheltenham,	22,942
Plymouth,	40,651	Chester,	21,363
Brighton,	40,634	Shrewsbury,	21,227
Leicester,	39,306	Yarmouth,	21,115
Bath,	38,063	Cambridge,	20,917
Stoke-upon-Trent,	37,200	Kidderminster,	20,865
Preston,	33,112	Wigan,	20,774
Hull,	32,958	Ipswich,	20,454
Devonport,	34,883	Oxford,	20,434
Oldham,	32,382	Carlisle,	20,006

GOVERNMENT.

The government of England is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, in which the power of the sovereign is controlled by the influence of the aristocracy in the House of Peers, and by that of the democracy in the House of Commons. The executive authority is vested in the King; the legislative, in the King and Parliament. The King has the power of appointing all the great officers of state, and all the executive acts of the government are performed in his name; but his ministers only are responsible for them.

PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of Great Britain is the great council of the nation, constituting the legislature, which is summoned by the King's authority, to consult on public affairs, and enact and repeal laws. It consists of Lords Spiritual and Temporal, called the Peers, or Upper House; and Knights, Citizens, or Burgesses, who are comprehended under the name of the Commons, or Lower House. The duration of Parliament was formerly for three years; but the Septennial Act, in 1715, extended the duration to seven years, unless dissolved by the King; but it seldom happens that Parliament sits out this period.

The union with Ireland was carried into effect, January 1, 1801, and the Parliament, which met the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the *First Imperial Parliament*, or the *First Parliament of the United Kingdom*. The following Parliaments have since been elected:

		When assembled.	When dissolved.	Existed.		
				Y.	M.	D.
2d Imperial Parliament.		August 31, 1802	October 24, 1806	4	1	25
3d do. do.		Nov. 25, 1806	May 27, 1807	0	6	2
4th do. do.		Nov. 27, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	4	10	2
5th do. do.		Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16
6th do. do.		August 4, 1818	February 29, 1820	1	6	25
7th do. do.		April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	9
8th do. do.		Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	4	1	22
9th do. do.		Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27
10th do. do.		June 14, 1831				

HOUSE OF LORDS OR PEERS.

The Lord High Chancellor Brougham, *Speaker*.

The House of Lords is composed of all the five orders of nobility of England, dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons, who have attained the age of 21 years, and labor under no disqualification; of 16 representative peers from Scotland; 28 representative peers from Ireland; 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops; and 4 representative Irish bishops: — the number of each, in 1832, being as follows:

Dukes (4 Royal Dukes),	23	Representative Peers of Scotland, 16
Marquesses,	21	Representative Peers of Ireland, 28
Earls,	106	English Archbishops and Bishops, 26
Viscounts,	19	Irish Representative Bishops, 4
Barons,	182	

Total of the House of Peers, 425

For a list of the House of Lords, see the *American Almanac* for 1831.

The Lords Temporal are Peers of the Realm, and are hereditary Counsellors of the Crown: their honors, immunities, and privileges are hereditary. A Peer may vote by proxy: when sitting in judgment he gives his vote not on *oath*, like a Commoner, but upon his *honor*. The persons of Peers are for ever sacred and inviolable from arrest and imprisonment for debts, trespasses, &c. They cannot be outlawed in any civil action; nor can any attachment lie against their persons; and they are possessed of various other privileges and immunities.

The number of the Lords Temporal is indefinite, and may be increased at the pleasure of the Crown. The ancient nobility sit in the house by *descent*; the new-made peers, by *creation*; the 16 representative peers for Scotland, and the 28 representative peers for Ireland, by *election*: the former are elected for each parliament; the latter for life.

The prerogative which the King enjoys of increasing the peerage at his pleasure, is, when properly exercised, made use of for the purpose of rewarding such as are eminent for their public services; but there are too many instances on record of its application to purposes of favoritism; and not a few to the unworthy one of insuring votes in the Upper House, for the carrying of an obnoxious and oppressive measure. — See “Key to Both Houses of Parliament.”

HOUSE OF COMMONS: — REFORM.

The House of Commons consists of knights, citizens, and burgesses, respectively chosen by counties, cities, and boroughs. It is not accurately and satisfactorily ascertained at what precise period the Parliament, as it is now constituted, was formed; that is, when the Commons first began to compose a distinct assembly from the Lords; but the generally received opinion is, that the Parliament was, on the whole, much the same as it now is, so long ago as the 17th year of King John, A. D. 1215. (See “New Edinburgh Encyclopedia,” Vol. VIII. p. 616.) The first Speaker certainly known was Petrus de Mountford, chosen in 1260, in the reign of Henry III. See “Key to Both Houses of Parliament.”

Since the period when the House of Commons was first constituted, various changes have taken place with respect both to the number of members, and the places represented. In the reign of Henry VI. the number of members was upwards of 300; in the first parliament of Henry VIII, 298; in the time of Sir Edward Coke, 493; and since the union of Ireland with Great Britain, in 1801, 653.

Many of the boroughs which have hitherto sent members to parliament, have become decayed, while many other towns which have not heretofore enjoyed this privilege, have, in modern times, become important for their population, wealth, and trade. There has long existed a numerous party in Great Britain that has been desirous of obtaining a representation better accommodated to the existing state of the country, by disfranchising the rotten or decayed boroughs, by enfranchising large modern towns, and by extending the right of voting, in order to render the elections more free;—thus making the House of Commons a body more effectually representing all those classes of the people that have a valuable stake in society. During the last two years the country has been greatly agitated and convulsed on the question of Parliamentary Reform.

On the 1st of March, 1831, the first Bill containing the plan of Reform of Earl Grey and his ministry, was introduced into the Commons by Lord John Russell, which passed to a second reading on the 22d of March by a vote of 302 to 301; but afterwards, on a question relating to the Bill, the ministry were left in the minority, 291 voting with them, 299 against them; and on the 22d of April, the Parliament was dissolved by the King, who “had recourse to the measure,” to use the language of his speech, “for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of his people on the expediency of a Reform in the Representation.”

The following statements respecting the House of Commons that was dissolved April 22, 1831, and also of the succeeding one that assembled on the 14th of the following June, are taken from the “Key to Both Houses of Parliament.”

Classification of the Members of the House of Commons, dissolved April 22, 1831.

Landholders,	358	Engaged in Trade and Manufact. 51
Military Officers,	88	Connected with the W. I. Trade, 34
Placemen and Pensioners,	63	Bankers, 33
Of the Profession of the Law,	62	Naval Officers, 24
Connected with the E. India Co. 62		

Relationship to the Peerage, &c.

Irish Peers,	4	Near Relatives of Peers, 155
Sons of Peers,	93	Connected with Placemen and Pensioners, 157

Dependence on Private Nomination.

Members returned by Government Influence,	9
Members returned by Peers,	354
Do. by Commoners who return themselves or their Friends,	111
	<hr/> 474
Independent Representatives of Counties and Towns,	184

Total number of Members, 658

Comparison of the Members for and against Reform according to the pledges given at the election of the Parliament which assembled June 14, 1832.

England.

	For Reform.			Against Reform:		
	Rep.	Pop.	Property.	Rep.	Pop.	Property.
Counties,	76	9,041,785	£41,724,577	6	299,873	£1,665,364
Cities,	42	676,535	3,136,197	8	55,526	143,634
Boroughs,	169	881,683	2,333,092	188	306,035	741,670
	287	10,600,003	47,193,866	202	661,434	2,550,668

Wales.

Counties,	5	301,104	£966,681	7	337,720	£1,100,232
Boroughs,	8	60,833	44,380	3	8,575	25,823
	13	361,937	1,011,061	10	346,595	1,126,055

Scotland.

Counties,	13	665,859	. . .	17	906,222	. . .
Boroughs,	11	328,734	. . .	4	192,641	. . .
	24	994,593	. . .	21	1,098,863	. . .

Ireland.

Counties,	48	4,688,023	. . .	16	1,450,307	. . .
Boroughs,	20	536,296	. . .	16	119,178	. . .
	68	5,224,319	. . .	32	1,569,485	. . .

General Summary.

England,	287	10,600,003	£47,193,866	202	661,434	£2,550,668
Wales,	13	361,937	1,011,061	10	346,595	1,126,055
Scotland,	24	994,593	. . .	21	1,098,863	. . .
Ireland,	68	5,224,319	. . .	32	1,569,485	. . .
	392	17,180,852	48,204,927	265	3,676,377	3,676,723

Balance in favor of Reform: — 127 members; 13½ millions of people; and upward of £44½ millions of property.

Comparative number of Members according to Population.

England,	489 members,	11½ millions;	— 1 member for 23,517 persons
Wales,	24 do.	¾ million;	— 1 do. 31,250 do.
Scotland,	45 do.	2½ millions;	— 1 do. 55,555 do.
Ireland,	100 do.	7 millions;	— 1 do. 70,000 do.

Note. The population in the preceding statements is given according to the census of 1821. — “Key to Both Houses of Parliament.”

The new parliament, of which a large majority were pledged to support Reform, assembled on the 14th of June, 1831, and was opened on the 21st of the same month by a speech from the King, who "recommended the question of a Reform in the Representation to their earliest and most attentive consideration"; and on the 24th, Lord John Russell obtained leave again to bring in the Reform Bill, which passed in the House of Commons to a 2d reading, on the 6th of July, by a vote of 367 to 235, and to a 3d reading, on the 22d of Sept., by a vote of 349 to 236; but on the 8th of Oct., it was rejected in the House of Lords by a vote of 199 to 158; and on the 20th of the same month, the Parliament was prorogued.

On the 6th of December the Parliament was again opened by a speech from the King; and on the 12th, Lord John Russell introduced a new Reform Bill resembling the former in its general features, and declared to be "equally efficient." On the 18th, it passed in the House of Commons to a second reading by a vote of 324 to 162; and on the 23d of March 1832, to a 3d reading by a vote of 355 to 239. On the 13th of April, it passed to a 2d reading in the House of Lords by a vote of 184 to 175; but on the 7th of May, an Amendment was introduced by Lord Lyndhurst, which passed by a vote of 151 to 116, leaving the ministry in a minority. Lord Grey then advised the King to create such a number of peers as was necessary to insure the success of the Bill, tendering his resignation as the alternative, which latter was accepted: but after an ineffectual attempt by the Duke of Wellington to form a ministry, it was announced on the 18th of May, in both houses of Parliament, that Lord Grey and his colleagues had been reinstated in office, with the assurance of having the necessary means of carrying the measure in question. On the 4th of June the Bill passed to a 3d reading in the House of Lords by a vote of 106 to 22; and on the 7th of the same month the royal assent was given to it by commission.

By this Reform Act, which is deemed of great importance both by its friends and its enemies, 56 of the rotten or decayed boroughs have been wholly disfranchised, 30 other boroughs which formerly returned 2 members each, are hereafter to return 1 only; the united borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, which formerly sent 4 members, is hereafter to send but 2; 22 new boroughs in England are to send two members each; 19 new boroughs in England, one member each; 62 representatives are added to the English county members; 3 to the county members and 2 to the borough members of Wales; 5 to the members from Scotland; and 5 to those from Ireland. A view of the disfranchised and the enfranchised boroughs, and also of the old cities and boroughs which still retain the right of returning members, is exhibited in the following pages.

The Reform Act extends the right of voting in the election of members for cities and boroughs, to every male person of full age, and not subject

to any legal incapacity, who occupies within such city or borough, as owner or tenant, any house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building, of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds; provided such person shall have paid the poor rates and assessed taxes; and in the election of county members, to every such male person, who shall be in actual occupation of a freehold for life, or of lands or tenements of copyhold, of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds above all rents and charges.

In England a county member of parliament must possess real property to the amount of £600 per annum; and a borough member, £300; but in Scotland, no such qualification is required.

Lord John Russell, in his speech on introducing the first Reform Bill (March 1, 1831), made the following statement respecting the number of voters that would be added by that bill.

Number added in towns and boroughs in England already sending members,	110,000
Electors of towns in England sending members for the first time,	50,000
Electors in London who will obtain the right of voting,	95,000
Increase of electors in Scotland,	60,000
In Ireland, perhaps,	40,000
Increase in the counties of England,	100,000

"It is my opinion, therefore," said Lord J. Russell, "that the whole measure will add to the constituency of the Commons House of Parliament, about half a million of persons, and these all connected with the property of the country, having a valuable stake amongst us, and deeply interested in our institutions."

County Members under the Reform Act.

The Counties of England formerly returned 2 members each, except Yorkshire, which returned 4, — total, 82; — and the Welsh Counties, 1 each, — total, 12. By the Reform Act the number of the County Members of England is raised to 144; of Wales, to 15, (as is exhibited in the Table on page 254.) The following 26 English Counties are divided, and return 4 members each; viz. Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Durham, Essex, Gloucestershire, Kent, Hampshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Northumberland, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Shropshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, and Worcestershire. — Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Dorsetshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, and Oxfordshire, are to send 3 each; the three Ridings of Yorkshire, 2 each; Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Middlesex, Monmouth, Rutland, and Westmoreland, 2 each; and the Isle of Wight, 1; Carmarthenshire, Denbighshire, and Glamorganshire, in Wales, 2 each; the other 9 Welsh counties, 1 each.

Boroughs disfranchised by the Reform Act.

All these Boroughs (Higham Ferrers excepted, which returned but one member) formerly sent two members each to Parliament. [The number of voters is given in this and the following Tables, as stated in the "Key to Both Houses of Parliament."]

	Pop.	No. Voters.		Pop.	No. Voters.
Aldborough,	566	60 to 64	Looe, West,	593	55 to 60
Aldeburgh,	1,538	about 80	Lostwithiel,	1,074	24
Amersham,	2,116	125 to 130	Ludgershall,	535	about 70
Appleby,	1,359	100	Milborne Port,	2,072	92 to 100
Bedwin, Great,	2,191	about 80	Minehead,	1,494	10
Beeralston,		100	Newport, Cornwall,	1,084	62
Bishop's Castle,	1,729	upwards of 60	Newton, Lancas.	68	60
Blechingley,	1,203	80	Newtown, Hants,	none	35 to 40
Boroughbridge,	950	65 to 76	Okehampton,	2,055	220 to 230
Bossiney,	1,006	30 to 36	Orford,	1,302	about 20
Brackley,	2,107	32	Plympton,	804	210
Bramber,	97	20 to 36	Queenborough,	786	260 to 270
Callington,	1,388	52	Romney, New,	378	about 150
Camelford,	1,359	25	St. Germans,	2,586	7
Castle Rising,	883	40 to 45	St. Mawes,	459	20 to 24
Corfe Castle,	960	about 50	St. Michael's,	97	32
Downton,	3,961	about 60	Saltash,	3,092	36
Dunwich,	232	18 to 20	Sarum, Old,	none	7
Fowey,	1,767	about 300	Seaford,	1,098	98 to 100
Gatton,	145	5	Steyning,	1,436	about 140
Grinstead, East,	3,364	30	Stockbridge,	851	106 to 110
Haslemere,	849	60	Tregony,	1,127	about 280
Hedon,	1,080	about 300	Wendover,	2,008	about 140
Heytesbury,	1,413	50	Weobly,	819	90 to 95
Higham Ferrers,	965	145 to 150	Whitchurch,	1,673	70
Hindon,	921	240 to 250	Winchelsea,	772	35 to 40
Ilchester,	975	70 to 80	Wooton Bassett,	1,896	about 150
Looe, East,	863	about 50	Yarmouth, I. W.	586	45 to 50

Boroughs which formerly returned Two Members to Parliament, but are hereafter to send only One.

	Pop.	No. Voters.		Pop.	No. Voters.
Arundel,	2,803	450 to 480	Malmesbury,	2,785	13
Ashburton,	4,165	170	Midhurst,	1,478	18
Calne,	4,795	24	Morpeth,	5,156	about 200
Christchurch,	1,599	about 50	Northallerton,	5,119	about 200
Clithero,	5,213	45 to 50	Petersfield,	1,423	about 140
Dartmouth,	4,597	about 100	Reigate,	3,397	about 200
Droitwich,	2,487	12 to 15	Rye,	3,715	about 100
Eye,	2,313	about 100	St. Ives,	4,776	about 200
Grimsby, Great,	4,325	250 to 300	Shaftesbury,	3,061	about 300
Helston,	3,293	35	Thirsk,	2,835	50 to 60
Horsham,	5,105	25	Wallingford,	2,542	about 210
Hythe,	2,287	about 140	Wareham,	2,325	175 to 180
Launceston,	2,231	15	Westbury,	2,495	60 to 64
Liskeard,	2,853	about 105	Wilton,	1,997	21
Lyme Regis,	2,621	30 to 35	Woodstock,	1,320	about 400

Old Cities and Boroughs which still return Members.

With regard to the number of members returned by the following Boroughs, no change has been made by the Reform Bill, except that the united Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, which formerly returned four members, now returns only two. The city of London sends 4 members, and all the others two each, except Abingdon, Banbury, Bewdley, and Monmouth, which return only one each.

	Pop. in 1831.	No. Voters.		Pop. in 1831.	No. Voters.
Abingdon, (1)	5,259	500 to 600	Honiton,	3,509	about 500
Andover,	4,843	24	Hull,	32,958	nearly 2700
Aylesbury,	4,907	600 to 1000	Huntingdon,	3,267	245 to 250
Banbury, (1)	5,906	18	Ipswich,	20,454	950 to 1050
Barnstaple,	6,840	550	Knaresboro',	5,206	about 110
Bath,	38,063	28	Lancaster,	12,613	about 1600
Bedford,	6,959	about 1500	Leicester,	39,306	about 5000
Berwick on T.	8,920	about 1500	Leominster,	5,249	about 900
Beverly,	8,302	about 1700	Lewes,	8,592	about 600
Bewdley, (1)	3,908	45	Lichfield,	6,499	about 700
Bodmyn,	3,782	36	Lincoln,	11,892	about 1500
Boston,	11,240	about 400	Liverpool,	189,244	upw. of 3000
Bridgenorth,	5,065	750 to 800	London City, 4	125,573	up. of 12,000
Bridgewater,	7,807	300	Ludlow,	5,253	about 500
Bridport,	4,242	about 330	Lymington,	3,361	65 to 70
Bristol,	103,886	6500	Lynn, King's,	13,370	about 300
Buckingham,	3,610	13	Maidstone,	15,387	850 to 900
Bury St. Edm.	11,436	37	Maldon,	3,83	about 1000
Cambridge, T.	20,917	240 to 250	Malton, New,	4,173	about 400
Cambridge, U.		about 1200	Marlborough,	3,426	21
Canterbury,	14,463	1600	Marlow, Great,	4,237	about 250
Carlisle,	20,006	750 to 770	Monmouth, }		
Chester,	21,363	1000 to 1200	Newport, }	13,715	800 to 830
Chichester,	8,270	980 to 1000	& Usk, (1) }		
Chippenham,	4,233	130 to 135	Newark,	9,557	1500 to 1600
Cirencester,	5,220	about 700	Newcastle, L.	8,192	660 to 680
Cockermouth,	4,536	180 to 190	Newcastle, T.	42,760	upw. of 2500
Colchester,	16,167	1500 to 1800	Newport, I.W.	4,081	24
Coventry,	27,070	2800 to 3000	Northampton,	15,351	upw. of 2000
Cricklade,	1,642	about 1350	Norwich,	61,110	upw. of 4000
Derby,	23,607	750 to 800	Nottingham,	50,680	about 4500
Devizes,	4,562	about 40	Oxford City,	20,434	about 2000
Dorchester,	3,033	about 200	Oxford Univ.		upw. of 1200
Dover,	11,924	2600 to 2650	Penryn,	3,521	550
Durham,	10,125	about 1200	Peterborough,	5,553	460
Evesham,	3,976	600 to 630	Plymouth,	40,651	230 to 240
Exeter,	28,201	1580 to 1600	Pontefract,	4,832	about 1000
Gloucester,	11,933	about 2200	Poole,	6,459	about 150
Grantham,	10,780	860 to 900	Portsmouth,	8,083	105 to 110
Guildford,	3,813	230 to 240	Preston,	33,112	about 6000
Harwich,	4,297	32	Reading,	15,595	900 to 1000
Hastings,	10,097	nearly 200	Richmond,	3,900	270
Hereford,	10,280	1200 to 1250	Retford, East,	2,491	1750
Hertford,	5,247	about 720	Ripon,	5,080	146

	Pop. in 1831.	No. Voters.		Pop. in 1831.	No. Voters.
Rochester,	9,891	1075 to 1100	Tiverton,	9,766	24
Salisbury, or			Totness,	3,442	58 to 60
Sarum, New,	9,876	54	Truro,	2,925	26
St. Alban's,	4,772	700 to 800	Warwick,	9,109	about 550
Sandwich,	3,136	700	Wells,	6,649	about 450
Scarborough,	8,760	44	Wenlock,	2,424	about 200
Shoreham, N.	1,503	1350	Westminster,	202,090	about 17,000
Shrewsbury,	21,227	about 1300	Weymouth	7,655	nearly 600
Southampton,	19,324	about 800	& Melcom.		
Southwark,	91,501	nearly 5000	Regis,		
Stafford,	6,998	nearly 1000	Wigan,	20,774	210 to 220
Stamford,	5,837	540	Winchester,	9,212	34
Sudbury,	4,677	about 800	Windsor,	7,103	about 620
Tamworth,	7,182	about 300	Worcester,	18,610	about 2000
Taunton,	11,139	500 to 1000	Wycombe,	6,299	65 to 70
Tavistock,	5,602	120 to 125	Yarmouth,	21,115	1650 to 1700
Tewksbury,	5,780	upw. of 500	York,	25,359	about 3000
Thetford,	3,462	31			

The boundaries of the cities and boroughs have been settled anew by an act of parliament, since the last enumeration, in 1831; and the population of many of them has been considerably increased by the change of the boundaries.

The boroughs of Aylesbury, Cricklade, New Shoreham, and Sandwich, now include adjacent districts. East Retford, includes the hundred of Bassetlaw; and Penryn, the town of Falmouth.

New Boroughs which are to return Two Members each.

	Pop. 1831.		Pop. 1831.
Birmingham,	146,986	Leeds,	123,393
Blackburn,	27,091	Macclesfield,	23,129
Bolton,	28,299	Oldham,	32,381
Bradford,	23,233	Manchester,	187,019
Brighton,	40,634	Sheffield,	76,378
Finsbury,	244,077	Stockport,	25,469
Lambeth,	203,229	Stoke upon Trent,	37,220
Mary-le-bone,	240,294	Stroud, with Bisley, &c.	40,647
Tower Hamlets,	359,821	Sunderland, Bishop } Wearmouth, &c. } Wolverhampton, with } Sedgeley, . . . }	40,735 67,508
Devonport,	44,454		
Greenwich,	24,553		
Halifax,	15,382		

New Boroughs which are to return One Member each.

	Pop. 1831.		Pop. 1831.
Ashton under Line,	9,222	Rochdale, Parish,	74,427
Bury,	15,089	Salford, Township,	40,786
Chatham,	16,485	South Shields and } Westoe, . . . }	18,756
Cheltenham,	22,942	Tynemouth, N. Shields,	18,233
Dudley,	23,043	Wakefield,	12,232
Frome,	12,240	Walsall,	15,066
Gateshead,	15,177	Warrington,	16,018
Huddersfield,	19,035	Whitby,	11,720
Kidderminster,	20,865	Whitehaven,	11,393
Kendal,	11,265		

Boroughs in Wales which return One Member each.

To most of these boroughs other places are united, which share in the election of the members. The population of the principal boroughs only is given, with the number of voters in the district. Two of these boroughs, Merthyr Tydvil and Swansea, have been added by the Reform Bill.

	Pop.	No. Voters.		Pop.	No. Voters.
Beaumaris,	2,497	24	Flint,	2,216	nearly 1200
Brecon,	5,026	700	Haverfordwest,	3,915	500 to 520
Candiff,	6,187	1500 to 1750	Merthyr Tydvil,	22,083	
Cardigan,	2,795	about 1460	Montgomery,	1,188	about 80
Carmarthen,	9,995	460 to 465	Pembroke,	6,511	about 900
Carnarvon,	7,642	upw. of 800	Radnor,	472	1150 to 1200
Denbigh,	3,786	950 to 1000	Swansea,	13,694	

House of Commons as heretofore constituted.

<i>England.</i>	{	39 Counties, 2 each, and Yorkshire 4,	sent	82	}	489
		23 Cities, 2 each, and London 4,	"	50		
		166 Boroughs, 2 each; 5 Boroughs, 1 each;				
		8 Cinque-ports, 16,	"	353		
<i>Wales.</i>	{	2 Universities, Oxford and Cambridge,	"	4	}	24
		12 Counties,	"	12		
<i>Scotland.</i>	{	12 Cities and Boroughs,	"	12	}	45
		Shires,	"	30		
<i>Ireland.</i>	{	Cities and Boroughs,	"	15	}	100
		Counties,	"	64		
		Cities and Boroughs,	"	35		
		University of Dublin,	"	1		

Total Number of Members, 658

Reformed House of Commons.

<i>England.</i>	{	26 Counties, 4 each; 7, 3 each; 6, 2 each; York-			}	471
		shire 6; Isle of Wight 1,		144		
		133 Cities and Boroughs, 2 each,		266		
		53 Boroughs, 1 each,		53		
<i>Wales.</i>	{	City of London,		4	}	29
		Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, 2 each,		4		
<i>Scotland.</i>	{	3 Counties, 2 each; and 9 Counties, 1 each,		15	}	50
		14 Districts of Boroughs, 1 each,		14		
<i>Ireland.</i>	{	33 Counties,		28	}	105
		Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2 each,		4		
		18 Boroughs and Districts of Boroughs, 1 each,		18		
	{	32 Counties, 2 each,		64	}	
		6 Cities, 2 each; 27 Boroughs, 1 each,		39		
		The University of Dublin 2,		2		

Total, . . . *655

* The number of Members in the Reformed House of Commons, it was stated in parliament, was not to be "diminished"; but by subtracting the disfranchisements, and adding the enfranchisements, as stated in Williams's "Full and Accurate Abstract of the Act to amend the Representation of the People of England and Wales," and likewise in "The Reform Bill Rendered Plain, by a Barrister at Law," and also by adding 5 to the Representation of Scotland, and the same number to that of Ireland, the total number, according to the data furnished by these authorities, is found to amount to only 655, being 3 less than the former number.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.
Bishops and Deans of Cathedral Churches.

Cons.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Tran.	Income	Deans.
				£	
1813	Wm. Howley, D. D. <i>Primate of all Engl.</i>	Canterbury	1828	27,000	Bishop of Oxford.
1791	E. Vernon Harcourt, D.C.L. <i>Prim. of Eng.</i>	York	1807	10,000	Wm. Cockburn, D. D.
Bishops.					
1824	C. J. Blomfield, D. D.	London	1828	14,000	Bp. of Landaff.
1819	W. Van Mildert, D. D.	Durham	1826	17,000	Bp. of St. David's.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D. D.	Winchester	1827	11,000	Th. Rennell, D. D.
1803	Th. Burgess, D. D.	Salisbury	1825	5,000	H. Pearson, D. D.
1805	H. Bathurst, D. C. L.	Norwich		*	G. Pellew, D. D.
1809	B. E. Sparke, D. D.	Ely	1812	8,000	J. Wood, D. D.
1812	G. Henry Law, D. D.	Bath & Wells	1824	6,000	E. Goodenough, D. D.
1815	Henry Ryder, D. D.	Lichf. & Cov.	1824	3,500	Woodhouse, D. D.
1816	Herbert Marsh, D. D.	Peterborough	1819	*	T. Turton, D. D.
1820	John Kaye, D. D.	Lincoln	1827	5,000	G. Gordon, D. D.
1820	Wm. Carey, D. D.	St. Asaph	1830	5,000	Luxmore, D. D.
1824	R. Jas. Carr, D. D.	Worcester	1831	6,500	Bp. of Rochester.
1824	Christo. Bethell, D. D.	Bangor	1830	4,500	J. Warren, A. M.
1825	J. B. Jenkinson, D. D.	St. David's		*	<i>None.</i>
1827	Robert Gray, D. D.	Bristol		†	H. Beeke, D. D.
1827	Hugh Percy, D. D.	Carlisle		*	R. Hodgson, D. D.
1827	Geo. Murray, D. D.	Rochester		†	R. Stevens, D. D.
1828	Ed. Copleston, D. D.	Llandaff		*	<i>None.</i>
1828	J. Bird Sumner, D. D.	Chester		4,000	Geo. Davys, D. D.
1829	Richard Bagot, D. D.	Oxford		†	T. Gaisford, D. D.
1830	J. H. Monk, D. D.	Gloucester		†	Edw. Rice, D. D.
1830	H. Phillpotts, D. D.	Exeter		*	W. Landon, D. D.
1831	Edw. Maltby, D. D.	Chichester		*	G. Chandler, D. C. L.
1832	Edward Grey, D. D.	Hereford		*	J. Merewether.
1827	William Ward, D. D.	Sodor & Man			

The province of the Archbishop of York includes the 4 bishoprics of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and Sodor and Man; all the rest are included in the province of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to the priority of their consecration. The Bishop of Sodor and Man does not sit in Parliament.

Very different accounts have been published respecting the income of the Bishops. The statement in the preceding Table is found in a sheet styled "Awkward Facts respecting the Church of England and her Revenue from Parliamentary Documents," printed at Cambridge, Eng.; and with respect to it, Mr. Rose, the Christian Advocate of Cambridge University, says in his "Letters to the Farmers of England," that "it is well known to be correct." It is also adopted by Lord Henley in his "Plan of Church Reform." The total income of the Bishops is stated by the same authorities at £165,000, which if equally divided among 25, would give £6,600 each.

* Less than £3,000.

† Less than £2,000.

Very contradictory, and in some instances, highly exaggerated accounts have been published respecting the income of the clergy of the Church of England: some have made it as high as 7, 9, 10, 12, and even 14 millions of pounds sterling a year. But the following is the statement in the sheet styled "Awkward Facts."

Income of the Parochial Clergy, under	£1,694,991
The Bishops' Income, under	165,000
The Cathedral Property, under	300,000
<i>Total, under</i>	<i>£2,159,991</i>

The cathedral property is very unequally divided among about 600 dignitaries, Deans, Archdeacons, Canons, and Prebendaries. If equally divided, it would give rather less than £500 to each. The majority of the livings of the parochial clergy have houses and glebes; yet there are 2,626 livings without any house, and 3,000 without any glebe; and 3,080 are under £150 a year. The parochial clergy, were their income equally divided, would be but moderately provided for. Much dissatisfaction exists in England with the ecclesiastical establishment; and the question of church reform has been, for some time past, considerably agitated. It cannot, however, be maintained that the working or parochial clergy are on an average over-paid; but the complaint respects the mode of paying, the unequal distribution of the income of the church, the fact that a great part of those who receive most of the income, perform little duty, the system of pluralities, and non-residence.

Mr. Hume stated in the House of Commons, on the 8th of May, 1832, that "According to a return made in 1830, the whole number of benefices amounted to 10,533, and of them 2,919 of the clergy were exempted from residence; 2,147 were exempted by licence, and 1,354 were absent without licence; so that the total number of non-residents was 6,120. Of these 1,590 were reported as doing duty elsewhere; but deducting them, there remained but 4,413 clergymen in the parishes whence they derived large emoluments. — The total number of curates of the Church of England in 1831, was 4,254; of these 1,393 resided in glebe houses, and 805 in private residences in their respective parishes; that is, there are only 2,198 actual residents." For a statement respecting the various classes of Dissenters in England, see the American Almanac for 1831.

EDUCATION.

England has two richly endowed Universities, Oxford and Cambridge. The number of members on the books (including undergraduates), and of the undergraduates, is here given for 1832.

	Professors.	Members.	Undergraduates.
Oxford,	29	5,274	1,417
Cambridge,	24	5,364	1,700

Some of the other literary institutions are the London University, with 29 professors and (in 1829) 437 students; King's College, London, with 23 professors; the East India College, Haylebury, with 9 professors; St. David's College, Lampeter, with 5 professors; Eton College; and Winchester College. According to returns, made in 1818, there were 4,187 endowed schools, with a revenue of £3,000,525; and 14,282 unendowed schools. Common schools have been much increased within a few years; but England is still behind Scotland with respect to the general diffusion of education. The number of Sunday Schools in England and Wales, connected with the Sunday School Union, reported in 1831, was 5,775; teachers, 88,860; scholars, 778,612.

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Chancery.

		Salary.
Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham,	<i>Lord High Chancellor,</i>	£14,000
Rt. Hon. Sir John Leach,	<i>Master of the Rolls,</i>	7,000
Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Shadwell,	<i>Vice Chancellor,</i>	6,000

Court of the King's Bench.

Rt. Hon. Lord Tenterden,	<i>Lord Chief Justice,</i>	10,000
Sir Joseph Littledale,	<i>Judge,</i>	5,500
Sir James Parke,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir W. E. Taunton,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir J. Patteson,	<i>do.</i>	5,500

Court of Common Pleas.

Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas C. Tindal,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	8,000
Sir James Allan Park,	<i>Judge,</i>	5,500
Sir Stephen Gaselee,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir J. B. Bosanquet,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir E. H. Alderson,	<i>do.</i>	5,500

Court of Exchequer.

Rt. Hon. Lord Lyndhurst,	<i>Lord Chief Baron,</i>	7,000
Sir John Bayley,	<i>Baron,</i>	5,500
Sir William Garrow,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir John Vaughan,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir William Bolland,	<i>do.</i>	5,500
Sir Th. Denman, <i>Attorney-General.</i>	Sir Wm. Horne, <i>Solicitor-General.</i>	

Court of Admiralty.

Sir Christopher Robinson,	<i>Judge of the Admiralty.</i>
Sir Herbert Jenner,	<i>King's Advocate-General.</i>
Rt. Hon. Robert Grant,	<i>Judge-Advocate.</i>

SCOTLAND.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Counties.	An. Val. assessed 1815.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1831.	Inc. per cent. since 1821.	Voters in 1825.	County Towns.
Aberdeen,	£325,218	1,934	177,651	14	180	Aberdeen.
Argyle,	227,493	3,030	101,425	4	74	Inverary.
Ayr,	409,983	1,042	145,055	14	187	Ayr.
Banff,	88,942	633	48,609	12	36	Banff.
Berwick,	245,379	479	34,048	2	126	Lauder.
Bute,	22,541	154	14,151	3	13	Rothsay.
Caithness,	35,469	744	34,529	14	24	Wick.
Clackmannan,	37,978	53	14,729	11	18	Clackmannan.
Dumbarton,	71,587	279	33,211	22	67	Dumbarton.
Dumfries,	295,621	1,271	73,770	4	82	Dumfries.
Edinburgh,	770,875	387	219,592	15	170	Edinburgh.
Elgin or Moray,	73,288	472	34,231	10	34	Elgin.
Fife,	405,770	521	128,839	12	246	Cupar.
Forfar,	361,241	978	139,606	23	127	Dundee.
Haddington,	251,126	291	36,145	3	105	Haddington.
Inverness.	185,565	3,845	94,797	5	72	Inverness.
Kincardine,	94,861	401	31,431	8	75	Bervie.
Kinross,	25,805	84	9,072	17	23	Kinross.
Kircudbright,	213,308	815	40,590	4	143	Kircudbright.
Lanark,	686,531	994	316,819	30	175	Glasgow.
Linlithgow,	97,597	124	23,291	3	65	Linlithgow.
Nairn,	14,902	197	9,354	4	19	Nairn.
Orkney & Shetland,	20,938	839	58,239	10	50	Kirkwall.
Peebles,	64,182	347	10,578	5	42	Peebles.
Perth,	55,532	2,864	142,894	3	221	Perth.
Renfrew,	265,534	232	133,443	19	158	Renfrew.
Ross & Cromarty,	121,557	2,897	74,820	9	101	Cromarty.
Roxburgh,	254,180	726	43,663	7	139	Jedburgh.]
Selkirk,	43,584	266	6,733	2	35	Selkirk.
Stirling,	218,761	532	72,621	11	130	Stirling.
Sutherland,	33,878	1,903	25,518	7	23	Dornock.
Wigton,	143,425	443	36,258	9	66	Wigton.
<i>Total,</i>	£ 6,662,651	29,787	2,365,807	13	3,066	

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 1831.

Glasgow,	202,426	Perth,	20,016
Edinburgh,	162,403	Dunfermline,	17,068
Aberdeen,	58,019	Inverness,	14,354
Paisley,	57,066	Falkirk,	12,743
Dundee,	45,355	Montrose,	12,055
Greenock,	27,571	Falkirk,	11,606
Leith,	25,855		

POPULATION OF SCOTLAND AT SIX PERIODS.

Counties.	1755.	1798.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
Aberdeen,	116,836	122,921	123,082	135,075	155,387	177,651
Argyle,	63,291	76,101	71,859	85,585	97,316	101,425
Ayr,	59,268	75,544	84,306	103,954	127,299	145,055
Banff,	36,521	38,487	35,807	36,668	43,561	48,604
Berwick,	24,946	30,875	30,621	30,779	33,385	34,048
Bute,	6,866	10,563	11,791	12,033	13,797	14,151
Caithness,	22,215	24,802	22,609	23,419	30,238	34,529
Clackmannan,	9,003	8,749	10,858	12,010	13,263	14,729
Dumfries,	41,913	52,329	54,597	62,960	27,317	73,770
Dumbarton,	13,857	18,408	20,710	24,189	70,878	33,211
Edinburgh,	90,412	122,655	122,954	148,607	191,514	219,592
Elgin or Moray,	28,934	26,080	26,705	28,108	31,162	34,231
Fife,	81,570	87,250	93,743	101,272	114,556	128,839
Forfar,	68,297	91,001	99,127	107,264	113,430	139,606
Haddington,	29,709	28,906	29,986	31,164	35,127	36,145
Inverness,	64,656	73,979	74,292	78,336	90,157	94,797
Kincardine,	24,346	26,799	26,349	27,439	29,118	31,431
Kinross,	4,889	5,302	6,725	7,245	7,762	9,072
Kircudbright,	21,205	26,959	29,211	33,684	38,903	40,590
Lanark,	81,726	125,254	146,699	191,752	244,387	316,819
Linlithgow,	16,829	17,570	17,844	19,451	22,685	23,291
Nairn,	5,694	6,054	8,257	8,251	9,006	9,354
Orkney & Shetl.	38,591	43,239	46,824	46,153	53,124	58,239
Peebles,	8,908	8,107	8,735	9,935	10,046	10,578
Perth,	118,903	133,274	126,366	135,093	139,050	142,894
Renfrew,	26,645	62,853	78,056	92,596	112,175	133,443
Ross & Cromart.	47,656	55,430	55,343	60,853	68,828	74,820
Roxburgh,	31,273	32,020	33,682	37,230	40,892	43,663
Selkirk,	4,368	4,314	5,070	5,889	6,637	6,833
Stirling,	38,813	46,613	50,825	58,174	65,376	72,621
Sutherland,	20,774	22,961	23,117	23,629	23,840	25,518
Wigton,	16,166	20,983	22,918	26,891	33,240	36,258
<i>Total,</i>	1,265,380	1,526,492	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,093,456	2,365,807

REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

From the time of the legislative union of Scotland with England, in 1706, till 1832, the former has returned 45 members to the British House of Commons; 30 for the 33 counties, and 15 for 15 districts of boroughs, which comprised 66 towns or burghs. But the right of voting for members has heretofore been extremely limited. The number of freeholders or voters in 1825, was 3,066, as stated in the preceding Statistical Table. The number in 1811 was only 2,429. — “In 1796, the number of real voters in the in the Scottish counties was estimated at 1,390. In two counties, there were only 3 real voters in each, and in 7 not more than 10. The nominal and fictitious voters were said to amount to 1202.” See “Key to Both Houses of Parliament.” — The number of persons who actually voted at the elec-

tions of the boroughs was very inconsiderable, consisting in general of the magistrates and town council, amounting to only 20 in each burgh or in all the 66 burghs to 1,320. See the Article Scotland in the "New Edinburgh Encyclopædia."

By the late Reform Act, 5 members are added to the representation of Scotland, and the representation is now distributed as follows; to the 33 counties, 28 members; to Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2 each; to Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, and Paisley, 1 each; and to 13 districts of boroughs, 1 each; — total, 50. The right of voting is also placed on the same footing as in England.

STATE OF PROPERTY IN 1811.

	Number of Proprietors.
1. Large properties, or estates above £2,000 of valued rent, or £2,500 sterling of real rent,	396
2. Middling properties, or estates from £2,000 to £500 of valued rent, or from £2,500 to £625 of real rent,	1,077
3. Small properties, or estates under £500 of valued rent, or £625 of real rent,	6,181
4. Estates belonging to corporate bodies,	144
<i>Total number of Proprietors in Scotland,</i>	<u>7,798</u>

RELIGION.

The established religion of Scotland is Presbyterianism, which includes about three-fourths of the population. The most numerous class of dissenters from the established church, are more rigid Presbyterians than the members of the establishment, and are generally strict Calvinists.

The revenue of the clergy of the established church arises from rents of land or tithes, called *teinds*, and from glebe lands, the minimum extent of which is 4 acres of arable land, with as much pasture ground as will feed a horse and 2 cows. The amount of the free teinds of 172 parishes out of 890, is less than £100; and in 1810, the government enacted that the minimum stipend should be, in addition to the manse and glebe, £150; and that the sum required to make up this income (amounting to £10,000 annually), should be paid out of the treasury. There is comparatively but little inequality in the income of the Scottish clergy: the average, including manse and glebe, is computed at £285, and very few, except in some of the large towns, have more than £350. In Edinburgh the income of the ministers is computed at nearly £700.

The established church comprises 15 synods, 78 presbyteries, 910 parishes, and 940 clergymen.

	In 1821.
Members of the Established Church,	1,638,484
Seceding Presbyterians,	285,000
Roman Catholics,	70,000
Baptists, Bereans, Glassites, Unitarians, &c.	50,000
Scotch Episcopalians,	33,000
Methodists,	10,000
Church of England,	5,000
Quakers,	530
<i>Total,</i>	<u>2,092,014</u>

EDUCATION.

Universities.	Founded.	Principals.	Prof.	Students.
St. Andrews,	1412	2	11	180
Glasgow,	1450	1	19	609
Aberdeen, { King's College,	1404	1	9 }	218
{ Marischal College,	1593	1	10 }	
Edinburgh,	1581	1	28	2,020
<i>Total,</i>	<u>6</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>3,027</u>	

Students in the University of Edinburgh.

		1829-30.	1830-31.	1831-32.
Medical	Students,	896	861	817
Literary and Philosophical	do.	766	754	638
Scots and Civil Law	do.	277	293	275
Divinity	do.	297	about 290	about 290
<i>Total,</i>		<u>2,236</u>	<u>2,198</u>	<u>2,020</u>

Scotland has been long noted for its excellent system of education for all ranks of society. It was enacted during the reign of William and Mary that "there shall be a school and schoolmaster in every parish in Scotland." The salary of the schoolmaster, in 1803, was from £16. 13s. 4d. to £22. 4s. 5d., together with a dwelling-house with at least two apartments, and a quarter of an acre of land for a garden. The fees in the country parishes vary from 1s. 6d. to 5s. a quarter. From returns made in 1825, from 764 parishes in 10 synods, it appeared that these parishes were well supplied with the means of education, and that there was scarcely an individual who had not been taught to read; but in the other synods, situated chiefly among the Highlands and the islands, there was a great want of schools. — The number of Sunday Schools, in 1831, was 1,350; scholars, 66,116.

IRELAND.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Provinces.	Population. 1821.	Sq. m.	Counties.	Pop. 1821.	Capitals.	Pop.
Ulster,	1,998,494	8,375	Antrim,	270,883	Belfast,	37,277
			Armagh,	197,427	Armagh,	8,493
			Cavan,	195,076	Cavan,	2,322
			Donegal,	248,270	Donegal,	696
			Down,	325,410	Downpatrick,	4,123
			Fermanagh,	130,997	Inniskillen,	2,399
			Londonderry,	193,869	Londonderry,	9,313
			Monaghan,	174,697	Monaghan,	3,738
			Tyrone,	261,865	Armagh,	2,095
			Carlow,	78,952	Carlow,	8,035
			Dublin,	335,892	Dublin,	185,881
			Kildare,	99,065	Kildare,	1,516
			Kilkenny,	181,946	Kilkenny,	23,230
Leinster,	1,757,492	7,360	King's Co.	131,088	Philipstown,	1,931
			Longford,	107,570	Longford,	3,783
			Louth,	119,129	Drogheda,	18,118
			Meath,	159,183	Trim,	2,470
			Queen's Co.	134,275	Maryborough,	2,677
			Westmeath,	128,819	Athlone,	7,543
			Wexford,	170,806	Wexford,	8,326
			Wicklow,	110,767	Wicklow,	2,046
			Galway,	337,374	Galway,	27,775
			Leitrim,	124,785	Carrick,	1,673
Connaught,	1,110,229	7,191	Mayo,	293,112	Castlebar,	5,404
			Roscommon,	208,729	Roscommon,	3,015
			Sligo,	146,229	Sligo,	9,283
			Clare,	208,089	Ennis,	6,701
			Cork,	730,444	Cork,	100,658
Munster,	1,935,612	9,276	Kerry,	216,185	Tralee,	7,647
			Limerick,	277,477	Limerick,	59,045
			Tipperary,	346,896	Cashell,	6,548
			Waterford,	156,521	Waterford,	28,679
Total,	6,801,827	31,202				

PROGRESS OF THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.

[Chiefly from Bryan's "Practical View of Ireland."]

1672, Sir Wm. Petty, . . .	1,100,000	1777, Hearth-money Col-	
— The same corrected, . . .	1,320,000	lectors, . . .	2,690,556
1695, Captain South, . . .	1,034,102	1785, Do. . . .	2,845,932
1712, Thomas Dobbs, . . .	2,099,094	1788, G. P. Bush, . . .	4,040,000
1718, Do. . . .	2,169,048	1791, Hearth-money Col-	
1725, Do. . . .	2,317,374	lectors, . . .	4,206,612
1726, Do. . . .	2,309,106	1792, Rev. Dr. Beaufort,	4,088,226
1731, Established Clergy, . . .	2,012,221	1805, Thos. Newenham,	5,395,456
1754, Hearth-money Col-		1814, Incomplete Census,	5,937,856
lectors, . . .	2,372,634	1821, Census, . . .	6,801,327
1767, Do. . . .	2,544,276	1831,* Do. . . .	7,734,000

* Mr. Stanley, the secretary for Ireland, stated in the House of Commons, Jan. 19, 1832, "that the returns of the population [for 1831] would not be ready for some time; but the whole amount was 7,734,000, being an increase of 13 1-2 per cent. on the census of 1821."

REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

Since the legislative union with England in 1801, Ireland has heretofore sent 100 members to the British Parliament; 64 for the 32 counties, 2 each; for the cities of Dublin and Cork, 2 each; for 31 other cities and boroughs, 1 each; and 1 for the university of Dublin. By the late Reform Act, 5 members have been added to the representation; 1 to each of the towns of Belfast, Galway, Limerick, and Waterford; and 1 to the University of Dublin.

The following table exhibits the Irish cities and boroughs, which return members, together with their population, the former number of voters, and the present number under the Reform Act. The first 6 cities send 2 members each; the rest, 1 each.

Boroughs.	Pop. 1821.	Former No. Voters.	Present No. Voters.	Boroughs.	Pop. 1821.	Former No. Voters.	Present No. Voters.
Dublin,	185,881	5,700	14,700	Carlow,	8,038	13	350
Cork,	100,658	3,876	4,550	Carrickfergus,	8,023	847	440
Limerick,	59,045	2,413	2,050	Tralee,	7,647	13	254
Belfast,	37,277	13	2,300	Athlone,	7,543	90	220
Waterford,	28,677	980	1,507	Kinsale,	7,068	175	260
Galway,	27,775	2,094	660	Ennis,	6,701	15	250
Kilkenny,	23,230	865	850	Cashel,	6,548	26	200
Drogheda,	18,118	936	837	Dungarvon,	5,105	871	210
Clonmell,	15,590	94	652	Coleraine,	4,851	52	188
Bandon,	10,179	13	240	Lisburn,	4,684	141	275
Newry,	10,013	1,086	700	New Ross,	4,475	38	246
Londonderry,	9,313	450	578	Downpatrick,	4,123	493	300
Sligo,	9,283	13	456	Mallow,	4,114	524	200
Dundalk,	9,256	32	600	Dungannon,	3,243	12	161
Youghall,	8,969	263	400	Portarlington,	2,817	15	185
Armagh,	8,493	13	450	Enniskillen,	2,399	14	233
Wexford,	8,326	591	430				

EDUCATION.

The University of Dublin is a well endowed Protestant institution, with 18 professorships; students in 1828, 1,254.

The Royal Catholic College of Maynooth, partly supported by the government, has 10 professors; and the College of Carlow, 4 professors.

The means of education possessed by the great mass of the people, are very limited; yet instruction is sought after by the poor with great avidity.

Schools in Ireland according to the Returns in 1824.

	Schools.	Total Scholars.	Catholics	Estab.Ch.	Presbyte.	Protest. Dissent.	Rel. not stated.
Ulster	3,449	141,882	57,027	35,977	44,383	2,476	2,023
Leinster	3,492	158,740	123,265	30,954	584	372	3,565
Munster	3,359	188,206	168,209	17,518	119	451	1,909
Connaugh.	1,523	71,721	59,788	9,003	218	113	2,599
<i>Total</i>	11,823	560,549	408,285	93,452	45,304	3,412	10,096

Number of pay-schools,	9,352	attended by	Scholars.
Schools wholly or in part free,	2,471	do.	394,732
<i>Total</i>	<i>11,823</i>		<i>560,549</i>
Catholic scholars at the pay-schools,			307,402
Protestant do.	do.		87,328
<i>Total</i>			<i>394,730</i>
Scholars supported by the Kildare Place Society,			58,205
Scholars supported by bequests and voluntary contributions,			46,514
Scholars supported by Catholic funds,			46,119
Scholars supported by the Association for Discountenancing Vice			12,769
Scholars belonging to the Chartered Schools			2,210
<i>Total</i>			<i>165,817</i>

RELIGION. — PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

Ulster.

Cons.	Tran.	Protestant Bishops.	Cons.	Catholic Bishops.	Sees.
1806	1822	Lord J. G. Beresford, D. D. } Abp. <i>Primate of all Ireland.</i>	1819	Archbishop.	Armagh.
1802	1823	N. Alexander, D. D.	1830	John Cantwell, D. D.	Meath.
1801	1802	G. de la P. Beresford, D. D.	1827	James Browne, D. D.	Kilmore.
1804	1822	Lord R. Tottigham, D. D.	1818	Edward Kernan, D. D.	Clogher.
1819		James Saurin, D. D.	1826	Thomas Kelly, D. D.	Dromore.
1820	1823	Richard Mant, D. D.	1825	Wm. Crolly, D. D.	Down and Connor.
1822		William Bissett, D. D.	1821	P. McGettigan, D. D.	Raphoe.
1828	1831	Richard Ponsonby, D. D.	1820	P'r. McLaughlin, D. D.	Derry.

Leinster.

1831		Richard Whately, D. D. } Abp. <i>Primate of Ireland,</i>	1809	D. Murray, D. D. Abp.	Dublin.
1803	1804	C. D. Lindsay, D. D.	1819	James Doyle, D. D.	Kildare.
1813		Robert Fowler, D. D.	1829	Wm. Kinsella, D. D.	Ossory.
1820	1822	Th. Elrington, D. D.	1819	James Keating, D. D.	Ferns & Leighlin.

Munster.

1822		Richard Laurence, D. C. L. } Abp. <i>Primate of Munster,</i>	1822	Robert Laffan, D. D. } Archbishop.	Cashel and Emly.
1813		Hon. R. Bourke, D. D.	1830	Wm. Abraham, D. D.	Wat'fd & Lismore.
1822		John Jebb, D. D.	1825	John Ryan, D. D.	Lim'k, Ard. & Ag.
1826		John Brinkley, D. D.	1827	Mich. Collins, D. D.	Cloyne.
1830		Samuel Kyle, D. D.	1815	John Murphy, D. D.	Cork and Ross.
1831		Edmund Knox, D. D.	1819	Pat. McMahon, D. D.	Killaloe & Kilfenora

Connaught.

1802	1819	P. Le Poer Trench, D. D. } Abp. <i>Primate of Connaught,</i>	1815	Oliver Kolly, D. D. Abp.	Tuam.
1804		Christopher Butson, D. D.	1816	Thomas Coen, D. D.	Clonfort & Kilmard.
1810		James Verschoyle, D. D.		Peter Waldron, D. D.	Killala & Achonry.
1812	1819	John Leslie, D. D.	1819	Patrick Burke, D. D.	Elphin.

The sees are above given according to the Protestant establishment. — The Bishops of Meath and Kildare take precedence of all other Bishops; the rest according to priority of consecration.

Additional Catholic Bishops.

Prov. of Ulster,	Wm. Higgins, D. D.	Bishop,	Ardagh,	cons. 1829.
Prov. of Munster,	Cornelius Egan, D. D.	do.	Kerry,	do. 1824.
	Patrick McNicholas, D. D.	do.	Achonry,	do. 1818.
Prov. of Connaught,	Edmund French, D. D.	do.	Kilfenora & Kilmacduagh,	do. 1825.
	George J. Browne, D. D.	do.	Galway,	do. 1831.

In the Protestant establishment, Ardagh is annexed to the archbishopric of Tuam; and in the Catholic hierarchy, Leighlin is united to Kildare instead of Ferns, and Ross to Cloyne, instead of Cork. A statement of the income of the Irish Protestant Archbishops and Bishops was given in the American Almanac for 1831; according to which the average of each would be between eight and nine thousand pounds a year. Some accounts make it considerably less. Mr. Leslie Foster stated to the Parliamentary Committee on Irish Affairs, "that the Bishops' incomes, would not, if divided, amount to more than £5,000 a year each."

There are 2,500 parishes, which have been united into 1,200 benefices. Far the greater number of the people are Catholics; and in many parishes where tithes are exacted, there are no Protestants. The poor are mostly Catholics; the rich chiefly Protestants. Sir Henry Hardinge, the late secretary of state for Ireland, stated that "five sixths of the property were Protestant, while five sixths of the population were Catholic." The income of the established clergy is derived from tithes, church rates, and the rent of glebe and bishops' lands. The amount of tithes is stated by Bryan at £600,000. The tithe system has long been regarded as a great grievance, and extensive combinations, embracing many Protestants as well as Catholics, have lately been formed to set it aside.

"The fixed resources of the clergy," says the author of "Commentaries on Ireland," "are abundantly sufficient for the church without either tithes or church rates. According to a return made to parliament on the 30th of March, 1830, the lands held by the several bishops (excepting the bishop's of Down, Raphoe, and Dromore) amount to 489,141 Irish acres; and adding to that quantity, for the three bishops, who have not made returns of their lands, 30,000 acres (being less than the quantity of lands annexed to three sees certified to be of equal value), and 82,645 acres (being the amount of glebe lands returned), the church appears to possess 602,645 acres. Valuing the land, on an average, at £1 an acre [per annum], which is making an ample allowance for wastes, the rents would be more than sufficient to provide incomes for the bishops and clergy on the following scale:—4 archbishops, £4,000 each; 18 bishops, £3,000 each; 1,200 beneficed clergymen, on average, £300 each; 670 curates, (the number returned in 1828) £150 each."

The number of the Catholic clergy was stated, in 1821, at 1,994. Their support is derived from voluntary contributions, and from fees; and their provision is truly surprising, considering the poverty of the people, and how much is drawn from them in rent by the landlords, and in tithes for the support of the Protestant clergy. The average stipend of a priest together with his curate, is stated at £150 per annum. Bishop Doyle stated his own income to be generally between £450 and £500 a year, and that many other bishops received more.

The Presbyterians are numerous in the province of Ulster. The number of their ministers, in 1821, was stated at 239; that of other Protestant Dissenters, at 145.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

According to the returns of houses in 1791, there were ;

Houses inhabited by paupers,	112,556
Houses having only 1 hearth and not inhabited by paupers	515,346
Houses having 2 hearths,	33,785
Houses having 3 hearths,	10,216
Houses having more than 3, but less than 9 hearths,	23,299
Houses having from 11 to 144 hearths	5,900
<i>Total,</i>	701,102

This statement indicates, what is notoriously the fact, that the great mass of the people of Ireland are extremely poor. The number of inhabited houses since the above date has much increased : in 1821, it was 1,142,602 ; but the condition of the people has probably not been, on the whole, improved. "Four mud walls with one entrance, and frequently without either window or chimney, constitute an Irish hovel. The rent of these cabins is from one to two guineas a year. To each cabin there is commonly annexed about one acre of ground, which is cropped with potatoes, oats, and flax. There are numbers of peasants who have not a bedstead, nor even a truckle bed-frame. They sleep on a bundle of straw or heath laid on the clay floor ; sheets are scarcely known, and their blankets are scanty and tattered. Their food is almost entirely potatoes and milk, and their fuel turf."

The habitation of the Irish peasant is described by Mr. Bicheno as follows :— "It is built by the occupier of the soil out of the materials which he finds on the spot. The four walls are of dirt, mixed with rushes or straw beaten up with it. The floor is the earth. The roof is constructed of bogwood fastened together with pins of the same, or tied with rude cordage made of grass or rye-straw, which is a favorite material. The covering is sods, or perhaps a thatch of heath. If a window be indulged in, it consists of a single pane of glass, built in with the wall. There is a door-way, but frequently no door ; its place being supplied by a straw-mat. The chimney, if there be one, is a square frame of wood-work, wrapped round with wattles of hay plastered with clay. The smoke indeed seldom escapes by its lawful channel, but makes its way, as it can, by every pore through the roof, walls, and door. The general aspect of these hovels at a distance is that of heaps of dung reeking with the steam of their own fermentation."

"No country upon earth," says Mr. Bryan, in his "Practical View of Ireland," "has exhibited so stern an evidence of the fatal power of an oligarchy to counteract the bounties of heaven as Ireland. Her soil has been proved by the clearest experiments to be superior to that of England ; yet 5,000,000 acres are at this day undisturbed by the plough or spade ; her seas abound with fish, and some of the finest fishing banks are in sight of

her shores ; yet the Irish peasant on the first failure of his potato-crop, dies of hunger. In this country we behold capacious jails, extensive barracks, and crowded hospitals ; and in their vicinage the clay-built habitations of the people, whose food is roots, — drink, water, — and beds, straw ; — all manifesting their moral and physical degradation. — In one year 20,000 persons have perished of famine, and 8 millions' worth of produce exported. — Mr. Nimmo, the government engineer, states the yearly expenditure on idle beggars to be £1,500,000 : soldiers cost £1,300,000 : police, £250,000 : total £3,050,000 for idle consumers, to keep Ierand in a state of misery, famine, idleness, and insurrection, where there is no security for life or property."

" More than £12,000,000," says Mr. Bryan, " is annually taken from *direct* investment in Irish industry ; £4,000,000 of absentee rent ; £2,000,000 invested in the funds ; more than £5,000,000 of taxes ; £600,000 for tithes, if we consider the whole island brought under the composition act, and make our estimate from the 1,200 parishes now under it ; £600,000, the rent of glebe and bishops' lands. — The tyranny of the Irish landlords is almost incredible." " The rents," Dean Swift affirmed in his time, " are squeezed out of the very blood, and vitals, and clothes, and dwellings of the tenants, who live worse than English beggars." Mr. Bicheno remarks, that " there are many liberal landlords ; but still as a class, they are needy, exacting, unremitting, harsh, and without sympathy for their tenants." " The Irish landlord," says the Quarterly Review, November, 1831, " is not even restrained by the check of fear which operates on an Eastern despot, lest extremity of suffering should drive his *ryot* peasants to desperation, and endanger the security of his power and property. He depends on an *English army*, maintained by *English taxes*, for the collection of the amount of his bond, and for securing the passive submission of his tenantry to any exactions he may choose to inflict. There can be no question of the various classes of peasantry, the Irish cottiers stand the most thoroughly destitute and alone in the time of calamity, are the most entirely at the mercy of their own landlords, and, as a body, occupy the lowest, the most helpless, and utterly hopeless position. It is only the circumstance resulting from the proximity of England, — the facility, namely, of procuring money and suppressing insurrection, — which creates the peculiar power of extorting high rents possessed by the landlords of Ireland, and places the cultivator of the soil of that country in a situation of unexampled hardship. May the common legislature, by extending the benefit of the English poor-laws to that portion of the empire, speedily remove this dreadful state of things, which, so long as it exists, is an indelible disgrace to a nation that prides itself on standing at the head of civilization, on the benevolence of its character, and on the equality, the justice, and impartiality of its institutions !"

" The Irish proprietors," says Mr. Bryan, " reside chiefly in England, indulging in luxurious ease and comfort, and participating in all voluptuous

amusements, purchased by means of the toil and blood of thousands of their fellow-creatures." The cultivator receives barely what keeps him alive. "The potato is the only produce he reserves to himself. All the rest, cattle, corn, butter, pigs, poultry, eggs, go to the landlord." Bicheno. "The average rate of rural wages for men, in the whole country, is 10*d.* a day; in some districts it is only 8*d.* And when the days, nay, weeks and months, in which great numbers of laborers cannot obtain employment, are deducted, what a wretched remuneration is even 10*d.* a day? When the employment is constant, this remuneration is insufficient. It is but 5*s.* a week: out of which deduct 10*d.* a week for house rent, and 3*s.* 6*d.* for potatoes to give a family three meals a day, allowing 28 lbs. for each day, at 3*d.* a stone, a low average for the whole country throughout the year; and but 8*d.* a week, or £1. 14*s.* 8*d.* a year would remain to provide fire and clothing for the family. There would be nothing for salt, milk, or any kind of sustenance other than potatoes washed down with water. — The Irish are not singular in being turbulent, when suffering privations or oppression; but they are singular in bearing so much of both before they become turbulent." *Commentaries on Ireland*, 1831. "The people, naturally hardy, easily subsisted, and singularly vigorous, laborious, and intelligent, when we consider their opportunities," says Bryan, "are yet one-eighth of them paupers, and almost all restless, insubordinate, and embittered against the laws and present system of government."

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WILLIAM IV. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and King of Hanover; b. Aug. 21, 1765; m. July 11, 1818, **ADELAIDE**, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, b. Aug. 13, 1792; succeeded his brother *George IV.*, June 26, 1830.

Brothers and Sisters of the King, with their Annual Parliamentary Allowance.

1. *Augusta Sophia*; (£13,000); b. Nov. 3, 1768.
2. *Elizabeth*; b. May 22, 1770; m. April 7, 1818, to *Frederick Joseph Lewis*, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who died April 2, 1823.
3. *Ernest-Augustus*, Duke of Cumberland; (£25,000); b. June 5, 1771; m. May 29, 1815, *Frederica Sophia Carolina*, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and widow of Frederick William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, b. March 20, 1778: — Issue; *George Frederick*, b. May 27, 1819.
4. *Augustus Frederick*, Duke of Sussex; (£21,000) b. Jan. 27, 1773.
5. *Adolphus Frederick*, Duke of Cambridge; (£27,000); b. Feb. 24, 1774; m. May 7, 1818, *Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa*, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, b. July 25, 1797: — Issue; 1. *George William*, b. March 26, 1819: 2. *Augusta Caroline*, b. July 19, 1822.

6. *Mary*, Duchess of Gloucester ; (£13,000) ; b. April 25, 1776 ; m. July 22, 1816, to her cousin the Duke of Gloucester.

7. *Sophia* ; (13,000) ; b. Nov. 3, 1777.

Niece of the King.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, *Heiress Presumptive*, (daughter of the late Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, — b. Nov. 2, 1767, died Jan. 23, 1820, — by Victoria Maria Louisa (£12,000), sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Leopold, King of Belgium ; b. Aug. 17, 1786) ; b. May 24, 1819.

Cousins of the King. — Issue of the late Duke of Gloucester.

Sophia Matilda, (£7,000) ; b. May 23, 1773.

William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester ; (£14,000) ; b. Jan. 15, 1776 ; m. July 22, 1816, his cousin the *Princess Mary*.

THE KING'S MINISTERS.

	Salary.
Earl Grey,	<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i> , £5,000
Viscount Althorp,	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> , 5,398
Lord Brougham,	<i>Lord-Chancellor</i> , 14,000
Marquess of Lansdowne,	<i>President of the Council</i> , 2,840
Lord Durham,	<i>Lord Privy Seal</i> , 2,000
Viscount Melbourne,	<i>Sec. State for the Home Dep.</i> , 6,000
Viscount Palmerston,	<i>Sec. State for the Foreign do.</i> , 6,000
Viscount Goderich,	<i>Sec. State for the Colonial do.</i> , 6,000
Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R. G. Graham, bt.	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> , 5,000
Lord Auckland,	<i>Mast. Mint & Pr. Board of Trade</i> , 3,000
Rt. Hon. Charles Grant,	<i>Pres. of the Board of Control</i> , 5,000
Duke of Richmond,	<i>Post-master General</i> , 2,000
Lord Holland,	<i>Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster</i> ,
Lord John Russell,	<i>Paymaster of the Forces</i> , 2,000
Rt. Hon. Edward G. S. Stanley,	<i>Chief Sec. of State for Ireland</i> , 5,653
Earl of Carlisle,	

* * *The above form the Cabinet.*

Rt. Hon. Sir John C. Hobhouse,	<i>Secretary at War</i> ,
Lord Hill,	<i>Com. in Chief of the Forces</i> , 3,458
Rt. Hon. Sir James Kempt,	<i>Master General of the Ordnance</i> , 3,176
Duke of Devonshire,	<i>Lord-Chamberlain</i> , 3,058
Marquess Wellesley,	<i>Lord-Steward</i> , 2,436
Earl Albemarle,	<i>Master of the Horse</i> , 3,350
Marquess of Winchester,	<i>Groom of the Stole</i> ,
Viscount Duncan,	<i>First Commis. of Land Revenue</i> , 2,000
Rt. Hon. Chas. Powlett Thompson,	<i>Treasurer of the Navy and Vice-Pres. Board of Trade</i> ,
Sir Thomas Denman, kt.	<i>Attorney-General</i> , 3,000
Sir William Horne, kt.	<i>Solicitor-General</i> ,

IRELAND.

Marquess of Anglesey,	<i>Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland</i> , 20,000
Lord Plunkett,	<i>Lord-Chancellor</i> , 9,884
Rt. Hon. Sir Richard H. Vivian,	<i>Commander of the Forces</i> , 3,607
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Blackburn,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,
Philip Crampton, Esq.	<i>Solicitor-General</i> ,

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEST, WITH THE AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE AND TOTAL EXPENDITURE DURING EACH REIGN. [From Dr. John Robinson's "Abridgment of Hume and Smollet."]

<i>Norman Family.</i>							
Sovereigns.	Began to Reign.	Reigned.			Cost each Year.	Total Cost of each Reign.	
		V.	M.	D.			
William I.	1066, October	14	20	10	28	£400,000	£8,400,000
William II.	1087, Sept.	9	12	10	24	360,000	4,550,000
Henry I.	1100, August	2	35	3	29	300,000	10,500,000
Stephen of Blois.	1135, Dec.	1	18	10	24	250,000	4,750,000
<i>Family of Plantagenet.</i>							
Henry II.	1154, October	25	34	8	11	200,000	7,000,000
Richard I.	1189, July	6	9	9	0	159,000	1,500,000
John,	1199, April	6	17	6	13	100,000	1,700,000
Henry III.	1216, October	19	56	0	23	80,000	4,180,000
Edward I.	1272, Nov.	16	34	7	21	150,000	5,250,000
Edward II.	1307, July	7	19	6	18	100,000	2,000,000
Edward III.	1327, January	25	50	4	27	151,139	7,700,450
Richard II.	1377, June	21	22	3	8	130,000	2,850,000
<i>Branch of Lancaster.</i>							
Henry IV.	1399, Sept.	29	13	5	20	100,000	1,400,000
Henry V.	1412, March	20	9	5	11	76,643	689,787
Henry VI.	1422, August	31	38	6	4	61,976	2,531,064
<i>Branch of York.</i>							
Edward IV.	1466, March	4	22	1	5	100,000	2,200,000
Edward V.	1483, April	9	0	2	13		
Richard III.	1483, June	23	2	2	0	100,000	200,000
<i>House of Tudor.</i>							
Henry VII.	1485, August	22	23	0	8	400,000	10,600,000
Henry VIII.	1509, April	22	37	9	6	800,000	30,100,000
Edward VI.	1546, January	28	6	5	8	400,000	2,400,000
Mary,	1553, July	6	5	4	11	450,000	2,250,000
Elizabeth,	1558, Nov.	17	44	4	7	500,000	22,500,000
<i>Family of Stuart.</i>							
James I.	1603, March,	24	22	0	3	600,000	13,230,000
Charles I.	1625, March	27	23	10	3	395,819	23,199,655
Charles II.	1648, January	30	36	0	7	1,800,090	64,800,000
James II.	1684, February	6	4	0	7	2,001,855	8,007,420
William & Mary,	1688, February	13	13	0	23	3,342,778	72,127,502
Anne,	1702, March	8	12	4	24	9,597,924	122,373,531
<i>House of Hanover.</i>							
George I.	1714, August	1	12	10	10	6,388,572	79,832,160
George II.	1727, June	11	33	4	14	8,249,247	276,349,773
George III.	1760, October	25	59	3	4	39,786,000	2,357,441,262
George IV.	1820, January	29	10	4	26		
William IV.	1830, June	26					

VII. FRANCE.

TABLE OF DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

[The places to which an asterisk (*) is affixed were capitals of the ancient provinces]

<i>Northern Part.</i>				
Ancient Provinces.	Departments.	Pop. 1832.	Capitals.	Pop. 1827.
Flanders,	North,	989,988	Lille,*	69,086
Artois,	Pas-de-Calais,	655,245	Arras,*	22,173
Picardy,	Somme,	543,704	Amiens,*	42,032
	Lower Seine,	693,683	Rouen,*	90,000
	Eure,	424,248	Evreux,	9,729
Normandy,	Calvados,	494,702	Caen,	38,161
	Manche,	591,280	Saint Lo,	8,509
	Orne,	444,881	Alençon,	14,071
	Seine,	935,108	PARIS,*	1890,431
	Seine and Oise,	448,180	Versailles,	39,966
Isle-of-France,	Seine and Marne,	323,893	Melun,	7,199
	Oise,	387,725	Beauvais,	12,865
	Aisne,	513,000	Laon,	7,354
	Ardennes,	289,622	Mezieres,	4,159
Champagne,	Marne,	337,076	Chalons-sur-M.	12,419
	Aube,	246,361	Troyes,*	25,587
	Upper Marne,	249,827	Chaumont,	6,027
	Meuse,	314,588	Bar-le-Duc,	12,520
Lorraine,	Moselle,	417,003	Metz,	45,276
	Meurthe,	415,568	Nancy,*	29,122
	Vosges,	397,987	Epinal,	7,951
<i>Central Part.</i>				
Orleanais,	Loiret,	305,276	Orleans,*	40,340
	Eure and Loir,	278,820	Chartres,	13,703
	Loir and Cher,	235,750	Blois,	11,337
Touraine,	Indre and Loire,	297,015	Tours,*	20,927
	Indre,	245,289	Chateauroux,	11,010
Berry,	Cher,	256,059	Bourges,	19,500
Nivernais,	Nievre,	282,521	Nevers,*	15,782
Bourbonnais,	Allier,	298,257	Moulins,*	14,525
Marche,	Creuse,	265,384	Gueret,*	3,448
Limousin,	Upper Vienne,	285,130	Limoges,*	25,612
	Correze,	294,834	Tulle,	8,479
Auvergne,	Puy-de-Dôme,	573,100	Clermont-Fer.*	30,010
	Cantal,	258,594	Aurillac,	8,576
<i>Western Part.</i>				
Maine,	Sarthe,	456,372	Le Mans,*	19,477
	Mayenne,	352,586	Laval,	15,840
Anjou,	Maine and Loire,	467,874	Angers,*	29,978
	Ille and Vilaine,	547,052	Rennes,*	29,377
	Côtes-du-Nord,	598,872	Saint Brieuc,	9,963
Brittany,	Finisterre,	524,396	Quimper,	10,032
	Morbihan,	433,522	Vannes,	11,289
	Lower Loire,	470,093	Nantes,	71,937
	Vienne,	232,731	Poitiers,*	21,563
Poitou,	Two Sevres,	294,840	Niort,	15,799
	Vendee,	330,350	Bourb. Vendee,	3,129

† Population of Paris, in 1817, 713,966; in 1827, 890,431; in 1832, 774,332

Provinces.	Departments.	Pop. 1832.	Capitals.	Pop. 1827.
Aunis, Saintonge and Angoumois,	Lower Charente, Charente,	445,249 362,539	Rochelle, Angoulême,*	11,173 15,806
<i>Eastern Part.</i>				
Alsace,	Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine,	424,258 540,213	Colmar, Strasburg,*	15,495 49,708
Franche-Comté,	Upper Saône, Doubs, Jura,	338,940 265,535 312,504	Vesoul, Besançon,* Lons-le-Saun.	5,252 28,795 7,864
Burgundy,	Yonne, Côte-d'Or, Saône and Loire,	352,487 375,817 523,970	Auxerre, Dijon,* Macon,	12,348 23,845 10,963
Lyonnais,	Ain, Rhône, Loire,	346,030 434,429 391,216	Bourg, Lyons,* Montbrison,	8,424 145,675 5,156
<i>Southern Part.</i>				
Languedoc,	Upper Loire, Ardeche, Lozere, Gard, Herault, Tarn, Aude,	292,078 340,734 140,374 357,383 346,207 335,844 270,120	Le Puy, Privas, Mende, Nîmes, Montpellier, Alby, Carcassonne,	14,998 4,199 5,445 39,068 35,842 10,993 17,755
Rousillon, County of Foix,	Upper Garonne, East. Pyrenees, Ariege, Dordogne, Gironde, Lot and Garonne,	427,856 187,052 253,121 482,750 554,225 346,885	Toulouse,* Perpignan,* Foix,* Perigueux, Bordeaux,* Agen,	55,319 15,357 4,958 8,588 93,549 11,971
Guyenne and Gascogne,	Lot, Tarn & Garonne, Aveyron, Landes, Gers,	283,827 242,509 359,056 281,504 312,160	Cahors, Montauban, Rhodez, Mont-de-Mar. Auch,	12,413 25,466 7,747 3,088 10,844
Bearn,	Upper Pyrenees, Lower Pyrenees,	233,031 428,404	Tarbes, Pau,*	8,712 11,761
Dauphiny,	Isere, Drôme, Upper Alps,	550,258 299,556 129,102	Grenoble,* Valence, Gap,	22,149 10,283 7,015
County of Ve- naissin,	Vaucluse, Lower Alps,	239,113 155,896	Avignon,* Digne,	31,180 3,955
Provence,	Mouths of Rhone, Var, Corsica,	309,473 317,501 195,407	Marseilles, Draguignan. Ajaccio.	15,941 8,035 7,658
Colonies in America, in Africa, and in Asia,		32,560,934 500,000		
<i>General Total</i> . . .		33,060,934		

STATISTICAL TABLE OF FRANCE.

Departments.	Sq. l.*	Pop. to Sq. l.	Depth in leues.	Hectares.†	Forests Hectare	Horned Cattle.	Revenue. Francs.
Ain,	271	1,277	5	584,822	64,423	105,758	11,978,160
Aisne,	375	1,368	6	742,457	103,738	94,759	23,435,114
Allier,	373	799	4	580,997	106,933	31,537	9,240,259
Alps, Lower,	273	571	2	729,598	60,015	11,837	3,498,205
Alps, Upper,	230	561	2	545,293	74,390	30,165	2,963,491
Ardeche,	240	1,419	3	548,423	28,828	59,489	10,793,768
Ardennes,	280	1,034	3	506,835	150,877	87,591	10,496,894
Ariege,	245	1,033	3	568,964	55,829	54,543	7,763,157
Aube,	300	821	3	605,025	77,137	50,150	14,166,666
Aude,	321	841	4	631,683	56,920	39,629	13,129,251
Aveyron,	463	775	5	882,171	45,693	79,588	11,090,414
Calvados,	282	1,754	7	557,663	32,930	13,971	33,543,307
Cantal,	255	1,014	3	542,037	30,929	26,830	8,711,538
Charente,	300	1,208	5	588,243	22,188	75,400	17,350,418
Charente, Lower,	366	1,216	7	608,050	38,240	72,129	20,227,272
Cher,	373	686	4	713,347	150,038	45,626	9,814,814
Correze,	296	996	3	575,600	13,708	99,081	5,441,489
Corsica, Isle,	440	444	2	980,510	55,841	43,937	2,635,000
Cote-d'Or,	459	818	5	871,027	228,869	111,195	21,896,551
Cotes-du-Nord,	360	1,608	6	744,074	18,990	173,469	17,872,340
Creuse,	298	890	3	532,234	39,064	105,181	6,068,965
Dordogne,	480	1,005	7	941,406	67,514	118,239	13,966,887
Doubs,	266	998	4	547,357	113,296	118,209	14,075,925
Drome,	336	861	3	656,998	92,152	10,341	10,413,223
Eure,	300	1,414	7	581,102	97,791	48,324	17,388,059
Eure and Loir,	307	908	4	602,732	44,998	62,102	14,303,797
Finisterre,	362	1,448	6	693,384	12,771	334,042	14,343,434
Gard,	290	1,232	5	599,725	81,339	5,660	17,891,653
Garonne, Upper,	310	1,380	7	671,701	50,005	79,866	13,535,244
Gers,	343	910	5	615,186	11,563	87,591	11,296,496
Gironde,	550	1,007	8	1,024,927	90,736	94,500	32,111,111
Herault,	326	1,062	5	623,899	90,396	7,694	15,096,674
Ile and Vilaine,	359	1,521	7	635,599	20,057	155,629	18,543,689
Indre,	370	663	3	701,661	102,460	111,553	7,411,347
Indre and Loire,	325	913	4	643,219	73,591	67,610	12,333,333
Isere,	453	1,214	6	831,681	133,755	120,384	17,500,000
Jura,	262	1,154	3	503,304	138,590	122,850	14,042,553
Landes,	479	587	3	909,229	255,756	65,546	4,842,767
Loir and Cher,	335	703	3	639,666	66,320	65,837	11,546,153
Loire,	256	1,528	5	462,236	36,560	74,759	11,174,497
Loire, Upper,	243	1,202	3	495,784	23,272	56,306	11,086,956
Loire, Lower,	283	1,661	6	609,708	59,818	146,572	16,122,448
Loiret,	350	872	5	705,138	95,960	84,848	13,468,208
Lot,	270	1,051	6	521,114	25,000	63,164	9,663,424
Lot and Garonne,	290	1,198	5	479,657	25,879	74,601	16,904,260
Lozere,	272	512	2	509,478	21,681	36,971	5,058,823
Maine and Loire,	383	1,221	7	723,008	43,404	175,000	21,110,474
Manche,	338	1,749	7	602,981	16,357	179,000	29,760,000
Marne,	424	795	5	810,789	81,619	91,590	14,879,518
Marne, Upper,	325	768	4	622,899	223,570	89,172	12,666,666
Mayenne,	275	1,232	5	518,127	26,621	173,403	13,456,790
Meurthe,	320	1,298	5	557,274	218,983	83,712	14,955,159
Meuse,	314	1,001	4	604,634	180,234	77,593	12,845,528
Morbihan,	355	1,221	6	712,587	18,329	197,880	14,646,464
Moselle,	290	1,465	7	672,143	132,065	81,395	14,138,117
Nievre,	372	759	4	662,106	182,584	120,675	10,653,226
North,	300	3,299	12	561,206	57,051	192,001	37,431,192
Oise,	304	1,275	5	589,821	83,319	117,576	24,100,000
Orne,	319	1,394	7	561,053	59,172	122,200	20,681,520
Pas-de-Calais,	325	2,016	7	669,924	46,292	16,101	31,720,430
Puy-de-Dome,	425	1,348	7	809,933	55,258	110,000	14,380,932
Pyrenees, Lower,	405	1,057	5	763,090	112,615	124,000	10,609,756
Pyrenees, Upper,	246	947	3	463,000	68,683	54,000	6,785,714
Pyrenees, Eastern,	220	850	2	405,052	49,403	17,065	4,697,936
Rhine, Lower,	240	2,251	6	417,500	156,607	133,554	15,692,307

* Geographical square leagues: 1 square league = 7.7 English square miles.

† A hectare is equal to 2.47 English acres.

Departments.	Sq. l.	P. op. to Sq. l.	Depu- ties.	Hectares.	Forests. Hectares.	Horned Cattle.	Revenue. Francs.
Rhine, Upper, . . .	200	2,121	5	384,973	159,869	95,131	13,846,153
Rhone,	147	2,955	5	279,922	22	47,229	16,030,634
Rhone, Mouths of, .	266	1,163	5	506,847	54,994	2,091	15,670,103
Saone, Upper, . . .	278	1,219	3	519,233	150,674	109,924	16,402,809
Saone and Loire, . .	447	1,172	7	857,098	131,494	120,000	22,925,303
Sarthe,	325	1,404	7	639,553	58,622	128,564	17,906,077
Seine,	122	42,505	12	47,298	4,070	9,860	49,921,466
Seine, Lower, . . .	322	2,123	10	595,439	84,140	60,722	34,285,714
Seine and Marne, . .	300	1,097	5	595,980	73,754	75,492	21,032,679
Seine and Oise, . . .	287	1,561	7	549,936	94,564	126,570	29,483,660
Sevres, Two,	20	921	3	585,273	39,277	78,679	10,101,565
Somme,	310	1,753	7	604,456	55,013	91,182	29,732,758
Tarn,	280	1,196	4	573,386	42,486	58,236	11,898,734
Tarn and Garonne, . .	198	1,224	4	358,765	11,216	43,355	11,151,825
Var,	380	835	5	729,627	118,766	10,448	15,384,615
Vaucluse,	185	1,292	3	330,984	57,297	2,426	7,421,155
Vendee,	362	945	5	675,458	19,608	137,601	15,000,000
Vienne,	366	722	4	691,012	57,808	47,121	10,074,626
Vienne, Upper, . . .	283	1,007	4	572,952	22,023	113,060	7,152,317
Vosges,	295	1,349	5	498,917	216,246	124,510	12,580,645
Yonne,	370	952	5	720,372	158,021	60,252	15,833,333
Total,	27,440		430	52,889,672	6,584,010		1,315,785,844

PROGRESS OF THE POPULATION OF FRANCE DURING 13 YEARS.

Births.			Natural Children.	Total Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Increase of Pop.
Legitimate Children.							
Year.	Male.	Female.					
1817	456,570	425,002	62,553	944,125	265,244	748,223	195,902
1818	440,972	414,332	58,551	913,855	212,979	751,907	161,948
1819	475,651	440,606	65,661	987,918	215,088	788,055	199,863
1820	460,463	432,121	66,349	958,933	208,893	770,706	188,227
1821	463,069	432,803	67,485	963,358	221,868	751,214	212,144
1822	465,274	437,774	69,748	972,796	247,495	774,162	198,634
1823	460,807	433,552	69,662	964,021	232,020	742,735	221,286
1824	471,490	441,488	71,174	984,152	231,680	763,606	220,546
1825	468,151	436,443	69,392	973,986	243,674	798,012	175,947
1826	474,837	445,883	72,471	993,191	247,194	835,658	157,533
1827	469,209	440,219	70,768	980,196	255,738	791,125	189,071
1828	465,745	440,098	70,694	976,547	246,839	837,145	139,402
1829	460,549	434,378	69,416	964,343	250,342	806,723	157,620

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1754	According to Father Mirabeau,	18,000,107
1772	Do. Buffon,	21,671,777
1772	Do. Abbé d'Expilly,	22,014,357
1785	Do. Necker,	24,676,000
1787	By Official Census,	24,800,000
1791	Under the Constituent Assembly,	26,363,074
1798	According to M. de Prony,	26,048,254
1799	Do. M. Depère,	28,810,694
1815	After the Treaty of Peace,	29,236,000
1820	. . . . .	30,451,187
1827	By Official Census,	31,851,543
1832	Do.	32,560,934

PUBLIC DEBT AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Francs.

1589	At the death of Henry III., according to Sully, .	296,620,252
1595	Under Henry IV., Sully's Ministry,	96,900,000
1660	Under Louis XIV. Colbert's Ministry, . . .	785,400,000
1698	Do. do. Pelletier's Ministry,	1,301,690,000
1710	Do. do. After the War; de Chamilliant's Min. .	4,386,318,750
1788	Under Louis XVI., Necker,	4,245,750,000
1807	Under Napoleon,	1,912,500,000
1821	Under Louis XVIII, Villèle's Ministry, . .	3,466,000,000
1831	Under Louis Philip. Périer's Ministry, . . .	5,185,438,457

THE PUBLIC REVENUE AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Francs.

1514	Under Louis XII., according to Sully,	7,750,000
1547	At the death of Francis I. do.	15,730,000
1557	Under Henry II.	12,098,573
1560	Under Francis II.	9,104,971
1574	Under Charles IX.	8,628,998
1581	Under Henry III., according to Sully,	31,654,400
1595	Under Henry IV. do. do.	62,156,250
1609	Do. do. do. do.	32,589,659
1640	Under Louis XIII., Cardinal Richelieu,	162,364,492
1660	Under Louis XIV.	154,978,481
1662	Do. do. Colbert's Ministry,	87,602,80
1678	Do. do. at the conquest of Holland,	80,692,524
1685	Do. do. Revocation of Edict of Nantes—Pelletier	124,296,635
1712	Do. do. at the Victory of Denain,	246,794,174
1715	Under Louis XV., Ruinous Scheme of Law, . . .	165,596,792
1722	Do. do.	182,463,198
1734	Do. do. Cardinal Fleury's Ministry,	253,794,618
1750	Do. do. -do.	249,352,706
1775	Under Louis XVI., Turgot's Ministry,	332,775,000
1785	Do. do. Necker's Ministry,	592,000,000
1797	The fifth year of the Republic,	513,727,422
1802	Under the Consulate; 10th year: (108 depart.) .	589,500,000
1803	Do. do. 11th year,	685,027,000
1807	Under Napoleon, Emperor,	708,849,000
1811	Do. do.	938,477,520
1813	Do. do.	1,132,238,250
1816	Under Louis XVIII.	787,644,000
1822	Do. do. Villèle's Ministry,	915,591,435
1828	Under Charles X.	924,410,361

1830	Do. do.	979,352,000
1831	Under Louis Philip,	1,629,540,697

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

		Francs.
1609	Under Henry IV., Sully's Ministry,	32,571,849
1642	Under Louis XIII., Richelieu's Ministry, .	117,597,600
1670	Under Louis XIV., Colbert's Ministry, . .	79,834,563
1678	Do. do. at the Conquest of Holland, . .	105,604,667
1685	Do. do. Pelletier's Ministry,	100,640,257
1693	Do. do. do.	158,151,582
1699	Do. do. do.	411,934,703
1707	Do. do. Chamillart's Ministry,	258,230,567
1712	Do. do.	281,236,622
1715	Under Louis XV., Ruinous Scheme of Law, .	146,824,181
1722	Do. do.	197,759,112
1734	Do. do. Cardinal Fleury's Ministry, . .	240,392,582
1740	Do. do. do.	197,362,038
1787	Under Louis XVI., Necker's Ministry, . .	732,000,000
1789	Do. do. do.	531,444,000
1798	Under the Republic,	572,451,495
1802	Under the Consulate; (103 departments,) .	589,500,000
1819	Under Louis XVIII.	889,210,000
1828	Under Charles X.	922,711,602
1831	Under Louis-Philip, Périer's Ministry, (M. Jodot,) .	1,484,306,493

INCOME OF THE INHABITANTS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

		Francs.
1698	Under Louis XIV.	1,092,000,000
1780	Under Louis XVI. according to Ch. Dupin, .	4,011,000,000
1790	Do. do. do. do.	4,655,000,000
1800	Under the Consulate, do. do.	5,402,000,000
1810	Under Napoleon, do. do.	6,270,000,000
1820	Under Louis XVIII, do. do.	7,362,000,000
1830	Under Louis-Philip, do. do.	8,800,000,000

The total income of the inhabitants of France, after deducting taxes and imposts, is estimated at 6,600,000,000 francs.

In consequence of the invasions of 1814 and 1815, the Holy Alliance extorted from France more than 1500 millions of francs. The law of the 27th of April, 1825, granted an indemnity of more than 1000 millions to emigrants; that of 30th April, 1830, granted also a considerable indemnity to the colonists of St. Domingo. The sum which France has paid since 1815 is estimated at more than 3000 millions.

An Estimate of the Amount of the Products of the Soil and of the Entire Industry of France, together with the Average Portion possessed by each Individual.

[From the "Bulletin de la Société de Géographie," Nov. 1829.]

Net Income of Financial Property,	Francs. 1,531,508,000
Surplus of the Gross Produce or Income of all such as are employed in cultivation, comprising Direct Products, as Horses, Cattle, Wool, Milk, &c.	3,118,770,000
Income, Salaries, or Emoluments of all Persons employed in Commerce and Manufactures, comprising all the Professions, except such as are paid by the Government,	1,746,511,000
Total Income, without deducting Imposts, Taxes, &c.	6,396,789,000
Population of the Kingdom, by estimate, Jan. 1, 1829,	32,252,000

The total income, if equally divided among the inhabitants, would give to each individual 198 francs and 33 centimes a year, or 54 centimes 6-10ths a day, if this income were not subject to impost or taxes. This amount not being equally distributed, the population may, in order to exhibit all the gradations of wealth and poverty, be divided into the 12 following classes, of which the first six comprise only 2,252,000 individuals, and the other six, 30,000,000.

Classes.	Individuals.	Total.	An. Income, each. Francs. Cen.	Daily Inc. each. Francs. Cen.
1	152,000	606,000,000	4,000 00	10 96
2	150,000	375,000,000	2,500 00	6 85
3	150,000	150,000,000	1,000 00	2 74
4	400,000	240,000,000	600 00	1 64
5	400,000	160,000,000	400 00	1 10
6	1,000,000	350,000,000	350 00	0 96
7	2,000,000	600,000,000	300 00	0 82
8	2,000,000	500,000,000	250 00	0 69
9	3,500,000	700,000,000	200 00	0 55
10	7,500,000	1,125,000,000	150 00	0 41
11	7,500,000	900,000,000	120 00	0 33
12	7,500,000	688,789,000	91 84	0 25
Total,	32,252,000	6,396,789,000		

From this table it appears, that of the inhabitants of France, 22,500,000, (comprising the last three classes) are compelled to provide for all the necessities of life with 8 sous, 6½ sous, and 5 sous respectively a day. It would hardly be believed to be possible, were it not proved to be a fact, that 7½ millions of French people eat little or no bread [i. e. wheaten bread]. Barley, rye, buckwheat, chesnuts, dry pulse, a moderate quantity of potatoes, and water are the only means of subsistence of this part of the population, who are under the necessity of making use of stubble and heath for warming them-

selves. In case of a great dearth, as in 1817, public charity, and in the spring, the food of animals. are the last resources of this unfortunate multitude, of whom only the most robust survive so great privations. If we state the necessary daily expense of each individual at a half a franc, there would be a deficiency of the actual income, for the whole population, of 1,400,529,000 francs.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of France is a constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is vested in the King, a Chamber of Peers, nominated by the King, and a Chamber of Deputies, elected by the people. For the *Constitutional Charter*, see the American Almanac for 1831.

Chamber of Peers. The rights of the Peers were formerly hereditary; but, in 1831, their hereditary rights were abolished by an act which was passed in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 18th of October, by a vote of 386 to 40; and in the Chamber of Peers, on the 28th of December, by a vote of 103 to 70. The Peers are now nominated by the King, and hold their office for life; their number is unlimited. The Chamber of Peers, as stated in "Almanach National pour l'Année 1832," consists of 259 members, including Princes, Dukes, Marquesses, Counts, Viscounts, and Barons. There are besides, 33 Peers, who have not taken their seats; 13 who abdicated their seats on the 9th of January, 1832; and 49 who had before taken their seats, but refused to take the oath required by the law of the 31st August, 1830.

Baron Pasquier, *President of the Chamber of Peers.*

The *Chamber of Deputies* is composed of 430 members. The members of the present Chamber were elected, in July 1831, under the new electoral law, by which every Frenchman who pays a direct tax of 200 francs, is authorized to vote.

THE KING'S MINISTERS:—

Count de Montalivet,	<i>Minister of the Interior.</i>
Count Sebastiani,	<i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
Marshal Soult,	<i>Minister of War.</i>
Baron Louis,	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>
M. Dupin,	<i>Keeper of the Seals, and Minister of Justice.</i>
M. Girod de l'Ain,	<i>Minister of Public Instruction and Eccl. Affairs.</i>
Count d'Argout,	<i>Minister of Commerce and Public Works.</i>
Vice-Admiral de Rigny,	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>

KINGS OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Henry IV., the Great,	accession 1589	(France declared a Republic, 1792)
Louis XIII.	do. 1610	[BONAPARTE, Emperor, 1804]
Louis XIV.	do. 1643	Louis XVIII. restored 1814
Louis XV.	do. 1715	Charles X. accession 1824
Louis XVI.	do. 1774	Louis Philip, K. of the French, 1830

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS PHILIP, King of the French ; of the Branch of Orleans, and descended from a brother of Louis XIV ; b. Oct. 6, 1773 ; King of the French, Aug. 9, 1830 ; m. Nov. 25, 1809, MARIA AMELIA, daughter of Ferdinand, late King of the Two Sicilies, b. April 26, 1782 : Issue : —

1. FERDINAND, Duke of Orleans, *Prince Royal* ; b. Sept. 3, 1810.
2. *Louise* ; b. April 3, 1812 ; m. Aug. 9, 1832, *Leopold*, king of Belgium.
3. *Maria* ; b. April 12, 1813.
4. *Louis Charles*, Duke of Nemours ; b. Oct. 25, 1814.
5. *Clementina* ; b. June 3, 1817.
6. *Francis*, Prince of Joinville ; b. Aug. 14, 1818.
7. *Henry*, Duke of Aumale ; b. Jan. 16, 1822.
8. *Anthony*, Duke of Montpensier ; b. July 31, 1824.

Sister of the King.

Eugenia Adelaide Louisa, Mad. d'Orléans ; b. Aug. 23, 1777.

[THE KING AND FAMILY excluded by the Declaration of the Chamber of Deputies of the 7th of August, 1830.]

CHARLES X., King of France and Navarre ; Most Christian Majesty ; b. Oct. 9, 1757 ; succeeded his brother *Louis XVIII*, Sept. 16, 1824 ; crowned at Rheims, May 29, 1825 ; m. Nov. 6, 1773, *Maria Theresa*, sister of the King of Sardinia, who died at Gratz, June 2, 1805 : Issue : —

LOUIS ANTHONY, Duke of Angoulême, *Dauphin* ; b. Aug. 6, 1775 ; m. June 10, 1799, *Maria Theresa* (*Dauphiness*), daughter of *Louis XVI.*, b. Dec. 19, 1778.

Louisa Maria Theresa, (daughter of the late Duke of Berri, next brother to the Dauphin) ; b. Sept. 21, 1819.

Henry, Duke of Bordeaux (*grandson of France*, a posthumous son of the late Duke of Berri) ; b. Sept. 29, 1820.]

VIII. PRUSSIA.

Prussia, which was first erected into a kingdom in 1701, was originally a small state ; but it was much enlarged during the long reign of Frederick the Great ; and it has since received large additions, particularly at the time of the settlement of the affairs of Europe by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815 ; since which period, it has ranked as one of the five Great Powers of Europe.

The Prussian States consist chiefly of two parts, entirely separated from each other, the larger one lying in the northeast of Germany, and the smaller one in the west. The kingdom is divided into ten provinces. The two provinces of East Prussia and West Prussia comprise Prussia Proper ; the province of Posen is formed of the Prussian part of Poland ; the other

seven provinces are all included within the limits of the late German Empire. The western part of the kingdom includes the three provinces of Westphalia, Cleves-Berg, and Lower Rhine.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Provinces.	Population in 1828.	Circles.	Population.	Capitals.	Popu- lation.
Brandenburg,	1,539,602	{ Potsdam,	874,776	Berlin,	236,830
		{ Frankfort, Oder,	664,826	Frankfort,	16,056
Pomerania,	877,555	{ Stettin,	416,987	Stettin,	32,191
		{ Coslin,	311,620	Coslin,	4,869
		{ Stralsund,	148,948	Stralsund,	15,869
Silesia,	2,396,551	{ Breslau,	942,807	Breslau,	90,000
		{ Oppeln,	694,251	Oppeln,	4,896
		{ Liegnitz,	759,993	Liegnitz,	9,617
Saxony,	1,409,338	{ Magdeburg,	549,135	Magdeburg,	51,046
		{ Merseburg,	585,327	Merseburg,	8,823
		{ Erfurt,	274,929	Erfurt,	25,127
		{ Munster,	292,824	Munster,	17,972
Westphalia,	1,228,544	{ Minden,	387,870	Minden,	8,959
		{ Arensburg,	447,854	Arensberg,	2,970
Cleves-Berg,	1,075,025	{ Cologne,	382,993	Cologne,	65,441
		{ Dusseldorf,	692,032	Dusseldorf,	28,710
Lower Rhine,	1,127,297	{ Coblentz,	412,210	Coblentz,	14,888
		{ Treves,	366,458	Treves,	15,318
		{ Aix-la-Chapelle,	348,629	Aix-la-Cha.	36,809
East Prussia,	1,216,154	{ Königsberg,	705,158	Königsberg,	67,941
		{ Gumbinnen,	510,996	Gumbinnen	5,635
West Prussia,	792,207	{ Dantzic,	329,937	Dantzic,	61,102
		{ Marienwerder,	462,269	Mar'nw'rd'r	4,929
Posen,	1,064,506	{ Posen,	730,862	Pcsen,	28,484
		{ Bromberg,	333,644	Bromberg,	7,554
Total,	12,726,823		12,726,823		

Population in 1829, 12,833,333.

RACES,—1830.

Germans,	7,732,664	Jews,	160,978
Slavonians,	4,816,813	Mennonites,	15,655

RELIGION,—1828.

Evangelical Church,	7,732,664	Jews,	160,978
Roman Catholics,	4,816,813	Mennonites,	15,655

UNIVERSITIES WITH THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

	Incorp.	Stud.		Incorp.	Stud.
Berlin,	1810 (1831)	1,937	Königsberg,	1544 (1831)	471
Halle,	1694 (1829)	1,214	Greifswalde,	1456 (1829)	154
Breslau,	1702 (1830)	1,254	Munster,	1631 (1829)	361
Bonn,	1818 (1830)	988			

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

Frederick I.,	accession 1701	Frederick William II.,	accession 1786
Frederick William I.,	do. 1713	Frederick William III.,	do. 1793
Frederick II. the Great,	do. 1740		

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III., King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia; b. Aug. 3, 1770; succeeded his father *Frederick William II.*, Nov. 16, 1797; m. Dec. 24, 1793, *Louisa Augusta*, Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who died July 19, 1810. [m. (II.) (by private marriage, *mariage morganatique*) Nov. 9, 1824, to *Augusta*, Princess of Liegnitz, b. Aug. 30, 1800:] — Issue by the first marriage: —

1. **FREDERICK WILLIAM**, *Prince Royal*; b. Oct. 15, 1795; m. Nov. 29, 1823, *Elizabeth Louisa*, sister of the king of Bavaria, b. Nov. 13, 1801.

2. *William Louis*; b. March 22, 1797; m. June 11, 1829, *Augusta*, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, b. Sept. 30, 1811.

3. **CHARLOTTE**, (*Empress of Russia*), b. July 13, 1793: m. July 13, 1817.

4. *Charles*; b. June 29, 1801; m. May 26, 1827, *Maria*, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, b. Feb. 3, 1808: — issue, *Frederick*, b. March 23, 1828; *Maria*, b. March 1, 1829.

5. *Alexandrina*; b. Feb. 23, 1803; m. May 25, 1822, to Prince *Frederick* of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

6. *Louisa*; b. Feb. 1, 1803; m. May 21, 1825, to *Frederick* of Orange.

7. *Albert*; b. Oct. 4, 1809; betrothed to *Marianne* of Orange, Nov. 7, 1829.

IX. SAXONY.

Saxony, situated towards the northeast of Germany, comprising a part of the late circle of Upper Saxony, is the smallest kingdom in Europe. It was formerly an electorate, but was erected into a kingdom, in 1806, by Bonaparte by the treaty of Posen. It was greatly reduced by the Congress of Vienna, the northern and eastern parts, containing a population of 850,000, being separated from the kingdom and transferred to Prussia.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Circles.	Square miles.	Towns.	Population in 1828.	Capitals.	Population.
Meissen .	1,579	30	344,765	DRESDEN	56,000
Leipsic .	948	30	249,853	Leipsic	40,700
Erzgebirge .	1,998	60	531,110	Freyberg	12,000
Vogtland .	536	14	102,891	Plauen	7,000
Upper Lusatia	821	11	185,809	Bautzen	11,500
<i>Total,</i>	5,882	145	1,414,423		

INHABITANTS.

Religion. Lutherans 1,362,003; Catholics 48,480; Jews 2,025; Moravians 1,616; Reformed 304; Greek Catholics 100.

Races. Germans 1,378,503; Slavonians 34,000; Jews 2,025.

Saxony is one of the best educated states of Europe, and is distinguished for its literature and manufactures. It has one university, that of Leipsic, which had, in 1830, 1,360 students.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

ANTHONY, King of Saxony; b. Dec. 27, 1755; succeeded his brother *Frederick Augustus*, the first king of Saxony, May 12, 1827; m. MARIA THERESA, sister of the Emperor of Austria. — Sept. 9, 1830, a commotion took place at Dresden; a few days after which, the King resigned his authority to his nephew *Frederick Augustus* (*Maximilian* having renounced his right to the succession), and Frederick Augustus was appointed *Regent*.

MAXIMILIAN, brother of the King; b. April 13, 1759; m. (I.) *Caroline*, of Parma, May 9, 1799; m. (II.) *Maria Louisa*, sister of the Duke of Luc-ca, Nov. 7, 1825; — Issue by the first marriage; — 1. *Amelia*, b. Aug. 10, 1794; — 2. *Maria*, b. April 27, 1796; —

3. *FREDERICK AUGUSTUS*, appointed *Regent* Sept. 13, 1830; b. May 18, 1797; m. Oct. 7, 1819, *Caroline* of Austria; — 4. *Anne*, b. Nov. 15, 1799; — 5. *John*, b. Dec. 12, 1801, m. 1822, *Amelia* of Bavaria; — Issue, *Maria*, b. Jan. 22, 1827; *Albert*, b. April 23, 1828; *Elizabeth*, b. Feb. 4, 1830; *Ernest*, b. April 5, 1831.

X. WURTEMBERG.

Wurtemberg, a small kingdom, situated in the southwest part of Germany, comprises a part of the late circle of Swabia. It was formerly a dukedom; but in 1803, *Frederick*, Duke of Wurtemberg, was raised to the rank of an *Elector*, and in 1806, to that of *King*, by Bonaparte.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Circles.	Square miles.	Towns.	Pop. in 1829.	Capitals.	Pop.
The Neckar, .	1,293	38	435,100	STUTTGARD,	31,000
The Schwarzwald,	1,861	35	413,639	Reutlingen,	10,180
The Danube, . .	2,349	29	360,710	Ulm, .	12,049
The Jaxt, . . .	2,111	30	352,584	Elwangen,	2,300
<i>Total,</i>	7,614	132	1,562,033		

INHABITANTS.

Races. Germans, 1,506,270; Jews, 10,196; Waldenses, 2,400.

Religion. Protestants or Evangelical Church, 1,072,749; Catholics, 478,844; 10,196.

Education. Wurtemberg is one of the best educated kingdoms of Europe. A school is established in every parish, and every person is obliged by law to send his children to school from the age of 6 to 14 years. — There is one university, that of Tubingen, which had, in 1830, 887 students.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM, King of Wurtemberg, Duke of Swabia and Teck; b. Sept. 27, 1781; succeeded his father *Frederick*, the first king of Wurtemberg, Oct. 30, 1816; m. (I.) Jan. 24, 1816, *Catharine*, sister of the Emperor of Russia and widow of the Duke of Oldenberg, b. May 21, 1788, d. Jan. 9, 1819: — m. (II.) April 15, 1820, **PAULINA**, daughter of his uncle, Duke Alexander, b. Sept. 4, 1800: — Issue, by the first marriage: —

1. *Maria*; b. Oct. 30, 1816. — 2. *Sophia*; b. June 17, 1818. — Issue by the 2d marriage: — 3. *Catharine*; b. Aug. 24, 1821. — 4. **CHARLES**, *Prince Royal*; b. March, 6, 1823; — 5. *Augusta*; b. Oct. 4, 1826.

XI. BAVARIA.

Bavaria, composed of the greater part of the late circles of Bavaria and Franconia, was erected into a kingdom, in 1805, under *Maximilian Joseph* (formerly Elector of Bavaria), on whom Bonaparte conferred the title of King, and caused it to be ceded to him at the peace of Presburg, the same year. Maximilian Joseph died in 1825, and was succeeded by his son *Louis*, the present king.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Circles.	Pop. 1825.	Catholics.	Evan. Ch.	Jews.	Capitals.	Pop.
The Iser,	581,923	572,715	8,237	702	MUNICH,	78,600
The Regen,	519,949	396,248	22,875	716	Ratisbon,	26,140
The Upper Danube,	505,220	463,854	36,512	4,538	Augsburg,	33,500
The Lower Danube,	407,541	406,001	1,520	11	Passau,	10,300
The Rezat,	539,039	118,408	405,939	14,706	Anspach,	16,375
The Upper Mayne,	523,789	267,885	249,290	6,602	Bamberg,	20,560
The Lower Mayne,	542,475	438,260	86,656	17,301	Wurzburg,	19,660
The Rhine,	517,081	217,012	283,640	12,998	Spire,	7,700
<i>Total,</i>	4,037,017	2,880,383	1,094,669	57,574		

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Munich, .	78,600	Bamberg, . . .	20,560	Bayreuth, .	13,985
Nuremberg, .	40,000	Wurtzburg, . .	19,960	Erlangen, .	11,580
Augsburg, .	33,500	Furth, . . .	16,735	Passau, .	10,300
Ratisbon, .	26,140	Anspach, . . .	16,375	Schwabach, .	9,915

INHABITANTS AND EDUCATION.

Germans, 3,641,631 ; Jews, 57,574 ; French, 6,000. No country in Europe has made greater advancement in education within the last 30 years than Bavaria. A school is maintained in every parish, and every parent is obliged by law to send his children to school from the age of 6 to 14 years. The number of pupils in the elementary schools, in 1827, was 489,196, and of schools 5,008. In 1829 the number of schools was 5,993 ; gymnasiums 18. There are 3 universities : Munich, (Catholic, with 1847 students in 1830) ; Wurtzburg, (Catholic, 600 students) ; and Erlangen, (Protestant, 413 students).

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS, King of Bavaria ; b. Aug. 25, 1786 ; succeeded his father *Maximilian Joseph*, Oct. 13, 1825 ; m. Oct. 12, 1810, THERESA, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, b. July 8, 1792 : — Issue : —

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. MAXIMILIAN, <i>Prince Royal</i> ;
b. Nov. 23, 1811. | 4. <i>Leopold</i> ; b. March 14, 1821. |
| 2. <i>Matilda</i> ; b. Aug. 30, 1813. | 5. <i>Adeline</i> ; b. March 19, 1823. |
| 3. OTHO ; elected King of Greece ;
b. June 1, 1815. | 6. <i>Hildegard</i> ; b. June 1, 1825. |
| | 7. <i>Alexandrina</i> ; b. Aug. 26, 1826. |
| | 8. <i>Albert</i> ; b. July 19, 1828. |

XII. AUSTRIA.

Austria was erected into an empire in 1804, by *Francis II.*, Emperor of Germany, who assumed the title of Hereditary Emperor of Austria. In 1806, Francis II. resigned his title of Emperor of Germany, and the German empire was dissolved.

The Austrian Empire is composed of several states or countries, which are situated towards the south of Europe, and which are inhabited by different nations, speaking different languages. The empire is more extensive in territory than the kingdom of France, and the number of inhabitants about equal.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

[According to Colonel Traux, Vienna, 1829.]

	Population.	Sq.miles.	Capitals.	Populat.
Archduchy of Austria, . . .	2,031,136	15,023	VIENNA.	310,000
Duchy of Stiria,	839,128	8,467	Gratz,	40,000
Illyria,	1,138,506	11,081	Frieste,	40,530
County of Tyrol & Vorarlberg,	776,390	10,947	Innsbruck,	10,237
Bohemia,	3,748,361	20,202	Prague,	117,000
Moravia and Silesia,	1,994,850	10,209	Brunn,	36,000
Dalmatia,	329,727	5,803	Zara,	7,409
Galicia and Lodomeria, . . .	4,385,608	32,818	Lemberg,	55,500
Kingdom of Hungary,	9,659,686	88,650	Buda,	27,513
Croatia, Military Frontiers,	441,270	6,001	Agram,	17,000
Slavonia, Mil. Fron. & Banat,	483,045	6,820	Eszeck,	9,230
Transylvania,	2,027,566	23,527	Hermanstadt,	18,313
Lombardy-Venetian Km. . . .	4,279,764	18,061	Milan,	139,580
<i>Total,</i>	32,133,037	257,546		

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Vienna,	310,000	Brunn,	36,000	Cremona,	27,000
Milan,	139,580	Presburg,	35,135	Vasarhely, M. . .	25,286
Prague,	117,000	Padua,	34,000	Cronstadt,	25,000
Venice,	113,297	Brescia,	33,000	Mantua,	25,000
Pest,	61,100	Zegedin,	32,000	Pavia,	22,000
Lemberg,	55,500	Ketskemet,	31,600	Chioggia,	20,621
Verona,	48,000	Bergamo,	31,000	Schemnitz,	20,211
Debretzin,	42,000	Theresienstadt, . .	30,000	Clausenburg, . . .	20,000
Trieste,	40,530	Vicenza,	29,000	Lintz,	18,719
Gratz,	40,000	Buda,	27,513	Hermanstadt, . . .	18,313

CLASSES OF INHABITANTS, — 1825.

Slavonians, 14,875,000	Wallachians, 1,800,000	Greeks,	4,000
Germans, 5,850,000	Jews,	Clementines, . .	1,600
Italians, 4,400,000	Gypsies,	Turks, French, &c.	1,000
Magarians, 4,100,000	Armenians, 13,500		

DIFFERENT RELIGIONS, — 1825.

Catholics, 25,441,000	Lutherans, 1,150,000	Armenians, 13,500
Greek Church, 2,900,000	Jews,	Musselmans, 500
Reformed, 1,600,000	Unitarians, 40,000	

STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITIES.

Vienna,	1,954	Pavia,	1,376	Innsbruck,	352
Pest,	1,710	Lemberg,	1,012	Gratz,	321
Prague,	1,449	Padua,	410		

EDUCATION.

In provinces of the empire containing a population of 20,572,750 inhabitants, there were (as stated in a publication at Vienna, Jan. 1, 1832) 24,931 national schools; 21,801 lay teachers; 10,252 ecclesiastical teachers; and 1,993,552 pupils.

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

FRANCIS (the last Emperor of Germany and the first Emperor of Austria), Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, and Venice, and President of the German Confederation; b. at Florence, Feb. 12, 1768; succeeded his father *Leopold II.*, as Emperor of Germany, July 7, 1792; declared himself Hereditary Emperor of Austria, Aug. 11, 1804, and resigned his title of Emperor of Germany, Aug. 6, 1806; m. (I.) Jan. 6, 1788, *Elizabeth* of Wurtemberg, who died 1790; m. (II.) Aug. 14, 1790, *Maria Theresa*, daughter of Ferdinand IV. of Sicily, who died April 13, 1807; m. (III.) Jan. 9, 1808, *Maria Louisa Beatriz*, daughter of the Duke of Modena, who died April 7, 1816; m. (IV.) Nov. 10, 1816, *CAROLINE AUGUSTA*, daughter of the king of Bavaria, b. Feb. 8, 1792: — Issue by the 2d marriage: —

1. *MARIA LOUISA*, b. Dec. 12, 1791; m. Ap. 2, 1810, to the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte: — created Duchess of Parma May 30, 1814.

2. *FERDINAND*, *Prince Imperial*; b. April 19, 1793; m. Feb. 27, 1831, to Anne daughter of the late King of Sardinia.

3. *Maria Clementina*, b. March 1, 1798; m. July 23, 1817, Leopold, Prince of Salerno.

4. *Carolina Ferdinanda*; b. April 8, 1801; m. Oct. 7, 1819, to Frederick Augustus, Prince Regent of Saxony.

5. *Francis Charles Joseph*, Viceroy of Bohemia; b. Dec. 7, 1802; m. Nov. 4, 1824, Sophia, sister of the king of Bavaria.

6. *Maria Anne Frances*: b. June 8, 1804.

Brothers of the Emperor.

1. *Archduke Charles*, field-marshal, governor and captain-general of Bohemia; b. 1771.

2. *Archduke Joseph*, Palatine, governor, and captain-general of Hungary; b. March 9, 1776.

3. *Archduke Anthony*, G. M. of the Teutonic Order; b. Aug. 31, 1779.

4. *Archduke John*, General of Cavalry; b. Jan. 20, 1782.

5. *Archduke Renier*, Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice; b. Sept. 30, 1783.

6. *Archduke Louis*, field-marshal and director-general of artillery; b. Dec. 13, 1784.

XIII. SWITZERLAND.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Cantons.	Prot.	Cath.	Jews.	Total Pop.	Sq. m.	Capitals.	Popula- tion.
Berne	309,620	47,900		357,660	3,635	Berne	20,500
Zurich	223,240	910	140	224,150	954	Zurich	10,313
Lucerne	53	105,547		105,600	662	Lucerne	6,055
Uri		13,930		13,930	646	Altorf	1,623
Schweitz		36,396		36,396	466	Schweitz	4,798
Underwalden		23,150		23,150	265	Sarnen	3,500
Glarus	25,818	3,285		29,103	392	Glarus	4,000
Zug		14,710		14,710	122	Zug	2,809
Friburg	5,220	72,440		77,660	805	Friburg	6,164
Soleure	4,340	54,000		58,340	255	Soleure	4,471
Bâle	49,590	5,760		55,350	228	Bâle	16,215
Schaffhausen	27,840	210		28,050	169	Schaffhausen	7,000
Appenzell		57,510		57,510	170	Appenzell	3,000
St. Gall	99,300	58,400		157,700	1,102	St. Gall	10,300
Grisons	50,000	33,000		83,000	2,395	Coire	3,350
Aargou	79,800	71,400	1,700	152,900	763	Arau	3,500
Thurgau	72,191	17,654		89,845	253	Frauenfeld	1,600
Ticino		103,950		103,950	1,134	Lugano	3,602
Vaud	175,850	3,030		178,880	1,487	Lausanne	10,200
Valais		77,570		77,570	2,035	Sion	2,334
Neufchatel	54,450	2,190		56,640	350	Neufchatel	4,715
Geneva	37,700	15,800	60	53,560	100	Geneva	25,000
				2,035,814	17,49		

<i>Religion.</i>			<i>Races.</i>		
Reformed,	.	1,216,860	Germans,	.	1,428,671
Catholics,	.	817,110	French,	.	438,489
Jews,	.	1,810	Italians,	.	119,970
Anabaptists,	.	900	(Speaking Romance.)	.	48,090
Lutherans,	.	350	Jews,	.	1,810
<i>Total, in 1827,</i>		2,037,030	<i>Total,</i>	.	2,037,030

GOVERNMENT.

Each Canton is an independent republic. In some of the Cantons the form of government is a democracy; but in most of them, an oligarchy. But for the general security, the Cantons are confederated together, and the regulation of affairs which concern the whole confederation, is intrusted to a Diet composed of deputies from the 22 cantons, who assemble commonly on the first Monday in July at Zurich, Berne, or Lucerne, the place of meeting being changed in rotation every two years; and the deputy of the Canton in whose capital the Diet assembles, presides. In 1833 and 1834, the Diet meets at Zurich; in 1835 and 1836, at Berne; and in 1837 and 1838, at Lucerne.

XIV. SPAIN.

Spain, a mountainous country, comprising the most of a great peninsula lying in the southwest of Europe, is advantageously situated, and two centuries ago it was the most formidable power in Christendom; but it is now comparatively weak, and is backward with respect to agriculture, manufactures, the arts, and education.

It is divided into 14 large provinces, and subdivided into 31 smaller ones.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

General Divisions.	Provinces.	Pop. 1827.	Sq. m.	Capitals.	Pop.
New Castile	Madrid	277,812	1,330	Madrid	201,000
	Toledo	485,203	8,863	Toledo	15,600
	Guadalaxara	157,338	1,970	Guadalaxara	7,000
	Cuenca	382,577	11,410	Cuenca	7,000
	La Mancha	267,210	7,620	Ciudad Real	10,000
Old Castile	Burgos	617,762	7,752	Burgos	12,000
	Soria	257,537	4,118	Soria	5,000
	Segovia	221,379	3,502	Segovia	12,000
	Avila	153,479	2,600	Avila	4,000
	Leon	311,755	5,943	Leon	5,000
Leon	Palencia	153,482	1,751	Palencia	10,000
	Toro	126,581	1,992	Toro	9,000
	Valladolid	243,607	3,272	Valladolid	32,000
	Zamora	92,821	1,606	Zamora	7,000
	Salamanca	272,982	1,128	Salamanca	14,000
Asturias	Asturias	464,565	3,725	Oviedo	10,000
Galicia	Galicia	1,585,419	16,066	Santiago	28,000
Estremadura	Estremadura	556,780	14,478	Badajoz	12,000
Andalusia	Seville	970,087	9,080	Seville	91,000
	Cordova	327,256	4,202	Cadiz	70,000
	Jaen	276,905	3,236	Cordova	46,000
	Granada	1,097,098	9,720	Jaen	18,000
	Murcia	498,192	7,957	Granada	80,000
Murcia	Murcia	498,192	7,957	Murcia	35,000
Arragon	Arragon	856,219	14,882	Saragossa	55,000
Valencia	Valencia	1,255,095	7,764	Valencia	66,000
Catalonia	Catalonia	1,116,461	12,111	Barcelona	120,000
Navarre	Navarre	288,244	2,475	Pampeluna	15,000
Biscay	Biscay	144,875	1,280	Bilboa	15,000
	Guipuscoa	135,838	628	St. Sebastian	9,000
Balearic Isle ^s	Alava	92,807	1,093	Vittoria	7,000
	Balearic Isles	242,893	1,775	Palma	30,000
Total,		13,953,959	176,627		

ECCLESIASTICS.

The whole number of ecclesiastics, in Spain, in 1826, is stated at 146,696 of whom 61 were archbishops and bishops; 2,363 canons; 61,327 men in convents, and 31,400 women in convents.

POPULATION OF THE FOREIGN POSSESSIONS OF SPAIN.

In <i>Asia</i> , the Philippine Islands, &c.	2,500,000
In <i>Africa</i> , the Canary Islands, &c.	210,000
In <i>America</i> , { Cuba,	704,487
{ Porto Rico,	284,957
<i>Total</i>	3,699,444

GOVERNMENT.

Spain is governed by an absolute, hereditary monarch, though several unsuccessful attempts have been made to establish a constitutional government. It has been governed by the Bourbon Family since 1700. The succession was limited to the male line till April 8, 1830, when, by a royal ordinance, females were rendered capable of succeeding to the throne.

KINGS OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Philip V.,	accession 1700	Charles III.,	accession 1759
[Louis,	do. 1724]	Charles IV.,	do. 1788
Ferdinand VI.,	do. 1746	Ferdinand VII.,	do. 1808

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

✓ FERDINAND VII., King of Spain and the Indies; Most Catholic; b. Oct. 14, 1784; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father Charles IV., March 19, 1808; m. (I.) Sept. 29, 1816, *Isabella Maria*, Infanta of Portugal, b. May 19, 1797, d. Dec. 26, 1818; m. (II.) *Maria Josephina*, niece of the King of Saxony, d. May, 1829; m. (III.) Dec. 4, 1829, *MARIA CHRISTINA*, daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies; — Issue; *Maria Isabella*, Infanta, b. Oct. 12, 1830.

Brothers and Sister of the King.

Charles Isidore, Infant; b. March 29, 1788; m. *Frances* of Portugal, Sept. 29, 1816.

Maria Isabella, widow of Francis I. of the Two Sicilies; b. June 6, 1789.

Francis de Paul; b. March 10, 1794; m. June 12, 1819, to *Louisa Charlotte* of the Two Sicilies.

XV. PORTUGAL.

Portugal, the most westerly state of Europe, is a small kingdom, once distinguished as a maritime power, but its prosperity long since declined; and it is now one of the most backward European countries with regard to agriculture, manufactures, education, and the arts.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Provinces.	Pop. 1825.	Sq. m.	Capitals.	Population.
Estremadura,	745,000	8,837	Lisbon,	239,872
Beira,	940,000	8,586	Coimbra,	15,210
Minho,	810,000	2,862	{ Braga,	14,428
Tras-os-Montes,	285,000	3,055	{ Oporto,	80,000
Alentejo,	330,000	9,738	Miranda,	500
Algarve,	104,000	1,808	Evora,	10,000
			Faro,	8,400
<i>Total,</i>	3,214,000	34,886		

Population of Portuguese Colonies in Africa, 1,057,000

Do. do. do. in Asia, 575,900

Total 1,632,900

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

MIGUEL, King of Portugal and the Algarves; 2d son of *John VI.* of Portugal; b. Oct. 26, 1802; affianced at Vienna, Oct. 29, 1826, by proxy to his niece *Maria de Gloria*, who was declared Queen of Portugal; took the oath Feb. 26, 1828, as Regent of Portugal; was proclaimed *King*, by the Cortes, June 26, 1828, and formally assumed the title of King of Portugal and the Algarves, July 4, 1828.

[MARIA DE GLORIA, eldest daughter of *Pedro*, ex-emperor of Brazil, eldest son of *John VI.* of Portugal; b. April 4, 1819; declared Queen of Portugal in consequence of the abdication of her father, May 2, 1826. — *Pedro* having become Emperor of Brazil, under the conditions of the Constitution of that country, by an act of May 2, 1826, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favor of his daughter, promulgated a Constitution for the kingdom with a Cortes, and appointed his brother Don Miguel regent, during the minority of his daughter. Miguel, after having sworn to the Constitution, renounced it, assumed absolute sovereignty in his own right, and has since reigned as King of Portugal.]

Sisters of Miguel.

1. *Maria Theresa*, Princess of Beira; b. April 29, 1793; widow of Peter Charles of Spain. — 2. *Maria Frances*; b. April 22, 1800; m. Sept. 29, 1816, to Charles Isidore of Spain. — 3. *Isabella Maria*; b. July 4, 1801. — 4. *Maria de l'Assomption*; b. July 25, 1805. — 5. *Maria Anne Jesus*; b. Dec. 23, 1806; m. Dec. 1, 1827, to the Marquis de Loulé.

XVI. THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

The kingdom of Sardinia comprises Piedmont, including the county of Nice, the duchy of Montferrat, and the Sardinian Milanese; Savoy, Genoa, and the island of Sardinia. This kingdom dates from 1718. Genoa, which was once a republic, was annexed to it in 1815.

	Square miles.	Pop. in 1823.	Capitals.	Pop. in 1829.
Piedmont, . . .	13,405	2,547,255	TURIN,	121,987
Savoy,	3,730	501,165	Chambery,	11,991
Genoa,	2,304	583,233	Genoa,	80,000
Sardinia,	9,500	490,050	Cagliari,	27,376
<i>Total,</i> . . .	28,939	4,121,703		

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES EMANUEL, King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa; b. Aug. 16, 1800, succeeded his uncle *Charles Felix*, April 27, 1831; m. Sept. 30, 1817, THERESA, sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, b. March 21, 1801: — issue; 1. VICTOR EMANUEL; b. March 14, 1820; — 2. *Ferdinand*; b. Nov. 15, 1822.

XVII. THE TWO SICILIES.

The kingdom of the Two Sicilies, comprising Naples and the island of Sicily, have formed a separate independent monarchy since the year, 1735, under the government of the House of Bourbon.

	Sq. m.	Pop. 1827.	Capitals.	Populat.
Naples,	31,609	5,626,946	NAPLES,	357,273
Sicily,	10,510	1,787,771	Palermo,	151,585
<i>Total,</i> . . .	42,129	7,414,717		

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FERDINAND II., King of the Two Sicilies; b. Jan. 12, 1810; succeeded his father *Francis*, Nov. 8, 1830.

Queen Mother. Maria Isabella, sister of the King of Spain; b. July 6, 1789.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

1. *Maria Caroline*; b. Nov. 9, 1798; m. Feb. 14, 1816, Duke of Berri. — 2. *Louisa Charlotte*; b. Oct. 24, 1804; m. June 12, 1819, Don Francis of Spain. — 3. *Maria Christina*, Queen of Spain; b. April 27, 1806. — 4. *Charles*, Prince of Capua; b. Dec. 10, 1811. — 5. *Leopold*, Count of Syracuse; b. May 22, 1813. — 6. *Marie Antoinette*; b. Dec. 19, 1814. — 7. *Antonio*, Count of Lecce; b. Sept. 23, 1816. — 8. *Maria Amelia*; b. Feb. 25, 1818. — 9. *Caroline*; b. Feb. 28, 1820. — 10. *Theresa*; b. March 14, 1822. — 11. *Louis*, Count of Aquila; b. July 19, 1824. — 12. *Francis*, Count of Trapani; b. Aug. 13, 1827.

XVIII. TURKEY.

	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Capital.	Pop.
Turkey in Europe,	190,000	9,000,000	Constantinople,	500,000

Moldavia and Wallachia are not governed directly by the Porte; but by Hospodars or princes who are of the Greek religion.

THE SULTAN AND HIS FAMILY.

MAHMOUD II., Grand Seignior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire; b. July 20, 1785; called to the throne July 28, 1808: — Issue; —

1. Salyha; b. June 16, 1821. 2. Abdul-Meschid; b. April 20, 1823. 3. Hadidscha; b. Sept. 5, 1825. 4. Adila; b. May 21, 1826. 5. Abdul-Aziz; b. Feb. 8, 1830. 6. Hainié; b. Jan. 23, 1831.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 30, 1831.

	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage owned at the Principal Ports in 1831.	
			Districts.	Tons.
Maine,	\$941,417	\$ 805,573	New York,	256,557
New Hampshire,	146,205	111,222	Boston,	135,009
Vermont,	166,206	925,127	Philadelphia,	71,689
Massachusetts,	14,269,055	7,733,763	New Bedford,	55,256
Rhode Island,	562,161	367,465	New Orleans,	45,027
Connecticut,	405,066	482,883	Portland,	42,717
New York,	57,077,417	25,535,144	Baltimore,	35,621
New Jersey,		11,430	Salem,	28,195
Pennsylvania,	12,124,083	5,513,713	Bath,	26,668
Delaware,	21,656	54,514	Barnstable,	25,184
Maryland,	4,826,577	4,308,647	Nantucket,	22,327
Dist. Columbia,	193,555	1,220,975	Waldoboro',	21,789
Virginia,	488,522	4,150,475	Plymouth,	19,476
North Carolina,	196,356	341,140	Bangor, &c.	19,177
South Carolina,	1,238,164	6,575,201	Portsmouth,	18,243
Georgia,	399,940	3,959,813	Newburyport,	16,577
Alabama,	24,435	2,413,894	New London,	16,213
Mississippi,			Providence,	14,400
Louisiana,	9,766,693	16,761,989	Charleston,	13,354
Ohio,	617	14,728		
Florida,	115,710	30,495		
Michigan,	27,299	12,392		
Total,	\$103,191,124	\$81,310,583		
Of the exports \$61,277,057 in value were of domestic produce, and \$20,033,526, foreign produce. The domestic produce was thus distributed: —			<i>Amount of Tonnage which entered the Principal Ports during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1831.</i>	
Produce of Agriculture,	\$47,264,433		Districts.	Tons.
Manufactures,	7,147,364		New York,	333,678
Produce of the Forest,	4,260,477		New Orleans,	131,772
Produce of the Sea,	1,889,472		Boston,	126,374
Articles not enumerated,	715,311		Philadelphia,	80,053
			Baltimore,	65,245
			Charleston,	53,390
			Savannah,	38,276
			Portland,	33,945
			New Bedford,	23,165
			Mobile,	21,966
Deduct Gold and Silver Coin,	2,058,474			
Total Produce & Manufact. U. S.	\$59,219,583			

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

FROM SEPT. 1831, TO SEPT. 1832.

[The figures in the margin designate the day of the month.]

SEPTEMBER, 1831.

7. The Poles, after a sanguinary contest of two days, capitulate and give up Warsaw to the Russians, commanded by Fieldmarshal Paskewitsch. The Russian loss in killed and wounded estimated at 20,000. The Poles retreat to Modlin; the war soon terminates; the Russian authority is reestablished in Poland; and Paskewitsch appointed governor.
8. Leopold, King of Belgium, opens his first Parliament.
13. Treaty between the United States and Turkey signed at Constantinople.
14. Riot at Pernambuco; about 1,400 soldiers revolt, take possession of the town and plunder it. On the 15th a battle is fought between them and the citizens, in which the former are defeated with a loss of 490. Property destroyed estimated at \$2,000,000.
19. Riot in Paris, France, on the reception of the news of the fall of Warsaw.
22. The Reform Bill passes in the British House of Commons.
29. Died, at Carlisle, Pa., William Ramsay, M. C.

OCTOBER.

1. A Free Trade convention, composed of delegates from nearly all the United States, meets at Philadelphia.
1. Died, at Wapaghkonnetto, Blackhoof, a Chief of the Shawnese tribe of Indians; aged 114.
3. The Chamber of Deputies of Brazil pass a Bill reforming the Constitution of that country. The Government is to be a Federative Monarchy with three branches, the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary. The Deputies and one third of the Senators are to be elected every two years. The Council of State is to be suppressed.
8. The English Reform Bill rejected in the House of Lords. Riots at Derby and Nottingham on receiving intelligence of the rejection of the Reform Bill; — the castle of Nottingham burnt.
9. Count Capo d'Istrias, President of Greece, assassinated by two young Greeks.
12. Died, at New Brunswick, N. J., John De Witt, D. D.; aged 42.
14. Died, at Florence, Italy, Louis Pons, an eminent astronomer.
17. Died, at Pittsburgh, Pa., James S. Stevenson, lately a M. C.
18. The Bill abolishing the hereditary rights of the French Peerage passes in the Chamber of Deputies.
20. The Parliament of Great Britain prorogued.
20. A Convention of Delegates meet at Bogota, Colombia, for the purpose of settling the future form of Government of New Grenada. The President in his address declares that the union between the States no longer exists.
22. Died, at Providence, R. I., Gen. Wm. Barton, the captor of the British General Prescott.
23. Violent hurricane at Manilla; many buildings destroyed.
26. The Cholera first appears in England, at Sunderland.
26. A Tariff Convention composed of upwards of 500 Delegates from thirteen States, meet at New York: — continue in session till Nov. 1st; and adopt a memorial to Congress.
30. Nat Turner, the ringleader of the slave insurrection in Southampton County, Va., taken; — executed, Nov. 11th.

29, 30, 31. Dreadful Riots at Bristol, England, in consequence of the rejection of the Reform Bill. Many of the public buildings and an immense amount of property destroyed. In suppressing the riot 30 persons were killed; 5 were afterwards executed, and many transported.

NOVEMBER.

1. The Chamber of Representatives of Belgium agree to the terms of settlement between Belgium and Holland, prescribed in the 24 articles of the London Conference, by a vote of 59 to 33; and on the 3d the Senate agreed to the same by a vote of 35 to 8.
1. Died, at Boston, Mass., Jonathan Mason, formerly a United States Senator; aged 75.
1. The United States Literary Convention assemble at New York, the members of which form themselves into a society called the National Society of Science, Literature, and the Arts.
5. Died, at New York, Gen. Philip Van Courtlandt, an officer in the Revolutionary war; aged 82.
7. Died, at Dover, Eng., Sir Nathaniel W. Wraxall; aged 80.
8. A convention of 30 Delegates assemble at Dover, Delaware, to amend the Constitution of that state; on the 2d of Dec., they unanimously adopt various amendments.
14. Gen. Obando appointed Vice-President of New Grenada in place of Gen. Caicedo resigned.
17. New Grenada erected into an independent state by the Bogota Convention.
19. Thirty-six Peers created in France to secure the passing of the Peerage Bill in the House of Peers.
21. Insurrection and riot at Lyons, France, in consequence of distress among the working classes. The city is occupied by troops until Dec. 3d; 300 of the rioters killed.
29. Died, in Connecticut, Hezekiah Ripley, D. D.; aged 89.
30. A Convention between the Kings of England and France, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, signed at Paris.

DECEMBER.

1. The Erie Canal closed by ice three weeks earlier than usual.
4. Gen. Torrijos, together with 54 of his partisans, taken and executed at Malaga in Spain.
- Peace concluded between Bolivia and Peru.
5. The first session of the 22d Congress of the United States commences.
6. The British Parliament reassemble. Soon after a petition in favor of the Reform Bill presented to the government, upon which are 140,275 signers.
9. Disturbances in Ireland. The soldiers fire upon a mob of 2000 Irish in the county of Kilkenny and kill two; the mob then rush upon the soldiers and kill 19 out of 34, their whole number.
9. Ibrahim Pacha completely defeated before St. Jean d'Acre.
14. The National Republican Convention, held at Baltimore, nominate Henry Clay a candidate for President of the United States.
14. Died, at St. Lucia, Col. Mallet, acting Governor of that island.
15. Died, at Brookline, Mass., Miss Hannah Adams; aged 76.
19. The National Assembly of Greece meets at Argos, but in consequence of sedition is soon obliged to remove to Napoli.
22. Died, at Lausanne, Switzerland, Francis Huber; aged 81.
24. A Volcanic Island, recently formed near Sicily, disappears.
26. Died, at Philadelphia, Stephen Girard, a wealthy merchant and banker; aged 84.

- 27. Died, at Columbus, Ohio, Isaac Minor, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners of that State.
- 28. The French Peerage Bill passes in the House of Peers.
- 28. Insurrection of the slaves in-Jamaica: Martial law is proclaimed, and continues in force till the first of February. In the course of the insurrection, about 30,000 blacks are under arms, 4,000 of whom are killed. The property destroyed estimated at \$ 15,000,000.
- 31. and Jan. L. Great fire at St. Thomas, West Indies. Loss estimated at \$ 2,000,000. No. of buildings destroyed, including outbuildings, 1,200.

JANUARY, 1831.

- 4. The Legislature of Maine meet for the first time at Augusta.
- 6. Died, in Maury County, Ten., James Stevenson, D. D.
- 7. Great fire at Raleigh, N. C.
- 14. Fire at Glasgow, Scotland. Loss estimated at £150,000.
- 16. Fifteenth annual meeting of the American Colonization Society held at Washington.
- 18. Died, at Baltimore, Maryland, Alexander McKim; aged 84.
- 21. Died, at New York, Col. Robert Troup, an officer of the Revolution; aged 74.
- 22. A small colony at the Falkland Islands under the protection of the government of Buenos Ayres, broken up by Capt. Duncan of the United States Corvette Lexington.
- 25. The nomination of Martin Van Buren as Minister from the United States to England, rejected in the Senate of the United States by the casting vote of the Vice-President.
- 26. The proposed amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts, respecting the manner of choosing representatives, rejected by the House of Representatives: — yeas 283, nays 197; (not being two thirds).
- 26. Remarkable depression of the thermometer, which falls at Boston, 55° in 18 hours — from 56° to 1° .
- 27. The Convention of Indemnities negotiated with France, ratified by the Senate of the United States.
- 27. Died, at Cheltenham, England, Andrew Bell, D. D., founder of the Bell or Madras system of Education; aged 80.
- 28. The Austrian Troops enter the Roman States for the purpose of maintaining the Papal power.

FEBRUARY.

- 6. The Crew of the United States frigate Potomac make an attack upon Qualla Battoo, in Sumatra. The town is destroyed and 150 Malays killed; of the Americans, 2 are killed and 14 wounded.
- 8. Died, at Trowbridge, England, Rev. George Crabbe, author of "The Borough," &c.; aged 77.
- 10. Great rise of the Ohio at Pittsburgh, Pa., and shortly after through the whole course of the river to the Mississippi. Many towns on its banks inundated. At Cincinnati, on the 18th, the water rises about 65 feet above low water mark, — higher than ever before known; immense damage done.
- 10. Don Pedro, ex-emperor of Brazil, sails with his squadron from Bellisle for Terceira, on an expedition, undertaken for the purpose of dethroning Don Miguel, and restoring the crown of Portugal to his daughter Maria De Gloria.
- 12. The Cholera breaks out in London, Eng.
- 12. Died, at Hartford, Conn., Elias Cornelius, D. D., Cor. Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

16. Died, at Milton, Mass., Jonathan Russell, one of the American Commissioners at Ghent; aged 60.
22. Centennial celebration of the birth of George Washington.
22. Bustamente, Vice-President of Mexico, issues a decree closing such ports to foreign commerce as are occupied by rebellious troops.
22. Ancona, Italy, occupied by French Troops.
22. The long pending cause between the Princes de Rohan, heirs at law of the Duke of Bourbon, as plaintiffs, and the Baroness Fouchères and the Duke d'Aumale, son of Louis Philip, King of France, as defendants, decided in favor of the latter.

MARCH.

3. Gen. Santa Anna defeated at Vera Cruz, Mexico, by the Government troops.
3. The Bill for repealing the law for observing the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI., having passed the French Chamber of Deputies, rejected by the House of Peers, by a vote of 78 to 56.
3. The Supreme Court of the United States decide in the case of the imprisoned Missionaries, sentenced Sept. 16, 1831, by the Superior Court of Georgia, to four years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary, that the law of Georgia, under which they were imprisoned, and by which the State assumed jurisdiction over the Indian Territory, is contrary to the laws and treaties of the United States, and therefore null and void.
9. Gen. Santander elected President of New Grenada.
12. The Government of New Grenada authorizes the executive authority to concert with Ecuador and Venezuela for new terms of union.
13. Great flood on Hudson River.
Champollion, the celebrated interpreter of Egyptian Hieroglyphics, dies at Paris, France; aged 42.
22. The Bill banishing the families of Napoleon and of the ex-king Charles X., passes in the French Chambers of Peers, by a vote of 80 to 30.
22. Died, at Weimar, J. W. von Goethe, in his 83d year. He was born at Frankfort on the Maine, Aug. 28, 1749.
23. The Reform Bill passes in the British House of Commons.
26. General Fast in England on account of the Cholera.
27. The Cholera breaks out at Paris, France.
29. Died, at Genoa, Italy, Maria Theresa, Queen Dowager of Sardinia.

The Emperor of Russia issues a decree by which Poland is united to the Russian Empire and is to form an inseparable part of it, having a particular administration as well as a civil and military code.

APRIL.

1. A war breaks out between the Winnebagoes and other Indian tribes, and the United States.
1. War between the Sultan of Turkey and the Pacha of Egypt.
2. The Treaty between the United States and the Creek Indians by which the latter cede to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi river, ratified by the Senate of the United States.
3. Died, at Paris, M. Martignac, formerly Prime Minister of Charles X.
5. The ratification of the treaties of Commerce, Navigation, and of the Limits between the United States and Mexico exchanged at Washington.
9. The Steam-boat Brandywine takes fire near Memphis, Tenn., and is destroyed: upwards of 110 lives lost.
12. Hussein Pacha proceeds to Egypt to take the command of the Ottoman army against Ibrahim Pacha.

13. The Reform Bill passes to a second reading in the House of Lords, Eng. by a vote of 184 to 175. The Duke of Wellington, with 73 other Peers, enters a protest against it.
13. Died, at Kaskaskia, Illinois, Shadrach Bond, the first Governor of that State.
15. An unsuccessful revolution breaks out at Pernambuco, Brazil, in favor of the abdicated Don Pedro I.
18. The Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, and soon after of Russia, exchange, at London, the ratification, by their respective Sovereigns, of the 24 Articles of the London Conference in relation to Belgium.
21. Riot, at Montreal, Canada, which originates in a contested election: several persons killed.
28. Died, at Fontainebleau, France, Caleb C. Colton, the author of *Lacon*.
29. Died, at Winchester College, Eng., Isaac Huntingford, D. D., Bishop of Hereford; aged 84.

MAY.

1. A Carlist conspiracy discovered and suppressed in the South of France.
5. Transit of Mercury visible in the United States.
7. Lord Lyndhurst's amendment in relation to the Reform Bill passes in the House of Lords; Lord Grey and his colleagues soon after resign; great sensation produced throughout England, which subsides on the ministry's being reinstated. See page 261.
9. Died, at Boston, Mass., Israel Thorndike; aged 76.
9. Died, at Florence, Italy, Prince Borghese.
14. The siege of Vera Cruz, Mexico, raised, after a brisk cannonade of 8 days, by the Government troops.
14. Died, at Washington, Jonathan Hunt, M. C., from Vermont.
14. The Militia surprised by the Indians near Galena, Illinois; 29 killed.
15. Died, at Paris, France, Baron Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist.
16. Died, at Paris, M. Casimir Périer, Prime Minister of France; aged 54.
22. Martin Van Buren nominated for Vice-President of the United States by a Convention held at Baltimore.
22. Great rise of water in the Kennebec.
27. St. Jean d'Acre surrenders to the troops of the Pacha of Egypt.
27. Died, at Pilitz, Princess Caroline, Arch-duchess of Austria.
30. Forty-one members of the Chamber of Deputies of France, among whom are General Lafayette and General Lamarque, publish at Paris a Manifesto, in which they set forth their opposition to the policy of the government of Louis Philip, and express their wish that the government may be brought back to the principles which he accepted as conditions of his elevation to the throne.
30. Died, in London, Sir James Mackintosh; aged 66.
31. Died, in Paris, Gen. Lamarque.

JUNE.

1. Died, in South Carolina, Gen. Thomas Sumter, an officer of the Revolution.
4. The Reform Bill passes in the House of Lords, and receives the Royal assent on the 7th.
4. Protocol of the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers binding themselves to prevent the renewal of hostilities between Belgium and Holland.
6. Died, in London, Jeremy Bentham; aged 84.
- 6, 7, 8, 9. Dreadful riots in Paris, France. Skirmishes continue for several days between the Carlists and Republicans united, and the National Guards. The city is declared to be under martial law, and the Polytechnic School is suppressed; but is afterwards reorganized. The rioters are

- finally overpowered, but not till after much slaughter. Many distinguished individuals are soon arrested and tried by Court Martial ; but the Court of Cassation afterward pronounces their trial illegal.
7. A Bill for the further relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the American Revolution, having passed both Houses of Congress, receives the signature of the President.
 8. The Cholera breaks out at Quebec, Canada, being its first appearance in America.
 10. Died, at Reading, Pa., Gen. Joseph Heister, formerly Governor of that State.
 12. Lisbon, Portugal, proclaimed to be in "a state of siege."
 18. Died, at Washington, Charles C. Johnston, M. C. from Virginia.
 13. The Duke of Wellington attacked by the mob in London, it being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo.
 21. Died, in London, Eng., Count Waronow, for 30 years Russian Ambassador to Great Britain.
 27. The Cholera breaks out at New York.
 28. Date of the protocol of the German Confederacy for arresting the progress of liberal principles.
 28. The new Tariff Act passes the House of Representatives of the United States, by a vote of 132 to 65.
 23. Died, at Washington, George E. Mitchell, M. C. from Maryland.
 29. Revolution in Monte Video. Gen. Lavalleja succeeds by force Gen. Rivera as President.
 29. Died, in London, Eng., Sir James Macdonald.

JULY.

5. Date of the Resolution of the German Diet, at Frankfort, prohibiting the introduction of any foreign periodical writing or political work of less than 20 sheets, written in the German Language, into any state of the Confederation, without the previous consent of Government. Political associations are interdicted. All foreigners, as well as the inhabitants, are forbidden to wear ribands, cockades, or other distinctive marks, except of the country to which the person wearing them belongs. Popular meetings or fêtes except customary ones, interdicted. The resolution of Sept. 20, 1819, respecting the Universities, to be carried into execution.
7. The new Tariff act passes the Senate of the U. S., by a vote of 32 to 16.
7. Died, at New York, Abraham Bigelow, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass.
9. Died, at Detroit, Gen. Oliver Strong of Rochester, N. Y.
9. Don Pedro, with his forces amounting to about 7,500, lands at Mettoshoes, Portugal. He immediately proceeds to Oporto, which he enters without opposition.
10. The act extending the charter of the Bank of the United States having passed the Senate by a vote of 28 to 20, and the House of Representatives by a vote of 105 to 83, is returned by President Jackson to the Senate, with his objections to signing it; and less than two thirds voting for its passage, the act is rejected.
11. Died, at Albany, N. Y., Gen. John H. Wendell; aged 88.
13. The Scotch Reform Bill passes to the 3d reading in the Eng. H. of Lords.
16. The German Diet, at Frankfort, issue a protocol suppressing the liberty of the press in Baden.
16. The Congress of the U. S. adjourn after a session of 7 months and 12 days.
21. The Sultan of Turkey signs a Protocol by which he gives his assent to the extension of the Greek frontier, as required by the London Conference, viz. from the Gulf of Arta to that of Volo. He again recognises the independence of the Greek States.

23. An eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
23. Battle near Coimbra, Portugal, between the forces of Don Pedro and Don Miguel, in which the former, with about 8,000 men, defeats the latter with 12,500.
26. Died, in Ireland, Patrick Curtis, D. D., Catholic Primate of Ireland; aged 92.
26. Died, at Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, Austria, the Duke de Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon.
30. The Irish Reform Bill passes in the Eng. House of Lords.
30. Died, at New Brunswick, N. J., John Croes, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of that State; aged 69.
30. The Ministry and Regency of Brazil resign in consequence of the Senate's refusing (yeas 17, nays 18) to dismiss St. Andrade, the tutor of the young Prince Don Pedro II., from his office, he being suspected of disloyalty. On the 31st the House of Delegates refuse to accept their resignation, and invite them to resume their office.

AUGUST.

3. The King of England assents to the Russian Dutch Loan Bill.
5. Died, in New Jersey, Charles Ewing, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; of that State.
11. Died, at New Haven, Conn., Henry E. Dwight.
13. The Irish Tithe Composition Bill read a third time and passed in the English House of Lords.
16. The Parliament of England prorogued to the 16th of Oct.
21. Died, in England, Adam Clarke, D. D., a distinguished Oriental scholar; aged 69.
25. Died, at Chester, Vt., Rev. Aaron Leland; aged 71.
27. Capture of Black Hawk, a famous Indian Chief.

SEPTEMBER.

25. Died, at Canton, Ohio, E. Fenwick, D. D., Bishop of Cincinnati.
26. The University of New York organized; the Chancellor (Rev. James Matthews, D. D.) and Professors inaugurated.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

The severe epidemic, which under the name of the Cholera, Asiatic Cholera, Malignant Cholera, or Cholera Asphyxia, has within a few years afflicted many parts of the world, is reputed to have originated in August, 1817, at Jessore, the capital of a district in Bengal, lying to the north-east of Calcutta. In the following September it invaded Calcutta, soon after many other cities of Hindostan; and in a short time it extended its ravages into various other countries of Asia. It has been estimated that during the 14 years from its commencement at Jessore, it carried off no less than 18 millions of the inhabitants of Hindostan; and its ravages are said to have been still greater in China. See the "Revue Encyclopédique" for June, 1831. In 1830, it invaded European Russia, and afterwards Poland, Hungary, Germany, Austria, and other countries of Europe. In 1831, in October, it broke out at Sunderland, in England; in February, 1832, in London; soon afterwards in various places in the British Empire; in Paris, near the last of March; at Quebec and Montreal in June; and at New York in July. The mortality in Paris was very great, but the official reports after the first fortnight embraced only a part of the deaths. The number of deaths, as reported, from the 26th of March to the 15th of April, was 8,198; and in France, to the 1st of August, 69,159. The number of cases in England and Scotland, as reported, from the commencement of the disease to the 1st of September, was 47,874; deaths, 17,684; in Ireland, to the 19th of August, 22,865 cases, and 7,119 deaths. During its second appearance in London, no reports were published. The number of cases in Hungary has been stated at 435,330, and of deaths, at 188,000.

The following Table exhibits the Number of Cases of the Cholera and of Deaths in various places which have been visited by it, as reported, and stated in different Journals.

Great Britain and Ireland.			Continent of Europe		
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Dublin,	9,252	2,775	St. Petersburg,	9,247	4,757
Glasgow, to Aug. 15	4,164	1,993	Moscow,	8,576	4,690
Liverpool, " 31	4,466	1,397	Lemberg,	4,922	2,589
London, to April 28	2,532	1,334	Vienna,	3,984	1,893
Cork,	3,305	843	Warsaw,	3,912	1,460
Limerick,	2,497	843	Berlin,	2,220	1,401
Drogheda, to July 28	1,202	488	Prague,	3,234	1,333
Edinburgh, " 25	796	467	Konigsberg,	2,188	1,314
Paisley, " 25	638	368	Niznei Novgorod,	1,897	982
Belfast,	2,559	303	Kazan,	1,487	857
Greenock, to July 25	534	275	Breslau,	1,276	671
Hull, " 26	726	250	Brunn,	1,540	604
Leeds, " 26	544	212	Hamburg,	874	455
York, " 25	384	152	Magdeburg,	576	346
Plymouth, " 26	354	147	Elbing,	434	253
Leith, " 25	194	112	Stettin,	366	250
Warrington, " 26	248	109	Halle,	303	152
Carlisle, " 25	214	109			
<i>America.</i>					
Quebec, to Sept. 1	2,218		Baltimore, Sept. 29,		710
Montreal, " 2	4,385	1,843	Albany, " 8,	1,146	418
New York, " 8	5,842	3,197	Norfolk, " 11,		400
Do. Oct. 12	3,471		Rochester, " 3,	389	107
Philadelphia, Sept. 1	2,240	740			

AUG 23 1935

